

C 107	20	0.4	20	1	AA061205	Human Ship-1 antis	C 180	19.6	0.4	22	1	ACA89735	Herbicide resistant
C 108	20	0.4	20	1	AA061235	Human Ship-1 antis	181	19.6	0.4	26	1	ADN06390	Human FLAP related
C 109	20	0.4	20	1	AA061244	Human Ship-1 antis	182	19.4	0.4	26	1	AA065582	Phosphorothioate c
C 110	20	0.4	20	1	AA061252	Human Ship-1 antis	183	19.4	0.4	21	1	ADH70613	Human Vbeta gene r
C 111	20	0.4	20	1	AA061195	Human Ship-1 antis	184	19.4	0.4	21	1	AD081123	Ptiron protein poly
C 112	20	0.4	20	1	AA061201	Human Ship-1 antis	185	19.4	0.4	22	1	AA033557	Microsatellite seq
C 113	20	0.4	20	1	AA061207	Human Ship-1 antis	186	19.2	0.4	24	1	AA099510	Human Fas ligand g
C 114	20	0.4	20	1	AA061211	Human Ship-1 antis	187	19.2	0.4	25	1	AA022709	REC2 recombinase p
C 115	20	0.4	20	1	AA061217	Human Ship-1 antis	188	19.2	0.4	25	1	ACD01060	G-protein coupled
C 116	20	0.4	20	1	AA061231	Human Ship-1 antis	189	19.2	0.4	25	1	ACD01062	G-protein coupled
C 117	20	0.4	20	1	AA061249	Human Ship-1 antis	190	19	0.4	19	1	AA090151	Antisense primer f
C 118	20	0.4	20	1	AA061257	Human Ship-1 antis	191	19	0.4	19	1	AD060817	Anti-INO5D siRNA
C 119	20	0.4	20	1	AA061192	Human Ship-1 antis	192	19	0.4	19	1	AD060818	Anti-INO5D siRNA
C 120	20	0.4	20	1	AA061226	Human Ship-1 antis	193	19	0.4	19	1	AD060815	Anti-INO5D siRNA
C 121	20	0.4	20	1	AA061239	Human Ship-1 antis	194	19	0.4	19	1	AD060816	Anti-INO5D siRNA
C 122	20	0.4	20	1	AA061209	Human Ship-1 antis	195	19	0.4	27	1	AA093833	Phosphodiester oli
C 123	20	0.4	20	1	AA061258	Human Ship-1 antis	196	19	0.4	27	1	AA093830	Phosphodiester oli
C 124	20	0.4	20	1	AA061262	Human Ship-1 antis	197	19	0.4	28	1	AA052137	NEO257 primer for
C 125	20	0.4	20	1	AA061263	Human Ship-1 antis	198	19	0.4	29	1	AA055941	Human HDGF DNA amp
C 126	20	0.4	20	1	AA061210	Human Ship-1 antis	199	19	0.4	29	1	AA057591	HET-A cDNA amplify
C 127	20	0.4	20	1	AA061215	Human Ship-1 antis	200	19	0.4	29	1	AA091436	T7 PCR primer. Sy
C 128	20	0.4	20	1	AA061218	Human Ship-1 antis	201	18.8	0.4	25	1	AB092434	Murine chromosome
C 129	20	0.4	20	1	AA061227	Human Ship-1 antis	202	18.8	0.4	25	1	AB092435	Oligonucleotide ta
C 130	20	0.4	20	1	AA061242	Human Ship-1 antis	203	18.8	0.4	25	1	AB092436	Oligonucleotide ta
C 131	20	0.4	20	1	AA061245	Human Ship-1 antis	204	18.8	0.4	25	1	AB092437	Oligonucleotide ta
C 132	20	0.4	20	1	AA061250	Human Ship-1 antis	205	18.8	0.4	26	1	AA031587	Oligonucleotide ta
C 133	20	0.4	20	1	AA061190	Human Ship-1 antis	206	18.8	0.4	27	1	AD022976	PCR primer #5, use
C 134	20	0.4	20	1	AA061233	Human Ship-1 antis	207	18.8	0.4	28	1	AA016683	Oligonucleotide #3
C 135	20	0.4	20	1	AA061253	Human Ship-1 antis	208	18.8	0.4	28	1	AA016683	Oligonucleotide as
C 136	20	0.4	20	1	AA061216	Human Ship-1 antis	209	18.8	0.4	28	1	AA065965	Oligonucleotide as
C 137	20	0.4	20	1	AA061225	Human Ship-1 antis	210	18.6	0.4	25	1	AB012702	Oligonucleotide as
C 138	20	0.4	20	1	AA061229	Human Ship-1 antis	211	18.6	0.4	27	1	AB050765	Oligonucleotide as
C 139	20	0.4	20	1	AA061230	Human Ship-1 antis	212	18.4	0.3	20	1	AD031996	Oligonucleotide as
C 140	20	0.4	20	1	AA061236	Human Ship-1 antis	213	18.4	0.3	20	1	AD061323	Oligonucleotide as
C 141	20	0.4	20	1	AA061238	Human Ship-1 antis	214	18.4	0.3	20	1	AD061324	Oligonucleotide as
C 142	20	0.4	20	1	AA061251	Human Ship-1 antis	215	18.4	0.3	20	1	AD061325	Oligonucleotide as
C 143	20	0.4	20	1	AA061200	Human Ship-1 antis	216	18.4	0.3	20	1	AD061702	Oligonucleotide as
C 144	20	0.4	20	1	AA061222	Human Ship-1 antis	217	18.4	0.3	20	1	AD046715	Oligonucleotide as
C 145	20	0.4	20	1	AA061237	Human Ship-1 antis	218	18.4	0.3	20	1	AD046715	Oligonucleotide as
C 146	20	0.4	20	1	AA061246	Human Ship-1 antis	219	18.4	0.3	20	1	AD046713	Oligonucleotide as
C 147	20	0.4	20	1	AA061248	Human Ship-1 antis	220	18.4	0.3	20	1	AD046714	Oligonucleotide as
C 148	20	0.4	20	1	AA061186	Human Ship-1 antis	221	18.4	0.3	21	1	AA086583	Oligonucleotide as
C 149	20	0.4	20	1	AA061194	Human Ship-1 antis	222	18.4	0.3	21	1	AA086583	Oligonucleotide as
C 150	20	0.4	20	1	AA061194	Human Ship-1 antis	223	18.4	0.3	21	1	AA086583	Oligonucleotide as
C 151	20	0.4	20	1	AA061206	Human Ship-1 antis	224	18.4	0.3	21	1	AA086583	Oligonucleotide as
C 152	20	0.4	20	1	AA061206	Human Ship-1 antis	225	18.4	0.3	21	1	AA086583	Oligonucleotide as
C 153	20	0.4	20	1	AA061261	Human Ship-1 antis	226	18.2	0.3	24	1	AA091641	Oligonucleotide as
C 154	20	0.4	20	1	AA061232	Human Ship-1 antis	227	18.2	0.3	24	1	AA091641	Oligonucleotide as
C 155	20	0.4	20	1	AA061189	Human Ship-1 antis	228	18.2	0.3	24	1	AA091641	Oligonucleotide as
C 156	20	0.4	20	1	AA061191	Human Ship-1 antis	229	18.2	0.3	25	1	AA091641	Oligonucleotide as
C 157	20	0.4	20	1	AA061196	Human Ship-1 antis	230	18.2	0.3	25	1	AA091641	Oligonucleotide as
C 158	20	0.4	20	1	AA061224	Human Ship-1 antis	231	18.2	0.3	25	1	AA091641	Oligonucleotide as
C 159	20	0.4	20	1	AA061240	Human Ship-1 antis	232	18.2	0.3	25	1	AA091641	Oligonucleotide as
C 160	20	0.4	20	1	AA061241	Human Ship-1 antis	233	18.2	0.3	25	1	AA091641	Oligonucleotide as
C 161	20	0.4	20	1	AA061256	Human Ship-1 antis	234	18.2	0.3	25	1	AA091641	Oligonucleotide as
C 162	20	0.4	20	1	AA061203	Human Ship-1 antis	235	18.2	0.3	25	1	AA091641	Oligonucleotide as
C 163	20	0.4	20	1	AA061220	Human Ship-1 antis	236	18.2	0.3	25	1	AA091641	Oligonucleotide as
C 164	20	0.4	20	1	AA061247	Human Ship-1 antis	237	18.2	0.3	25	1	AA091641	Oligonucleotide as
C 165	20	0.4	20	1	AA061255	Human Ship-1 antis	238	18.2	0.3	25	1	AA091641	Oligonucleotide as
C 166	20	0.4	20	1	AA061188	Human Ship-1 antis	239	18.2	0.3	26	1	AA091641	Oligonucleotide as
C 167	20	0.4	20	1	AA061202	Human Ship-1 antis	240	18	0.3	26	1	AA091641	Oligonucleotide as
C 168	20	0.4	20	1	AA061219	Human Ship-1 antis	241	18	0.3	27	1	AA091641	Oligonucleotide as
C 169	20	0.4	20	1	AA061223	Human Ship-1 antis	242	18	0.3	27	1	AA091641	Oligonucleotide as
C 170	20	0.4	20	1	AA061231	Human Ship-1 antis	243	18	0.3	27	1	AA091641	Oligonucleotide as
C 171	20	0.4	20	1	AA061259	Human Ship-1 antis	244	18	0.3	27	1	AA091641	Oligonucleotide as
C 172	20	0.4	20	1	AA061197	Human Ship-1 antis	245	17.8	0.3	21	1	AA091641	Oligonucleotide as
C 173	20	0.4	20	1	AA061234	Human Ship-1 antis	246	17.8	0.3	25	1	AA091641	Oligonucleotide as
C 174	20	0.4	20	1	AA0611751	Human Ship-1 antis	247	17.8	0.3	25	1	AA091641	Oligonucleotide as
C 175	20	0.4	20	1	AA020875	Immunostimulatory	248	17.8	0.3	25	1	AA091641	Oligonucleotide as
C 176	20	0.4	20	1	AA020875	Immunostimulatory	249	17.8	0.3	25	1	AA091641	Oligonucleotide as
C 177	20	0.4	20	1	AA021770	Exemplary oligonuc	250	17.8	0.3	25	1	AA091641	Oligonucleotide as
C 178	20	0.4	20	1	ADN06521	Human FLAP related	251	17.8	0.3	25	1	AA091641	Oligonucleotide as
C 179	20	0.4	20	1	AA048467	Brassica napus bre	252	17.8	0.3	25	1	AA091641	Oligonucleotide as

C 253	17.8	0.3	25	1	AC140430	Human microarray D
C 254	17.8	0.3	25	1	ADN06386	Human flap related
C 255	17.8	0.3	26	1	AAK55138	C/EBP-beta antisense
C 256	17.8	0.3	26	1	AA334585	Human adenosine re
C 257	17.8	0.3	26	1	AAE20707	Human C/EBP polynu
C 258	17.8	0.3	26	1	AAE296401	Human C/EBP antisense
C 259	17.8	0.3	26	1	ABD20310	Human C/EBP DNA f
C 260	17.6	0.3	24	1	AAT02454	Human Factor-ix 5'
C 261	17.6	0.3	24	1	ABO03942	Oligonucleotide ad
C 262	17.6	0.3	25	1	ABN12703	Human GDMLP-1 25-m
C 263	17.6	0.3	25	1	ABV80977	Human HTP1 scannin
C 264	17.6	0.3	25	1	ABV80976	Human HTP1 scannin
C 265	17.6	0.3	25	1	ABV92428	Human POSHL1 scann
C 266	17.6	0.3	25	1	ABV92429	Human POSHL1 scann
C 267	17.6	0.3	25	1	AC183212	Human microarray D
C 268	17.6	0.3	25	1	AC183213	Human microarray D
C 269	17.6	0.3	25	1	AC145207	Human microarray D
C 270	17.6	0.3	25	1	ACH57228	DNA target sequenc
C 271	17.6	0.3	25	1	ADP17629	Renal cell carcino
C 272	17.6	0.3	26	1	ABT15582	Amplification ref
C 273	17.6	0.3	26	1	ABT15583	Amplification ref
C 274	17.6	0.3	26	1	ABT15581	Amplification ref
C 275	17.6	0.3	26	1	ADM32961	PCR primer M0349
C 276	17.6	0.3	26	1	ADP68281	Human VEGF121 sign
C 277	17.6	0.3	26	1	ADP70805	VEGF signal peptid
C 278	17.6	0.3	27	1	AAV63054	Delta-9 desaturase
C 279	17.6	0.3	27	1	AAV66914	Potato citrate syn
C 280	17.6	0.3	27	1	AAK00838	Insert sequence H1
C 281	17.6	0.3	27	1	ABK67147	Human gene specif
C 282	17.6	0.3	27	1	ABK70901	Tag PCR primer. U
C 283	17.6	0.3	27	1	ABSS5378	DNA encoding cance
C 284	17.6	0.3	27	1	ADA10599	Oligonucleotide kh
C 285	17.4	0.3	19	1	ABZ22886	Human oligonucleot
C 286	17.4	0.3	20	1	ABZ87226	Human myosin X-der
C 287	17.4	0.3	20	1	ABD23456	Human Ran GTPase a
C 288	17.4	0.3	20	1	ADL16968	Oligonucleotide CB
C 289	17.4	0.3	23	1	AAV36068	Human GDMLP-1 25-m
C 290	17.4	0.3	25	1	ABN04290	Human GDMLP-1 25-m
C 291	17.4	0.3	22	1	ABT21572	Multiple group PC
C 292	17.2	0.3	22	1	ABT21572	Human tumour micro
C 293	17.2	0.3	23	1	ADM29606	NKY polymorphism d
C 294	17.2	0.3	23	1	ADM64873	Synthetic DNA olig
C 295	17.2	0.3	23	1	ADOM1521	Synthetic DNA olig
C 296	17.2	0.3	23	1	ADOM1435	Synthetic DNA olig
C 297	17.2	0.3	23	1	ADOM1522	Allele-mutation de
C 298	17.2	0.3	24	1	AAI74516	Human endo type pr
C 299	17.2	0.3	24	1	ABL53563	Human chondral con
C 300	17.2	0.3	24	1	AAI37775	Pre-trans-splicing
C 301	17.2	0.3	24	1	ABO73494	Oligonucleotide D
C 302	17.2	0.3	25	1	AAI28179	Transferrin recept
C 303	17.2	0.3	25	1	AAI29483	Human GDMLP-1 25-m
C 304	17.2	0.3	25	1	ABN12699	Transferrin recept
C 305	17.2	0.3	25	1	ABL51571	G-protein coupled
C 306	17.2	0.3	25	1	ACD01058	Human microarray D
C 307	17.2	0.3	25	1	ACD01064	Human microarray D
C 308	17.2	0.3	25	1	ACI23363	Human microarray D
C 309	17.2	0.3	25	1	ACI18537	Human microarray D
C 310	17.2	0.3	25	1	ACI17331	Human microarray D
C 311	17.2	0.3	25	1	ACI33939	Human microarray D
C 312	17.2	0.3	25	1	ACI99593	Human microarray D
C 313	17.2	0.3	25	1	ACI99592	Human microarray D
C 314	17.2	0.3	25	1	ACI62336	Human microarray D
C 315	17.2	0.3	25	1	ABX78187	Human bifunctional
C 316	17.2	0.3	25	1	ADP17028	Renal cell carcino
C 317	17.2	0.3	26	1	ADCC83812	Human papillomavir
C 318	17.2	0.3	26	1	ADPF4685	HPV 16 detecting p
C 319	17	0.3	17	1	ADK13408	Human glioma endot
C 320	17	0.3	19	1	ADK94331	Primer of the inve
C 321	17	0.3	20	1	ADJ61322	Oligonucleotide as
C 322	17	0.3	20	1	ADJ61322	Oligonucleotide as
C 323	17	0.3	21	1	AAH49113	Human FNBI gene as
C 324	17	0.3	21	1	ADL90183	Soybean glycine G
C 325	17	0.3	22	1	AAQ25483	Purine rich HUMTNP

399	16.8	0.3	25	1	AB295795	Human tumour necro	C 472	16.4	0.3	22	1	ADG09482	TNF-alpha-related
400	16.8	0.3	25	1	ABD19535	Human tumour necro	C 473	16.4	0.3	22	1	ADH75261	IFN-associated gen
401	16.8	0.3	25	1	ABD18150	Renal cell carcinoma	C 474	16.4	0.3	22	1	ADH080251	Arildoposin thalia
402	16.6	0.3	23	1	AAH38542	SNP specific lower	C 475	16.4	0.3	23	1	AAV61939	PCR primer J7404.
403	16.6	0.3	23	1	ABA04484	Human PP565 PCR pr	C 476	16.4	0.3	23	1	AD0477320	Human SORBS1 gene
404	16.6	0.3	23	1	ABN81506	Yeast PCR primer S	C 477	16.4	0.3	24	1	AAU44783	Human GABAB recept
405	16.6	0.3	24	1	AA192729	AB 13 T-cell recep	C 478	16.4	0.3	24	1	AAI17749	Adapter/primer H1n
406	16.6	0.3	24	1	AA185755	PMR2 gene intron 1	C 479	16.4	0.3	24	1	ADH93675	Human gene PCR pri
407	16.6	0.3	24	1	AAV16475	PCR primer PGKneo-	C 480	16.4	0.3	25	1	AAQ87381	PCR primer 3a (MOG
408	16.6	0.3	24	1	AAV10477	Human osteosarcoma	C 481	16.4	0.3	25	1	ABZ22024	Human NIP2 associa
409	16.6	0.3	24	1	AAV59030	Human transcriptio	C 482	16.4	0.3	25	1	ABN044291	Human GDMPL-1 25-m
410	16.6	0.3	24	1	AA476181	Human ACAT Related	C 483	16.4	0.3	25	1	ACK18594	Human microarray D
411	16.6	0.3	24	1	AA4258318	Human peptidase NA	C 484	16.4	0.3	25	1	ACK18382	Human microarray D
412	16.6	0.3	24	1	AAA06701	VEGF derived short	C 485	16.4	0.3	25	1	ACI92579	Human microarray D
413	16.6	0.3	24	1	AAA06695	Vascular endotheli	C 486	16.4	0.3	25	1	ACH58868	DNA target sequenc
414	16.6	0.3	24	1	ADP87861	Single nucleotide	C 487	16.2	0.3	21	1	AA776098	Human histidine de
415	16.6	0.3	25	1	AAV30657	Telomerase reverse	C 488	16.2	0.3	21	1	ADG77231	Canine disease mar
416	16.6	0.3	25	1	AAV10605	Primer for rapa ge	C 489	16.2	0.3	21	1	AAZ31677	Human FKHL7 gene p
417	16.6	0.3	25	1	AAV95623	HLA DQB gene PCR p	C 490	16.2	0.3	21	1	AAV9726	Human AUR2 inhibit
418	16.6	0.3	25	1	AAV95607	HLA DQB gene PCR p	C 491	16.2	0.3	21	1	AAV53903	Histidine decarbox
419	16.6	0.3	25	1	AAZ36804	PCR primer used to	C 492	16.2	0.3	21	1	AAZ38089	Human FKHL7 gene s
420	16.6	0.3	25	1	AA162145	Soybean 318013 reg	C 493	16.2	0.3	21	1	AAA33346	Low adenosine anti
421	16.6	0.3	25	1	ABN13567	Human GDMPL-1 25-m	C 494	16.2	0.3	21	1	AAZ44349	Protein kinase inh
422	16.6	0.3	25	1	ABN13568	Human GDMPL-1 25-m	C 495	16.2	0.3	21	1	AAZ93317	Primer used to amp
423	16.6	0.3	25	1	ABN13569	Human GDMPL-1 25-m	C 496	16.2	0.3	21	1	AAZ69975	Human biallelic ma
424	16.6	0.3	25	1	ABO65243	Human KROMA porti	C 497	16.2	0.3	21	1	AAE19468	Human histidine de
425	16.6	0.3	25	1	ABO65244	Human KROMA porti	C 498	16.2	0.3	21	1	AAE70229	Single nucleotide
426	16.6	0.3	25	1	ABO65242	Human KROMA porti	C 499	16.2	0.3	21	1	AAE70232	Single nucleotide
427	16.6	0.3	25	1	ABO61343	Human aquaporin 5	C 500	16.2	0.3	21	1	AAE70232	Single nucleotide
428	16.6	0.3	25	1	ABV81209	Human HTPL scanlin	C 501	16.2	0.3	21	1	AAE16569	Gaestic acid produ
429	16.6	0.3	25	1	ABV81210	Human HTPL scanlin	C 502	16.2	0.3	21	1	ABE92779	Hepatitis C virus
430	16.6	0.3	25	1	ABV80975	Human HTPL scanlin	C 503	16.2	0.3	21	1	ABE76445	DEBS module 4 AT r
431	16.6	0.3	25	1	ABV81208	Human HTPL scanlin	C 504	16.2	0.3	21	1	ABE295162	Human histidine de
432	16.6	0.3	25	1	ABV80978	Human HTPL scanlin	C 505	16.2	0.3	21	1	ABD19062	Human histidine de
433	16.6	0.3	25	1	ABV92437	Human POSH1 scan	C 506	16.2	0.3	21	1	ADJ87006	Primer PDX-1-Forwa
434	16.6	0.3	25	1	ACI181601	Human microarray D	C 507	16.2	0.3	21	1	ADM94657	Human heat shock p
435	16.6	0.3	25	1	ACI182341	Human microarray D	C 508	16.2	0.3	21	1	AD011133	Single multiplex p
436	16.6	0.3	25	1	ACI179988	Human microarray D	C 509	16.2	0.3	21	1	ADQ30709	Device with substa
437	16.6	0.3	25	1	ACI18216	Human microarray D	C 510	16.2	0.3	21	1	ADQ30710	Device with substa
438	16.6	0.3	25	1	ACI16386	Human microarray D	C 511	16.2	0.3	21	1	ADQ30708	Device with substa
439	16.6	0.3	25	1	ACI168997	Human microarray D	C 512	16.2	0.3	22	1	AAE75373	CDNA synthesis pri
440	16.6	0.3	25	1	ACI50545	Human microarray D	C 513	16.2	0.3	22	1	AAE161736	TNF-alpha mRNA tra
441	16.6	0.3	25	1	ACR00124	Human microarray D	C 514	16.2	0.3	22	1	AAV59955	PCR primer EGRI1-6
442	16.6	0.3	25	1	ACI47480	Human microarray D	C 515	16.2	0.3	22	1	AAV89363	Chromosomal bindin
443	16.6	0.3	25	1	ACI4657	Human microarray D	C 516	16.2	0.3	22	1	ABE54658	Human p53 protein
444	16.6	0.3	25	1	ACI50544	Human microarray D	C 517	16.2	0.3	22	1	ADP04347	Human nucleic acid
445	16.6	0.3	25	1	AAU56083	Human microarray D	C 518	16.2	0.3	22	1	ADP20872	Squid potential-de
446	16.6	0.3	25	1	ADM56115	Human BAGE family	C 519	16.2	0.3	22	1	ADQ76473	Human IFN-gamma-1i
447	16.6	0.3	25	1	ADP17635	Human ATP7A relate	C 520	16.2	0.3	22	1	ADQ76473	Lower PCR primer u
448	16.4	0.3	18	1	AAV21969	Nuclease resistant	C 521	16.2	0.3	23	1	AAV99756	Primer D for Clon1
449	16.4	0.3	18	1	AAV21065	CAT gene target RN	C 522	16.2	0.3	23	1	ABJ39665	GUS gene oligonuc1
450	16.4	0.3	18	1	ADH70341	Human Vbeta gene r	C 523	16.2	0.3	23	1	ADG29528	Human nucleic acid
451	16.4	0.3	18	1	ADH70371	Human Vbeta gene r	C 524	16.2	0.3	23	1	ACC48780	IKKgamma-target R
452	16.4	0.3	18	1	ADH70371	Human Vbeta gene r	C 525	16.2	0.3	23	1	ADM08185	PCR primer BP2L us
453	16.4	0.3	18	1	ADH70679	Human Vbeta gene r	C 526	16.2	0.3	23	1	ADN36965	PCR primer 5 used
454	16.4	0.3	18	1	ADG026718	Synthetic leader s	C 527	16.2	0.3	23	1	ADN36965	RT-PCR primer #2 f
455	16.4	0.3	18	1	ADG026632	Synthetic leader s	C 528	16.2	0.3	24	1	AAQ27823	RT-PCR primer #2 f
456	16.4	0.3	18	1	ADG026676	Synthetic leader s	C 529	16.2	0.3	24	1	AAQ28039	Primer El #2. Syn
457	16.4	0.3	18	1	ADG026654	Synthetic leader s	C 530	16.2	0.3	24	1	AAV06280	Type-III N-propet
458	16.4	0.3	18	1	ADG026666	Synthetic leader s	C 531	16.2	0.3	24	1	AAH444298	Human RCC1 protein
459	16.4	0.3	18	1	ADG076612	Synthetic leader s	C 532	16.2	0.3	24	1	AAE32408	Human GST mu 5 DNA
460	16.4	0.3	19	1	ADN34419	KIAA0783 extend pr	C 533	16.2	0.3	24	1	ABK15693	Human Vbeta gene r
461	16.4	0.3	19	1	ADN34419	Lower strand of cy	C 534	16.2	0.3	24	1	AAE22334	Human survivin DNA
462	16.4	0.3	20	1	AAV56904	Upper strand of cy	C 535	16.2	0.3	24	1	AAU41649	Human Survivin ant
463	16.4	0.3	20	1	ADG77564	MO952673 target b	C 536	16.2	0.3	24	1	ACC44840	Human Survivin ant
464	16.4	0.3	20	1	AAZ04362	Canine disease mar	C 537	16.2	0.3	24	1	ADP86443	Mouse lTRB-4 gene
465	16.4	0.3	20	1	AAZ76504	PCR primer used to	C 538	16.2	0.3	24	1	ADH70387	Human GST mu 5 DNA
466	16.4	0.3	20	1	AAZ76504	Human biallelic ma	C 539	16.2	0.3	24	1	AAE08931	Human Vbeta gene r
467	16.4	0.3	20	1	AAZ76504	Human KIK-L1 PCR p	C 540	16.2	0.3	24	1	AAE21649	Human survivin DNA
468	16.4	0.3	21	1	AAZ76504	Root node bacter	C 541	16.2	0.3	24	1	AAE21558	Human Survivin ant
469	16.4	0.3	21	1	AAZ76504	L-selectin family	C 542	16.2	0.3	24	1	AAE21558	Human Survivin ant
470	16.4	0.3	21	1	AAZ76504	HGF 30N8 series ap	C 543	16.2	0.3	24	1	AAE21558	5'-anchored simple
471	16.4	0.3	22	1	ABT05342	NOV reverse PCR p	C 544	16.2	0.3	20	1	AAH23195	Human WntF mRNA in
					ADD69465	5' anchored (ISSR)						ABR68198	Mouse HYPILP1 locu

545	16	0.3	20	1	ABL43586	Human chromosome 1	c 618	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ97878	Human ectaxin olig
c 546	16	0.3	20	1	ABK71102	Mouse HYPLIP1 locu	c 619	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ87225	Human oligonucleot
c 547	16	0.3	20	1	ADA15241	Mouse HYPLIP1 locu	c 620	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ87569	Human oligonucleot
c 548	16	0.3	20	1	ADB95803	Mouse HYPLIP1 PCR	c 621	15.8	0.3	20	1	AD800004	Human glioma-asso
549	16	0.3	20	1	ABD89026	Human oligonucleot	c 622	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABD23455	Human myosin X-der
c 550	16	0.3	20	1	ABD25256	AI092429-derived o	c 623	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABD21866	Human etanlocalci
c 551	16	0.3	21	1	ADH13283	Human malignant ne	c 624	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABD25799	AA906703-derived o
c 552	16	0.3	21	1	ADH78171	Human F1J21458 RT-	c 625	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABD23799	Human myosin X-der
c 553	16	0.3	22	1	ADD69513	PCR primer used to	c 626	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABD30909	Human ectaxin-deri
c 554	16	0.3	24	1	AAQ44994	Oligomer comprisin	c 627	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADP71741	Human autosomal re
c 555	16	0.3	24	1	AAU00039	HGBV cDNA PCR 3'-P	c 628	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADH13369	Human malignant ne
c 556	16	0.3	24	1	AAU96979	P53 biotinylated P	c 629	15.8	0.3	20	1	AD129085	Human MMR3 RT-PCR
c 557	16	0.3	24	1	AAV42124	Mouse Ikaros isofo	c 630	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ85249	Nucleic acid analy
c 558	16	0.3	24	1	AAV66985	Mouse Ikaros oligo	c 631	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ59701	Oligonucleotide as
c 559	16	0.3	24	1	AAV09530	MSP amplification	c 632	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ78447	Human perlipin ta
c 560	16	0.3	24	1	AAV09426	CPG-containing unm	c 633	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ78377	Human perlipin ta
c 561	16	0.3	24	1	AAZ92197	PCR primer 734-16	c 634	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ24168	Human endothelial
c 562	16	0.3	24	1	AAZ46113	PCR primer used to	c 635	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ24778	Human endothelial
c 563	16	0.3	24	1	AAAC82556	S. aureus 16S rRNA	c 636	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADK73908	Chimeric phosphoro
c 564	16	0.3	24	1	AAAC82557	S. epidermidis 16S	c 637	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADM73660	PCR primer used to
c 565	16	0.3	24	1	AAAC82448	Staphylococcus sp	c 638	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADM79803	Human mRGS-1 chim
c 566	16	0.3	24	1	AAI64601	Human tumour relat	c 639	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADM13870	Human mRGS-1 chim
c 567	16	0.3	24	1	ABQ83897	Human DnaJ protein	c 640	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADQ45191	Human mRGS-1 chim
c 568	16	0.3	24	1	ABK66936	Human gene specifi	c 641	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADQ45191	Human oligonucleot
c 569	16	0.3	24	1	ABT06304	Human NOVX coding	c 642	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADQ48425	CDNA amplification
c 570	16	0.3	24	1	ABO11453	Oligonucleotide ad	c 643	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADP10765	Set 1 left PCR pri
c 571	16	0.3	24	1	ABO05125	Oligonucleotide ad	c 644	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADP31844	Oestrogen-responsi
c 572	16	0.3	24	1	ABO05084	Oligonucleotide ad	c 645	15.8	0.3	20	1	ADP31769	Oestrogen-responsi
c 573	16	0.3	24	1	ABO00571	Oligonucleotide ad	c 646	15.8	0.3	21	1	AAQ25155	Alpha-GalNAc antil
c 574	16	0.3	24	1	ABO11412	Oligonucleotide ad	c 647	15.8	0.3	21	1	AAQ68825	Oligomer SM 91 use
c 575	16	0.3	24	1	AB186565	Capture oligonucle	c 648	15.8	0.3	21	1	AAQ87323	Oligonucleotide pr
c 576	16	0.3	24	1	AB186564	Human visicentric	c 649	15.8	0.3	21	1	AAQ94989	SSP10 oligonucleot
c 577	16	0.3	24	1	ACF35685	Human TGNP promote	c 650	15.8	0.3	21	1	ADG78183	Canine disease mar
c 578	16	0.3	24	1	ACF35685	Human microprotein	c 651	15.8	0.3	21	1	AAV85713	LRRS exon primer B
c 579	16	0.3	24	1	ADP41642	Human PCR primer P	c 652	15.8	0.3	21	1	AAV46229	Human HLA-A primer
c 580	16	0.3	24	1	ADL02151	Human PCR primer P	c 653	15.8	0.3	21	1	AAK38054	HLA-A specific exo
c 581	16	0.3	24	1	ADJ14720	Debrisoquine 4-hyd	c 654	15.8	0.3	21	1	AAK62091	Plasmid pYMT PCR p
c 582	16	0.3	24	1	ADQ60823	Human debrisoquine	c 655	15.8	0.3	21	1	AAZ48997	Probe for C. trach
c 583	16	0.3	24	1	ADQ57994	Human EBG3 recepto	c 656	15.8	0.3	21	1	AAZ96129	Human gene single
c 584	16	0.3	24	1	ADQ78157	PCR primer for met	c 657	15.8	0.3	21	1	AAH40209	SNP specific upper
c 585	16	0.3	25	1	ACI83212	Human microarray D	c 658	15.8	0.3	21	1	AAH40209	Enhanced green flu
c 587	15.8	0.3	25	1	ACI83212	Human microarray D	c 659	15.8	0.3	21	1	ABSA4495	PCR primer, #11, u
c 588	15.8	0.3	19	1	AAK61174	Human chromosome a	c 660	15.8	0.3	21	1	ABSA4495	Human CMV PCR prim
c 589	15.8	0.3	19	1	AAZ71491	Human biallelic ma	c 661	15.8	0.3	21	1	ADA15942	Synthetic storage
c 590	15.8	0.3	19	1	ABK66416	Human chromosome a	c 662	15.8	0.3	21	1	ACH03698	Eat 1-based lysine
c 591	15.8	0.3	19	1	ADDF31430	Human IGF-1R trans	c 663	15.8	0.3	21	1	ADU12927	Human DNA probe us
c 592	15.8	0.3	19	1	ADDF31430	Human IGF-1R trans	c 664	15.8	0.3	21	1	ADP11856	Set 2 left PCR pri
c 593	15.8	0.3	19	1	ADL79034	Human HER2 (EGFR2)	c 665	15.8	0.3	21	1	ADQ80800	Porcine INS introm
c 594	15.8	0.3	19	1	ADL79283	Human HER2 (EGFR2)	c 666	15.8	0.3	22	1	AAK22798	DNA probe HCMV, S
c 595	15.8	0.3	20	1	AAQ44027	GP1b-alpha oligonu	c 667	15.8	0.3	22	1	AAH38993	SNP specific upper
c 596	15.8	0.3	20	1	AAV15106	Human VEGF antisen	c 668	15.8	0.3	22	1	ADH49003	NOV12 PCR primer,
c 597	15.8	0.3	20	1	AAV47686	Unmethyalted Cpg d	c 669	15.8	0.3	22	1	ADP81297	Human ovarian spec
c 598	15.8	0.3	20	1	AAK15771	Antisense oligonuc	c 670	15.8	0.3	22	1	ADP97957	C. albicans specif
c 599	15.8	0.3	20	1	AAK15605	Fragment of upstre	c 671	15.8	0.3	23	1	AAZ25529	Rat galactin recept
c 600	15.8	0.3	20	1	AAZ07844	M. cerebraalis 18S	c 672	15.8	0.3	23	1	AAK98442	5' RACE primer for
c 601	15.8	0.3	20	1	AAV74243	CPG-N motif O-ODN	c 673	15.8	0.3	23	1	AAK44080	Nested PCR primer
c 602	15.8	0.3	20	1	AAK34804	Human 25IG-11 DNA	c 674	15.8	0.3	23	1	ABJ99402	Left PCR primer us
c 603	15.8	0.3	20	1	AAK96688	PCR primer used to	c 675	15.8	0.3	23	1	ABT08454	Galatin-like pepti
c 604	15.8	0.3	20	1	AAK96688	Phosphorothioate o	c 676	15.8	0.3	23	1	ADP53716	Multiple sclerosis
c 605	15.8	0.3	20	1	AAK99116	Immunostimulatory	c 677	15.8	0.3	23	1	ADQ10637	Single multiplex p
c 606	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABK99787	Mouse RA1D2 antise	c 678	15.8	0.3	24	1	AAQ29995	Degenerate PCR pri
c 607	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABK97759	Angiogenesis inhib	c 679	15.8	0.3	24	1	AAQ87322	Oligonucleotide pr
c 608	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABL39008	Immunostimulatory	c 680	15.8	0.3	24	1	AAU06781	Human alpha-tropom
c 609	15.8	0.3	20	1	AAI38241	Human BH3 interact	c 681	15.8	0.3	24	1	AAU50837	Probe #1 for Chlam
c 610	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABK68928	Human ResQ protein	c 682	15.8	0.3	24	1	AAK33734	DNA tandem nucleot
c 611	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABJ17268	Capture oligonucle	c 683	15.8	0.3	24	1	AAK33760	CDNA tandem nucleot
c 612	15.8	0.3	20	1	ACCA4062	Oligo IS15 124653	c 684	15.8	0.3	24	1	AAZ24999	Sense probe to Fta
c 613	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ74910	Human acyl coenzym	c 685	15.8	0.3	24	1	AAZ24998	Antisense probe to
c 614	15.8	0.3	20	1	ACD99549	Immunostimulatory	c 686	15.8	0.3	24	1	AAZ30686	A. oryzae 40S ribo
c 615	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABK36618	Immunostimulatory	c 687	15.8	0.3	24	1	AAZ94703	Neuropeptide FP (N
c 616	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ89749	Human oligonucleot	c 688	15.8	0.3	24	1	AAZ48996	Probe for C. trach
c 617	15.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ85636	Human oligonucleot	c 689	15.8	0.3	24	1	AAU10338	Human haematopoiet
							c 690	15.8	0.3	24	1	ABA04964	Human FD14 PCR pri

C 691	15.8	0.3	24	1	ABZ30722	Candida albicans G
C 692	15.8	0.3	24	1	ACC58862	Tumour-specific hu
C 693	15.8	0.3	24	1	ACH00611	Mammalian inverted
C 694	15.8	0.3	24	1	AD132521	Rat neuropeptide F
C 695	15.8	0.3	24	1	AD048434	CDNA amplification
C 696	15.8	0.3	28	1	AAQ30339	Oligomer HRI05 fo
C 697	15.6	0.3	20	1	AAI27911	5'-anchored simple
C 698	15.6	0.3	22	1	AAQ53241	Rabbit beta-globin
C 699	15.6	0.3	22	1	AAI78997	Mouse Huntington's
C 700	15.6	0.3	22	1	AAV30066	PCR primer used to
C 701	15.6	0.3	22	1	AAI27546	Fas ligand promote
C 702	15.6	0.3	22	1	AAI57767	Nucleotide sequenc
C 703	15.6	0.3	22	1	AAI66855	Human tankyrase II
C 704	15.6	0.3	22	1	AAI50633	Forward PCR primer
C 705	15.6	0.3	22	1	AAI21248	Human PAMC IL-12 p
C 706	15.6	0.3	22	1	ADH49031	NOV18 PCR primer
C 707	15.6	0.3	22	1	ABX14671	Human ABC1 PCR pri
C 708	15.6	0.3	22	1	ABX80081	Human IL-2 CDNA PC
C 709	15.6	0.3	22	1	ADH89326	Human IBDP1 intro
C 710	15.6	0.3	22	1	ADD21920	Protein translatio
C 711	15.6	0.3	22	1	ADH47875	Human NOVX forward
C 712	15.6	0.3	22	1	ADH47878	Human NOVX forward
C 713	15.6	0.3	22	1	ADH93395	Human gene PCR pri
C 714	15.6	0.3	22	1	ABX96992	Interleukin-12 (IL
C 715	15.6	0.3	22	1	ADH13331	Human malignant ne
C 716	15.6	0.3	22	1	ADL16094	Neisseria meningit
C 717	15.6	0.3	22	1	ADJ79145	Human NOVX protein
C 718	15.6	0.3	22	1	ADJ79148	Human NOVX protein
C 719	15.6	0.3	22	1	ADJ90000	Glucobacter oxd
C 720	15.6	0.3	22	1	ADN49424	Human MEM7 amplify
C 721	15.6	0.3	23	1	AAI239291	Probe for typing H
C 722	15.6	0.3	23	1	AAI210975	PCR primer for Hbs
C 723	15.6	0.3	23	1	AAI52832	Human genome blall
C 724	15.6	0.3	23	1	AAI46074	PCR primer for hum
C 725	15.6	0.3	23	1	AAI46074	Human prolactin va
C 726	15.6	0.3	23	1	AAI46237	Endoglucanase PCR
C 727	15.6	0.3	23	1	AAI63364	ARSRI exon 2 acce
C 728	15.6	0.3	23	1	AAI62522	Cyclamen dihydrofl
C 729	15.6	0.3	23	1	ABK6504	Human gene specific
C 730	15.6	0.3	23	1	ABA99783	Murine capns Set 1
C 731	15.6	0.3	23	1	ABU59825	Bacterocera tyroni
C 732	15.6	0.3	23	1	ACA60934	Human prolactin G1
C 733	15.6	0.3	23	1	ADA57170	Human SUV39H1 prob
C 734	15.6	0.3	23	1	ADC40518	Human G-protein co
C 735	15.6	0.3	23	1	ABV76160	Human G-protein co
C 736	15.6	0.3	23	1	ADF83376	Human 5-hydroxylxy
C 737	15.6	0.3	23	1	ADH19212	Human HTR3B SNP va
C 738	15.6	0.3	23	1	ADJ38961	Hepatitis C virus
C 739	15.6	0.3	23	1	ADW76097	NEPH gene transcr
C 740	15.6	0.3	23	1	ADL67221	sRNA-DNA hybrid #
C 741	15.6	0.3	23	1	AAI92605	Primer DNA from pu
C 742	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAI92605	Prostate-specific
C 743	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAI92605	Primer for canine
C 744	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAI27277	Primer for human g
C 745	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAI73456	Human gamma gene p
C 746	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAI96824	Antisense primer f
C 747	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAV39223	PCR primer for hum
C 748	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAV58269	Prostate specific
C 749	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAI32532	Human retrovirus-5
C 750	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAI35189	PCR primer used am
C 751	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAI19924	Chimeric cytochrom
C 752	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAI21981	PCR primer used to
C 753	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAI289505	Human GABA-B recep
C 754	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAI1694	Human GABA-B recep
C 755	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAI78994	Human PRO618 hybri
C 756	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAI71258	Single nucleotide
C 757	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAI71279	Single nucleotide
C 758	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAI58204	Human PRO618 hybri
C 759	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAI58204	P. syringae 16S rR
C 760	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAI58204	P. fluorescens 16S
C 761	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAI58204	Forward PCR primer
C 762	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAI58204	P4SDAI-2 upstream
C 763	15.6	0.3	24	1	AAI58204	Primer erat used t
C 764	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABN86887	Human macroprotein
C 765	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABQ74208	Human cytochrome P
C 766	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABA02901	Human granzyme B R
C 767	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABK65971	Human gene specific
C 768	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE57531	Human proteinase r
C 769	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABQ07425	Oligonucleotide ad
C 770	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABQ01736	Oligonucleotide ad
C 771	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABQ01736	Oligonucleotide ad
C 772	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABQ07384	Oligonucleotide ad
C 773	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Human MRL3 protein
C 774	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Human tissue anion
C 775	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 776	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 777	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 778	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 779	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 780	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 781	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 782	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 783	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 784	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 785	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 786	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 787	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 788	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 789	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 790	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 791	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 792	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 793	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 794	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 795	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 796	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 797	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 798	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 799	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 800	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 801	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 802	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 803	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 804	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 805	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 806	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 807	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 808	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 809	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 810	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 811	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 812	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 813	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 814	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 815	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 816	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 817	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 818	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 819	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 820	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 821	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 822	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 823	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 824	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 825	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 826	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 827	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 828	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 829	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 830	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 831	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 832	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 833	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 834	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 835	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle
C 836	15.6	0.3	24	1	ABE58692	Capture oligonucle

C 837	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADG50122	Human PRO 618 Tagm	910	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAZ02649	PCR primer used to
C 838	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADG51994	Human PRO 618 Tagm	C 911	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAH83705	Human protein kina
C 839	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADG49498	Human PRO 618 Tagm	C 912	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAH97112	PCR primer used to
C 840	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADG48042	2823-96 PCR primer	C 913	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAH19216	Human PKC-epsilon
C 841	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADG48041	2823-95 PCR primer	C 914	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAZ27355	Human protein kina
C 842	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADG48874	Human PRO 618 Tagm	C 915	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAH64395	Human KCNQ5 (KCN6q
C 843	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADG68797	Human mutant trans	C 916	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAH64400	Human KCNQ5 (KCN6q
C 844	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADG68798	Human mutant trans	C 917	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAH92869	Human ABC1 transcr
C 845	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADG51370	Human PRO 618 Tagm	C 918	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAH56780	S. aureus groE ope
C 846	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADG59314	Human PRO 618 Tagm	C 919	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAH25626	Antisense oligonuc
C 847	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADG62770	Human PRO 618 Tagm	C 920	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAH43261	Human Oestrogen re
C 848	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADJ93326	Human prostate-spe	C 921	15.4	0.3	20	1	ABK41518	Human CTNNA3 exon-
C 849	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADJ17572	Human PRO 618 Tagm	C 922	15.4	0.3	20	1	ABL90943	Human protein kina
C 850	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADL07406	Human PRO 618 Tagm	C 923	15.4	0.3	20	1	ABA99804	Murine capn12 exon
C 851	15.6	0.3	24	1	ADL08116	Primer of the inve	C 924	15.4	0.3	20	1	ABX34273	Antisense oligonuc
C 852	15.4	0.3	17	1	AAT53432	Rat ICAM hammerhea	C 925	15.4	0.3	20	1	ACH11222	Human protein kina
C 853	15.4	0.3	17	1	AAA53440	Nucleic acid trans	C 926	15.4	0.3	20	1	ABZ90002	Human oligonucleot
C 854	15.4	0.3	17	1	AAA36640	Template pyrimidin	C 927	15.4	0.3	20	1	ABD26232	AA38883-derived o
C 855	15.4	0.3	17	1	AAZ39490	Nucleic acid trans	C 928	15.4	0.3	20	1	ADH47997	Protein kinase C e
C 856	15.4	0.3	17	1	AAQ2860	Human GRID NCH rib	C 929	15.4	0.3	20	1	AD127548	Human DRAX1 DNA, a
C 857	15.4	0.3	17	1	ABL46849	Human GRID NCH rib	C 930	15.4	0.3	20	1	ADM79595	CDNA array product
C 858	15.4	0.3	17	1	ABSO8470	Pyrimidine-rich ol	C 931	15.4	0.3	20	1	ADN35259	Target sequence of
C 859	15.4	0.3	17	1	ABSO1355	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	C 932	15.4	0.3	20	1	ADQ59489	Human death-associ
C 860	15.4	0.3	17	1	ABNO8206	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	C 933	15.4	0.3	20	1	ADQ09438	Human Angiopoietin
C 861	15.4	0.3	17	1	ABNO1353	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	C 934	15.4	0.3	20	1	ADP6535	PCR primer used to
C 862	15.4	0.3	17	1	ABNO1354	Human GMPLP-1 17-m	C 935	15.4	0.3	21	1	AAT05590	Interleukin 2 rece
C 863	15.4	0.3	17	1	ABO82102	Brevibacterium lac	C 936	15.4	0.3	21	1	AAH69271	Human ABC1 gene ex
C 864	15.4	0.3	17	1	ABV90366	Human POSH1 scann	C 937	15.4	0.3	21	1	AAH69272	Human ABC1 gene ex
C 865	15.4	0.3	17	1	ABK98153	Triple helix formi	C 938	15.4	0.3	21	1	AAH61789	PCR primer for pro
C 866	15.4	0.3	17	1	ADA95921	Human MD23 scannin	C 939	15.4	0.3	21	1	AAZ77167	Human baillietic ma
C 867	15.4	0.3	17	1	ABZ59891	Human K-Ras DNazym	C 940	15.4	0.3	21	1	AAH63360	PCR primer TEM-12A
C 868	15.4	0.3	17	1	ABZ22872	Locked nucleic aci	C 941	15.4	0.3	21	1	AAH28092	PCR primer for hum
C 869	15.4	0.3	17	1	ADB43380	Tumour suppression	C 942	15.4	0.3	21	1	AAH96332	Human gene single
C 870	15.4	0.3	17	1	ADM54207	Human GRID mRNA su	C 943	15.4	0.3	21	1	AAH59998	Canine interleukin
C 871	15.4	0.3	17	1	ADH70294	Human Vbeta gene r	C 944	15.4	0.3	21	1	AAH50306	Human IL-2 recepto
C 872	15.4	0.3	17	1	ADH70390	Human Vbeta gene r	C 945	15.4	0.3	21	1	AAH93031	Partial exon 7 pub
C 873	15.4	0.3	17	1	ADH70382	Human Vbeta gene r	C 946	15.4	0.3	21	1	AAH93032	Partial exon 7 cor
C 874	15.4	0.3	17	1	ADH080105	Glutamate dehydrog	C 947	15.4	0.3	21	1	ABL51707	Human GFR1phd4 PC
C 875	15.4	0.3	18	1	AAQ22915	HCV-Hc59 primer #8	C 948	15.4	0.3	21	1	ABK51772	Human single nucle
C 876	15.4	0.3	18	1	AAV93316	Human RAD54 mutati	C 949	15.4	0.3	21	1	ACF62223	Cancer based on CY
C 877	15.4	0.3	18	1	AAH58390	Polynucleotide # 6	C 950	15.4	0.3	21	1	ACF62222	Cancer based on CY
C 878	15.4	0.3	18	1	AAH58389	Polynucleotide # 5	C 951	15.4	0.3	21	1	ADH20893	MRP1 based cancer
C 879	15.4	0.3	18	1	AAH54441	C-1027 gene cluste	C 952	15.4	0.3	21	1	ADH80894	Human UCT1a1 varia
C 880	15.4	0.3	18	1	ADP45812	Extend primer 4 us	C 953	15.4	0.3	21	1	ADH87982	Human UCT1a1 varia
C 881	15.4	0.3	18	1	ADP45811	Extend primer 3 us	C 954	15.4	0.3	21	1	ADH87982	Human UCT1a1 varia
C 882	15.4	0.3	19	1	ADP45813	Extend primer 5 us	C 955	15.4	0.3	21	1	ADH86966	Human UCT1a1 varia
C 883	15.4	0.3	19	1	AAQ49070	P. multocida 16S r	C 956	15.4	0.3	21	1	ADH86965	Human UCT1a1 varia
C 884	15.4	0.3	19	1	AAT30413	Compound simple se	C 957	15.4	0.3	21	1	ADH82156	Human UCT1a1 varia
C 885	15.4	0.3	19	1	AACT2827	Single nucleotide	C 958	15.4	0.3	21	1	ADH82157	Human UCT1a1 varia
C 886	15.4	0.3	19	1	AACT2812	Single nucleotide	C 959	15.4	0.3	21	1	ADH82923	5'-nuclease forwar
C 887	15.4	0.3	19	1	AAH50403	Monkey gonadotropi	C 960	15.4	0.3	21	1	ADP48056	Human NFCK1 siRNA
C 888	15.4	0.3	19	1	ADFA9277	Human BCL2 siNA up	C 961	15.4	0.3	22	1	AAQ20032	Cross-linking Olig
C 889	15.4	0.3	19	1	ADFA9276	Human BCL2 siNA up	C 962	15.4	0.3	22	1	AAQ30380	Oligomer TNP211 fo
C 890	15.4	0.3	19	1	ADFA9275	Human breakpoint c	C 963	15.4	0.3	22	1	AAQ30381	Oligomer TNP212 fo
C 891	15.4	0.3	19	1	ADFA9274	Human breakpoint c	C 964	15.4	0.3	22	1	AAH31978	Human platelet ant
C 892	15.4	0.3	19	1	ADFA9273	Human breakpoint c	C 965	15.4	0.3	22	1	AAH42194	PCR primer for CDN
C 893	15.4	0.3	19	1	ADFA9272	Human POGF-target	C 966	15.4	0.3	22	1	AAH42194	Human heparanase,
C 894	15.4	0.3	19	1	ADFA9271	Human POGF-target	C 967	15.4	0.3	23	1	AAH42194	Chlamydia trachoma
C 895	15.4	0.3	19	1	ADFA9270	Plant gene polymor	C 968	15.4	0.3	23	1	AAH42194	HIV-1 group O stra
C 896	15.4	0.3	19	1	ADFA9269	Plant gene polymor	C 969	15.4	0.3	23	1	AAH42194	4 synthetase-perio
C 897	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAQ46129	Glucocorticoidase	C 970	15.4	0.3	29	1	AAH42194	Oligomer HER104 fo
C 898	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAQ46128	PMA oligomer targe	C 971	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAH42194	Type II procollage
C 899	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAQ46127	PKC-epsilon coding	C 972	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAH42194	Chromosome 11 (loc
C 900	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAQ46126	5'-anchored simple	C 973	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAH42194	S-adenosylmethion
C 901	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAQ46125	5'-anchored simple	C 974	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAH42194	Human c-raf kinase
C 902	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAV52707	Hepaticocyte nuclear	C 975	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAH42194	Chimeric 2'-O-meth
C 903	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAV52706	3' PCR primer used	C 976	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAH42194	Human raf inhibito
C 904	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAV52705	Kaposi's sarcoma a	C 977	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAH42194	Batten disease CDN
C 905	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAH50368	Human p53 gene rev	C 978	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAH42194	Human c-raf and de
C 906	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAH50367	Human protein kina	C 979	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAH42194	Canine disease mar
C 907	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAH50366	Human PKC-epsilon	C 980	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAH42194	Mus musculus cathe
C 908	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAH50365	Human p53 gene rev	C 981	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAH42194	c-raf antisense ch
C 909	15.4	0.3	20	1	AAH50364	Human p53 gene rev	C 982	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAH42194	Human c-raf kinase

c 983	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx90951	Oligonucleotide 54	1056	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABZ88175	Human oligonucleot
c 984	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx59627	PCR primer used to	1057	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABZ88290	Human oligonucleot
c 985	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx05468	Chimeric antisense	c1058	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABZ91229	Human oligonucleot
c 986	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx22958	Human glucathione-	1059	15.2	0.3	20	1	ACD42099	Antisense oligonuc
c 987	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAV74211	CpG-N motif PCR pr	1060	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADM60739	Human Abl kinase d
c 988	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAZ04540	PCR primer used to	c1061	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADM39629	DMT DNA PCR primer
c 989	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAZ04755	PCR primer used to	c1062	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABD23421	Human myosin X-der
c 990	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAZ00507	Human thioredoxin	c1063	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABD24405	Human H162901-derived
c 991	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAZ10296	Oligonucleotide us	c1064	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABD27459	H137989-derived oli
c 992	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx93534	PCR primer used to	1065	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABD24520	A1652764-derived o
c 993	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx92750	PCR primer used to	1066	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABD23960	Human calmodulin 2
c 994	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAZ23727	VEGF/Vtpr antisense	c1067	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADC09991	TNF-alpha-related
c 995	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx62975	Sense PCR primer f	c1068	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADH10325	HCV NS5B ampliflyin
c 996	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx41034	Human TNFalpha ant	c1069	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADH63320	Human glucocorticlo
c 997	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx48676	Upstream PCR prime	c1070	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADH80706	Human PTM antise
c 998	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx93623	Antisense oligonuc	c1071	15.2	0.3	20	1	AD179687	Mouse HMG-CoA redu
c 999	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx94500	Antisense oligonuc	1072	15.2	0.3	20	1	AD179980	Mouse HMG-CoA redu
c 1000	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAZ76252	Human biallelic ma	1073	15.2	0.3	20	1	AD128451	Antisense oligonuc
c1001	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAZ76010	Human biallelic ma	1074	15.2	0.3	20	1	AD140215	Human EDG8 antise
c1002	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAZ88607	Human c-myc PCR pr	c1075	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADH75270	IFN-aseassociated gen
c1003	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAZ88391	Rat GLUT4 cDNA PCR	c1076	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADJ32697	Human GPCR 39 spec
c1004	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAZ84166	C-raf chimeric pho	1077	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADJ32730	Human GPCR 39 targ
c1005	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAZ99380	A splice junction	1078	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADJ36942	Human HLRNS-2 amp
c1006	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx95402	Rat Nurrl coding s	1079	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADK95686	Primer of the inve
c1007	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx73515	C-raf kinase antis	1080	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADK94471	Primer of the inve
c1008	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx95000	Human cDNA clone-s	1081	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADJ61326	Oligonucleotide as
c1009	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx98913	Immunostimulatory	c1082	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADJ18542	Antisense DNA olig
c1010	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx98914	Immunostimulatory	1083	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADJ23825	Human endothelial
c1011	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx98914	Oligonucleotide #9	1084	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADJ24189	Human endothelial
c1012	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx10561	Human WMP2 chimeri	1085	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADJ23632	Human endothelial
c1013	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx45437	Primer for amplifly	c1086	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADK73460	Chimeric phosphoro
c1014	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx47668	Human bcl-x antis	1087	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADK73945	Chimeric phosphoro
c1015	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx96748	Demeter gene PCR p	1088	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADK75891	Chimeric phosphoro
c1016	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx96579	Human Her-1 antis	1089	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADL32212	Clone specific PCR
c1017	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx94857	Human hepsin antis	1090	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADL57815	Human ESM-1 antis
c1018	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx77555	Angiogenesis inhbi	c1091	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADM14461	Human mPGES-1 chim
c1019	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx77554	Immunostimulatory	c1092	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADM49261	Human HDAC4 specif
c1020	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx49132	Human hepsin antis	1093	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADM49272	Human HDAC4 specif
c1021	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx40675	Human calreticulin	1094	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADM10445	Human histone deac
c1022	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx52080	Mouse CCR gene PCR	c1095	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADM10434	Human histone deac
c1023	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx21639	Candida albicans G	1096	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADL13826	Lanflin A gene mut
c1024	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx98608	Viral PCR primer E	c1097	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADL01531	Human IGFBP-1 reve
c1025	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx15001	Mouse B13 interact	1098	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADP77672	Chimeric phosphoro
c1026	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx138267	Mouse L66 exon 6/1	1099	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADP85635	Human EMAP-II DNA
c1027	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx138267	Mouse L66 exon 6/1	c1100	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADP85602	Human EMAP-II anti
c1028	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAx138267	Human c-raf kinase	c1101	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADL059511	Human death-associ
c1029	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx74795	Human TNFR2 antis	1102	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADP84400	5' acceptor site a
c1030	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx94306	Human C/EBP beta p	1103	15.2	0.3	20	1	ADP84400	Oligomer SM 90 use
c1031	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx94306	Capture oligonucle	1104	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ36824	Sequence of PCR pr
c1032	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx94306	Oligonucleotide in	1105	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ40354	ps3 exon 4 detecti
c1033	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx94306	Phosphorothioate o	1106	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ40385	Disoxigenin-labell
c1034	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx94306	PCR primer #2 used	c1107	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ80605	Human death-associ
c1035	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx94306	Human target NLR3-	c1108	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ80816	Human death-associ
c1036	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx94306	Human ATF3 antis	1109	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human death-associ
c1037	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx94306	Human KSR chimeric	c1110	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human death-associ
c1038	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx94306	Human c-raf mRNA a	c1111	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human death-associ
c1039	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx94306	Human src-c chim	c1112	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human death-associ
c1040	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx94306	Human acyl coenzym	1113	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human death-associ
c1041	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx94306	Immunostimulatory	1114	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human death-associ
c1042	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx94306	Tumour necrosis fa	c1115	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human death-associ
c1043	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx94306	Immunostimulatory	c1116	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human death-associ
c1044	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx94306	Immunostimulatory	c1117	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human death-associ
c1045	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx94306	Human NOVX reverse	1118	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human death-associ
c1046	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx94306	Human NOVX reverse	1119	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human death-associ
c1047	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx94306	Human NOVX reverse	1120	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human death-associ
c1048	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx94306	Human NOVX reverse	1121	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human death-associ
c1049	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx94306	Human NOVX reverse	1122	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human death-associ
c1050	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx94306	Human NOVX reverse	1123	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human death-associ
c1051	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx94306	Human NOVX reverse	c1124	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human death-associ
c1052	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx94306	Human NOVX reverse	1125	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human death-associ
c1053	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx94306	Human NOVX reverse	c1126	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human death-associ
c1054	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx94306	Human NOVX reverse	c1127	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human death-associ
c1055	15.2	0.3	20	1	ABx94306	Human NOVX reverse	c1128	15.2	0.3	20	1	AAQ94988	Human death-associ

1129	15.2	0.3	21	1	AAH63026	Shrimp white spot	1202	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAU37728	Real-time validation
1130	15.2	0.3	21	1	AAH44266	Human RNA helicase	c1203	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAU52713	Pearmannys oboens A
c1131	15.2	0.3	21	1	ABAI0112	Taf11 primer #105 f	c1204	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADG52969	INP10NC03 gene-sp
1132	15.2	0.3	21	1	ABE58573	AAF/HK3 protein r	c1205	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADG87942	Single nucleotide
1133	15.2	0.3	21	1	ABK82233	Human ACP-binding	c1206	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADG35096	Human TNF siNA o1i
1134	15.2	0.3	21	1	AAI40540	Human ABCB1 gene r	c1207	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADG35088	Human TNF siNA o1i
1135	15.2	0.3	21	1	ABS98132	Human multidrug re	c1208	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADG35072	Human TNF siNA o1i
1136	15.2	0.3	21	1	ABS97270	Human aryl hydroc	c1209	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADG39617	TNF siNA-target RN
c1137	15.2	0.3	21	1	ABX89573	Human sequence tag	c1210	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADG30322	TNF-targeted siNA
c1138	15.2	0.3	21	1	ABL61447	Human Ob gene 5'5	c1211	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADG30046	IKKγ-targeted siNA
c1139	15.2	0.3	21	1	ABV76832	Control PCR primer	c1212	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADK95842	Primer of the inve
c1140	15.2	0.3	21	1	ACA98621	Human CYP2C8 SNP d	c1213	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADK96567	Primer of the inve
1141	15.2	0.3	21	1	ACA98624	Human CYP2C8 SNP d	c1214	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADL67220	siRNA-DNA hybrid #
c1142	15.2	0.3	21	1	ABX64433	Human obese (ob) g	c1215	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADMA1140	PCR primer EL147 u
1143	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADA55941	Synthetic storage	c1216	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADP20809	Mouse protein tyro
1144	15.2	0.3	21	1	ACH03697	Ear 1-based lysine	c1217	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADH70518	Human Vbeta gene r
c1145	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADA73990	PCR primer #1 for	c1218	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADH70523	Human Vbeta gene r
c1146	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADE44871	Neisseria meningit	c1219	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADH70523	Human Vbeta gene r
1147	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADP75332	Human RT-PCR prime	c1220	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAQ30335	Oligomer HBR101 fo
c1148	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADG35080	Human TNF siNA o1i	c1221	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAQ40197	Triple Helix form1
c1149	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADG30330	TNF-targeted siNA	c1222	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAQ40198	Triple Helix form1
1150	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADH93971	Human gene PCR pri	c1223	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAQ40199	Triple Helix form1
1151	15.2	0.3	21	1	ACC43493	PCR primer for pla	c1224	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAQ38289	Triple Helix form1
1152	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADA01428	Angiopoietin-relat	c1225	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAQ38290	Triple Helix form1
1153	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADL18197	Plasnet glycoprot	c1226	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAQ38291	Triple Helix form1
1154	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADP83374	Human CYP2D6 gene	c1227	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAQ68229	All-purine methylp
1155	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADP61889	Adenovirus 35 5'1B	c1228	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAQ68227	Triple Helix form1
1156	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADL67217	Human 14171 protei	c1229	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAQ68230	All-purine ribooli
c1157	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADN10992	Polynucleotide cha	c1231	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV54883	Oligomer Gentia 3 p
1158	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADM94656	Human heat shock p	c1231	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV54883	Chitrally enriched
1159	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADM68277	Differentiated cel	c1232	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV91061	Chitrally enriched
1160	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADDA2740	Human NOX PCR pri	c1233	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV33721	Simple sequence re
1161	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADOL2597	Single multiplex p	c1234	15.2	0.3	23	1	ABA87160	Biomolecule coated
c1162	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADNS9977	GAPDH reverse prim	c1235	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAAD0495	Polyvinylidene
c1163	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADOS1736	Human ADAM15 ampl	c1236	15.2	0.3	23	1	ABA81935	Rat γ-protein sero
c1164	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADDO42953	Primer of the inve	c1237	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAO58577	Oligomer prepared
c1165	15.2	0.3	21	1	ADPO8715	Extended primer 52 u	c1238	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV91057	Sequence of synthe
1166	15.2	0.3	22	1	AAO36634	Truncated htkL 3' p	c1239	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV91070	Chitrally enriched
c1167	15.2	0.3	22	1	AAZ08726	HIV cleavage site	c1240	15.2	0.3	23	1	ABN06413	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
c1168	15.2	0.3	22	1	AAV93988	Activator vector r	c1241	15.2	0.3	23	1	ABN06411	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
1169	15.2	0.3	22	1	AAV59808	Primer for Bcl-X n	c1242	15.2	0.3	23	1	ABN06412	Human GMPLP-1 17-m
c1170	15.2	0.3	22	1	AAV66304	Dog genomic marker	c1243	15.2	0.3	23	1	ABT37025	Tumour suppression
1171	15.2	0.3	22	1	AAA53706	Oligonucleotide us	c1244	15.2	0.3	23	1	ACA06733	NFKB sub-unit modu
c1172	15.2	0.3	22	1	AAAC86205	Primer #5 used to	c1245	15.2	0.3	23	1	ABZ59890	Human K-Ras DNazym
1173	15.2	0.3	22	1	AAH41790	Bcl-X gene PCR pri	c1246	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADB45378	Tumour suppression
c1174	15.2	0.3	22	1	AAAC86882	Nucleotide sequenc	c1247	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADL47909	Human IKK-γ-gamma su
c1175	15.2	0.3	22	1	AAI70213	Human plasmidogen-	c1248	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADL47909	Human IKK-γ-gamma su
1176	15.2	0.3	22	1	AAI46673	Human cyclin mRNA	c1249	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADL47909	Human IKK-γ-gamma su
c1177	15.2	0.3	22	1	ABLA4305	Human chromosome 1	c1250	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV01728	Primer, Rat-5 Syk.
1178	15.2	0.3	22	1	ABN87647	Human V4 protein	c1251	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV01728	Rice cytoplasmic m
1179	15.2	0.3	22	1	ADA00257	Bcl-X gene PCR pri	c1252	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV01728	PCR primer Rat-5 S
1180	15.2	0.3	22	1	AAI61679	Oligonucleotide #3	c1253	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV18953	Fructose:glucose r
c1181	15.2	0.3	22	1	ADD13902	Human vH PCR prime	c1254	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV18953	UL9 herpes replica
c1182	15.2	0.3	22	1	ADP44546	Mouse kinase prote	c1255	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAH7963	PCR primer Rat-3 S
c1183	15.2	0.3	22	1	ADG44859	PCR primer for hum	c1256	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAH26016	RNAp recognition a
c1184	15.2	0.3	22	1	ADG44873	Human mechanone a	c1257	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAH26016	Rat Syk kinase CDN
1185	15.2	0.3	22	1	ADJ32933	Archax-derived ta	c1258	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAH26016	Rat Syk kinase CDN
c1186	15.2	0.3	22	1	ADL22441	Human orexin 1 rec	c1259	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADJ3047	Rat Syk mRNA RT-PC
c1187	15.2	0.3	22	1	ADDA7289	Human SORBS1 gene	c1260	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADJ3047	Human FLAP related
c1188	15.2	0.3	22	1	ADDA7333	Human SORBS1 gene	c1261	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADJ3047	Compound simple se
c1189	15.2	0.3	22	1	ADN11934	T cucumberis OS-1 g	c1262	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV58088	PCR primer for hum
1190	15.2	0.3	22	1	ADP12242	Tegman probe set 2	c1263	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV58088	Human biallelic ma
c1191	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAI33312	Primer EL147 to ge	c1264	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADP22202	3' anchored (ISSR)
1192	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV47534	Sense PCR primer D	c1265	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADP22202	Human VEGFR3 short
1193	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV03000	Mammalian Ena (Men	c1266	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADP22202	Human VEGFR3 short
1194	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV14975	Triple helix third	c1267	15.2	0.3	23	1	ADP22202	Compound simple se
1195	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV80120	DNA sequence from	c1268	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV80120	PCR primer used to
1196	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV80124	DNA sequence from	c1269	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV80124	Antisense oligonuc
1197	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV80123	DNA sequence from	c1270	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV80123	S. aureus groE ope
1198	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV80123	Arabidopsis thalia	c1271	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV80123	Oligonucleotide to
c1199	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV80123	Sequence of an oli	c1272	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV80123	Human FAP-1 chim
1200	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV80123	PCR primer 1F used	c1273	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV80123	Mouse TNFR2 antise
c1201	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV80123	Avian hepatitis B	c1274	15.2	0.3	23	1	AAV80123	Mycobacterium szul

c1275	15	0.3	20	1	ADP88178	Single nucleotide	c1348	14.8	0.3	18	1	AA666197	PCR primer 17FW-6
1276	15	0.3	20	1	ADH70903	Human Vbeta PCR pr	c1349	14.8	0.3	18	1	AA270454	Human biallelic ma
c1277	15	0.3	20	1	ADK97648	Primer of the inve	c1350	14.8	0.3	18	1	AA276648	Human biallelic ma
1278	15	0.3	20	1	ADK94731	Primer of the inve	c1351	14.8	0.3	18	1	AA271430	Human biallelic ma
c1279	15	0.3	20	1	ADL27692	Human Fap-1 cDNA,	c1352	14.8	0.3	18	1	AA293457	TRAD antisense cl
c1280	15	0.3	20	1	ADM53464	Fas associated pro	c1353	14.8	0.3	18	1	AA496986	RAP2.2 Ap2 domain
1281	15	0.3	21	1	ADC42573	Human FANCD2 PCR p	c1354	14.8	0.3	18	1	AA495699	Multiple repeated
c1282	15	0.3	21	1	ADJ72447	Human GP120 antibo	c1355	14.8	0.3	18	1	AA442420	Nucleic acid produ
1283	15	0.3	22	1	AA130404	Compound simple se	c1356	14.8	0.3	18	1	AA442418	Nucleic acid produ
c1284	15	0.3	22	1	AAK99452	PCR primer Apconas	c1357	14.8	0.3	18	1	AB158829	Staphylococcus PCR
c1285	15	0.3	22	1	ABA81814	Staphylococcus con	c1358	14.8	0.3	18	1	ABR21411	Multiple group PC
c1286	15	0.3	22	1	ABX72465	Human NOVX DNA PCR	c1359	14.8	0.3	18	1	ACC79761	Mouse PDGR-beta a
1287	15	0.3	22	1	ABX12725	VEGF mRNA stabilis	c1360	14.8	0.3	18	1	ADA27361	Human microsatelli
c1288	15	0.3	22	1	ADD69448	5' anchored (ISSR)	c1361	14.8	0.3	18	1	ADH11082	Human Vbeta micro
c1289	15	0.3	22	1	ADH31279	Human G-protein co	c1362	14.8	0.3	18	1	ADM29039	Human IL4r promote
1290	15	0.3	23	1	AAO04791	3'-5' primer used	c1363	14.8	0.3	18	1	ADO26654	Synthetic leader s
c1291	15	0.3	23	1	AAO87856	Component B gene p	c1364	14.8	0.3	18	1	ADO26616	Synthetic leader s
c1292	15	0.3	23	1	ADG77507	Canine disease mar	c1365	14.8	0.3	18	1	ADO26622	Synthetic leader s
1293	15	0.3	23	1	AAV41029	Primer ALAP108:39	c1366	14.8	0.3	18	1	ADO26612	Synthetic leader s
c1294	15	0.3	23	1	AAV11733	Ustilago maydis ur	c1367	14.8	0.3	18	1	ADO26692	Synthetic leader s
1295	15	0.3	23	1	AAK05303	Control vector use	c1368	14.8	0.3	18	1	ADO26628	Synthetic leader s
c1296	15	0.3	23	1	AAZ23767	Cloning vector mul	c1369	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAW71284	Sequence of probe
c1297	15	0.3	23	1	AAK15440	Oligonucleotide wv	c1370	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAW90050	Allele-specific pr
c1298	15	0.3	23	1	AAZ40587	NPTII gene self-qu	c1371	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAO06430	Oligonucleotide pr
c1299	15	0.3	23	1	AAK53357	PCR primer SACT-an	c1372	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAQ15104	Probe GH61 derived
1300	15	0.3	23	1	AAA53356	PCR primer SACT-se	c1373	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAQ15037	HLA-DOBeta probe G
c1301	15	0.3	23	1	AAW53332	Fragment derived f	c1374	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAV39343	Human genomic DNA
1302	15	0.3	23	1	AAK80151	Forward primer #22	c1375	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAZ01381	PCR primer for PGI
c1303	15	0.3	23	1	AAK30555	Human Factor V gen	c1376	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAK86253	Cdc 25 hs ribozyme
1304	15	0.3	23	1	AAK47424	S. aureus PCR prim	c1377	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAK84399	Cyclin D3 ribozyme
1305	15	0.3	23	1	AAH01402	aph(3')-IIa resist	c1378	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAK86251	Cdc 25 hs ribozyme
c1306	15	0.3	23	1	AAI65123	Primer A #45 used	c1379	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAK72783	Human biallelic ma
1307	15	0.3	23	1	AAK523731	PCR primer specific	c1380	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAZ72944	Human biallelic ma
c1308	15	0.3	23	1	AAH44843	Plasmid pKB4.8 re	c1381	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAK66229	Dog genomic marker
1309	15	0.3	23	1	ABO75039	S. aureus PCR prim	c1382	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAK61061	Retinoid-X-recepto
c1310	15	0.3	23	1	ABA90641	Lactococcus lactis	c1383	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAH61413	Cdc25 hs ribozyme
1311	15	0.3	23	1	ABK98608	S. aureus prolifer	c1384	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAH59561	Cyclin D3 ribozyme
c1312	15	0.3	23	1	ABK29913	Candida albicans G	c1385	14.8	0.3	19	1	AAH61415	Cdc25 hs ribozyme
1313	15	0.3	23	1	AAI41675	Human colon cancer	c1386	14.8	0.3	19	1	ABA82228	Zmx1 gene region
c1314	15	0.3	23	1	ABN89309	Human adenyl cycl	c1387	14.8	0.3	19	1	ABK37459	Human RXRgamma rev
c1315	15	0.3	23	1	ACC83049	Emul PuRs fragmen	c1388	14.8	0.3	19	1	ABT11243	TRC8 related DNA s
1316	15	0.3	23	1	ACA54534	S. aureus PCR prim	c1389	14.8	0.3	19	1	ABK23025	Human Zmx1 cDNA f
c1317	15	0.3	23	1	ABX13511	S. aureus prolifer	c1390	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADU78668	Pancreatic cancer-
c1318	15	0.3	23	1	ADA00327	Human alpha-fetop	c1391	14.8	0.3	19	1	ACC46076	Forward PCR primer
1319	15	0.3	23	1	ACD13859	PCR primer pXY1TSF	c1392	14.8	0.3	19	1	ACC45608	Human HBM STS mark
c1320	15	0.3	23	1	ACF35974	Vgamma1/Vdelta.6.3	c1393	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADB98794	Mouse Zmx1 (LRP5)
c1321	15	0.3	23	1	ADE13571	HLA class II allele	c1394	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADB98306	Sequence tagged ei
1322	15	0.3	23	1	ADP95268	Acaligenes faecali	c1395	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADK27745	Stearoyl-CoA desat
c1323	15	0.3	23	1	ADG44668	Human G72 siNA tar	c1396	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADK27745	Stearoyl-CoA desat
1324	15	0.3	23	1	ABZ84084	Toxicologically re	c1397	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADB30329	Mitogen activated
c1325	15	0.3	23	1	ADP88693	Forward primer for	c1398	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADB30120	Mitogen activated
c1326	15	0.3	23	1	ADL18345	GSP-F1 PCR primer	c1399	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADB30405	Mitogen activated
c1327	15	0.3	23	1	ADL09421	HLA locus-specific	c1400	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADB30196	Mitogen activated
c1328	15	0.3	23	1	ADJ46696	SNP TSC0018292 pro	c1401	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADP87834	Single nucleotide
c1329	15	0.3	23	1	ADM10656	Multiple cloning s	c1402	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADP84345	Human ABL1-targele
1330	15	0.3	23	1	ADOI5932	4 synthetis-period	c1403	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADP84644	Human ABL1-targele
c1331	15	0.3	23	1	ADO44363	Human IFN alpha 2b	c1404	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADG34889	Human TNF receptor
c1332	15	0.3	23	1	ADO30543	Human novel GPCR p	c1405	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADG35012	Human TNF receptor
c1333	15	0.3	23	1	ADOT6915	Escherichia coli c	c1406	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADJ66298	Human TGF-beta
1334	15	0.3	23	1	ADQ88658	Thermotoga filif	c1407	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADJ66170	Human TGF-beta
c1335	15	0.3	23	1	ADQ88659	Thermotoga filif	c1408	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADH82161	Human TGF-beta
c1336	15	0.3	25	1	AAK95607	HLA DQB gene PCR p	c1409	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADH75212	Human heat shock p
1337	15	0.3	36	1	AAW47432	Lobolobly pine SSR	c1410	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADW94738	Human heat shock p
c1338	15	0.3	36	1	AAW47433	Lobolobly pine SSR	c1411	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADN74903	Human CLCN2 gene G
c1339	15	0.3	37	1	ADH70572	Human Vbeta gene r	c1412	14.8	0.3	19	1	ADO27097	RNA interference c
c1340	14.8	0.3	18	1	AAO33158	PCR primer #1 to i	c1413	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAQ13434	Probe to mutant co
1341	14.8	0.3	18	1	AAK63292	Delta-9 desaturase	c1414	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAQ43971	PAP primer (4) . S
c1342	14.8	0.3	18	1	AAV21068	Arabidopsis RAP2.2	c1415	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAQ53120	Gene detection seq
c1343	14.8	0.3	18	1	AAV95244	Canine IL-2 recept	c1416	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAW41294	Human gene signatu
c1344	14.8	0.3	18	1	AAZ07671	RAP2.2 gene specifi	c1417	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAQ95648	Primer A (Group 6,
1345	14.8	0.3	18	1	AAZ44753	Human RAD1 primer	c1418	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAK33529	Primer for adenovi
c1346	14.8	0.3	18	1	AAZ25188	Reverse primer #4	c1419	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAW77595	Wheat microsatelli
c1347	14.8	0.3	18	1	AAZ55172	Secondary reverse	c1420	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAW73576	Primer UG112 for

1421	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAT48677	Probe for detectin	1494	14.8	0.3	20	1	AB282677	Human HSL chimeric
1422	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAAX10186	Human biallelic po	c1495	14.8	0.3	20	1	AB277624	PCR primer used to
1423	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAV44656	Primer for human D	c1496	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABT32580	Human von Willebra
1424	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAV20058	N-ras probe R8671A	1497	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABT32616	Human von Willebra
1425	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAV20059	N-ras probe 681C.	1498	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABT32616	HIV-1 tat antisense
1426	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAV7060	PCR primer for the	1499	14.8	0.3	20	1	ACC82907	Human TRIP6 antis
1427	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAV15670	Antisense oligonuc	1500	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABD22946	Human myosin X-der
1428	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAV15604	Fragment of upstre	c1501	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABD24117	Human calmodulin 2
1429	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAZ31353	CXCR4 gene inhibi	c1502	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABD25171	AI051839-derived o
1430	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAV73035	Human ras oncogene	1503	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABD21174	Human transglutam
1431	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAZ32720	Human chemokine re	c1504	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABD21187	Human transglutam
1432	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAV92569	PCR primer used to	1505	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABD24404	AI652901-derived o
1433	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAV93192	PCR primer used to	1506	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABD21679	Human Trypsase a-d
1434	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAV96724	PCR primer used to	c1507	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABD32340	Human PDE4C-deri
1435	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAZ45868	PCR primer R1170RA	1508	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABD52982	AI654215-derived o
1436	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAZ92701	Human CCR-2 promot	c1509	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABD21288	Human transglutam
1437	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAA52946	Mouse EphA4 gene P	1510	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABD31893	Human PDE4A-deri
1438	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAZ60202	PCR primer F1170RA	c1511	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABD21672	Human strannocalci
1439	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAZ29758	Human thymidylate	c1512	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADF66213	Ians gene related
1440	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAZ60531	Human fra-1 mRNA a	1513	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADG88864	Human Notchl antis
1441	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAV31764	Human RANK antis	c1514	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADH13454	Human malignant ne
1442	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAV67142	Human E2F transcri	c1515	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADH14094	Antisense DNA olig
1443	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAV73000	Human daxx inhibi	1516	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADH74841	Human Notchl antis
1444	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAH56779	S. aureus groE ope	c1517	14.8	0.3	20	1	AD128288	Human PRL3 antisen
1445	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAH25621	Antisense oligonuc	1518	14.8	0.3	20	1	AD128152	Antisense oligonuc
1446	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAV90502	COL1A1 gene antis	1519	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADH80295	KIA0166 (rod) PCR
1447	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAV10569	Human caspase 3 an	1520	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADH86528	Nucleic acid analy
1448	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAV62884	Human PEPCK-cytoso	c1521	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADK95650	Primer of the inve
1449	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAV05683	Mouse zmeel cDNA c	1522	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADK97312	Primer of the inve
1450	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAH76240	Human macrophage 1	c1523	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADK98115	Oligonucleotide as
1451	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAH92683	Human Nck-2 phosph	c1524	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ61194	Oligonucleotide as
1452	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAH09120	Human MEK2 antis	c1525	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ61591	Oligonucleotide as
1453	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAH97934	Murine SMC1 gene-g	1526	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ60527	Oligonucleotide as
1454	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABK37078	Human lysophosphol	1527	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ60745	Oligonucleotide as
1455	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABK37078	Human GPCRx11 DNA	1528	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ32223	Human endotheelial
1456	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABOQ9136	T. tauschii/wheat	1529	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ24292	Human endotheelial
1457	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABK85365	Human PRP1B antis	1530	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ24333	Human endotheelial
1458	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAI40315	Human caspase 6 an	1531	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ24531	Human endotheelial
1459	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABT05157	TNFR1 expression m	c1532	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADL93298	Human Akt-1 antis
1460	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABT12981	Mycobacterium para	1533	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADK73800	Chimeric phosphoro
1461	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABQ74629	KIA0166 (rod) gen	1534	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADL97946	R-cadherin sense R
1462	14.8	0.3	20	1	AB192928	Capture oligonucle	1535	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADL97946	R-cadherin sense R
1463	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABX12661	Non-cyclic nucleic	1536	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADM69177	Plant gene polymor
1464	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABV77166	PCR primer used to	1537	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADM80139	Human R-cadherin s
1465	14.8	0.3	20	1	ACC55377	Human ADAMTS13 5'	1538	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ10496	Phosphothioate a
1466	14.8	0.3	20	1	ACC44063	OLIGO 1S1S 124654	c1539	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADJ10569	Target DNA oligo f
1467	14.8	0.3	20	1	ACC49978	COL2R primer used	1540	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADN89289	P160F PCR primer #
1468	14.8	0.3	20	1	ACB24968	Human phospholipas	c1541	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADM15273	Human mPGES-1 chim
1469	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ74929	Mouse acyl coenzym	1542	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADM13893	Human mPGES-1 chim
1470	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAH53145	Collagen II DNA sp	1543	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADM13872	Human mPGES-1 chim
1471	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAH61340	Human PKR antisens	c1544	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADM15088	Human mPGES-1 chim
1472	14.8	0.3	20	1	AAH57620	Human PUSC3 antis	c1545	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADM15290	Human mPGES-1 chim
1473	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADA15820	Human prolyl hydro	1546	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADN49278	Human HDAC4 specif
1474	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADB25698	Human connective t	1547	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADM10451	Human histone deac
1475	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADB25678	Human connective t	1548	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADO46234	Human oligonucleot
1476	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADB49443	Mouse Zsael sequen	c1549	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADO46584	Human oligonucleot
1477	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADB81408	Human oestrogen re	c1550	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADO46981	Human oligonucleot
1478	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADAF61663	G-protein coupled	1551	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADO46016	Human oligonucleot
1479	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADAF87702	Single nucleotide	c1552	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADM16274	Murine SAC1 DNA PC
1480	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADG87545	Single nucleotide	c1553	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADO12010	Human SAC1 DNA PC
1481	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADG20430	Lentivulsa edodes s	1554	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADP18277	Condensin H sense p
1482	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ88174	Human oligonucleot	1555	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADO40131	Human MAP3K1 anti
1483	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ99309	Human PDE4C oligon	c1556	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADO40167	Human MAP3K1 anti
1484	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ85058	Human oligonucleot	1557	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADO433252	Bipolar and unipol
1485	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ86716	Human oligonucleot	1558	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADN171971	Human glucose tran
1486	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ88941	Human oligonucleot	c1559	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADN72048	Human glucose tran
1487	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ87887	Human oligonucleot	c1560	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADN301029	Human cytokine-ind
1488	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ89652	Human oligonucleot	c1561	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADO48009	Human HIP-1 antis
1489	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ85442	Human oligonucleot	c1562	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADO48105	Human HIP-1 target
1490	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ84944	Human oligonucleot	1563	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADO48030	Human HIP-1 antis
1491	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ84957	Human oligonucleot	1564	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADO48104	Human HIP-1 target
1492	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ98648	Human trypsinase a o	1565	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADP82069	Human sentrin-2 an
1493	14.8	0.3	20	1	ABZ98862	Human PDE4A oligon	c1566	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADP82103	Human sentrin-2 ta

c1567	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADQ09450	Human Angiopietin
c1568	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADQ26959	Human myosin heavy
c1569	14.8	0.3	20	1	ADP68874	Human DRK2 antise
1570	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAQ20630	Capture probe #1 f
1571	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAQ32999	Probe for Chlamydi
c1572	14.8	0.3	21	1	AA794317	Human DPC4 sequenc
c1573	14.8	0.3	21	1	AA751590	KSHV DNA polymeras
1574	14.8	0.3	21	1	AA777284	Canine disease mar
c1575	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAV32901	Aspergillus niger
1576	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAV21616	Human patched (ptc
1577	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAZ07498	Human lactoferrin
c1578	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAZ33959	Human leukemia WT1
c1579	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAK61050	PCR primer for Kan
1580	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAK61051	PCR primer for Kan
c1581	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAK52718	Human genome biall
c1582	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAA09762	PCR primer #10 use
1583	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAZ73762	Human biallelic ma
1584	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAZ75009	Human biallelic ma
1585	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAZ74292	Human biallelic ma
1586	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAZ76850	Human biallelic ma
c1587	14.8	0.3	21	1	AA546811	Upstream primer fo
1588	14.8	0.3	21	1	AB54383	Human lactoferrin
1589	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAK65408	SNP flanking seque
1590	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAK73616	Human M5P6 amplif
c1591	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAK83028	Human M5P6 amplif
1592	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAK83029	Human M5P6 amplif
c1593	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAK96782	Human gene single
c1594	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAK96841	Human gene single
c1595	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAK96714	Human gene single
c1596	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAH91419	Human inflammatory
c1597	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAH25543	PCR primer used to
c1598	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAH08574	DBA10 variant, s
c1599	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAH11768	VLDR gene, single
c1600	14.8	0.3	21	1	ABK94853	Fat regulated gene
c1601	14.8	0.3	21	1	ABK13568	Prostatein-like ser
c1602	14.8	0.3	21	1	ABK55804	Human single nucle
1603	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAZ7961	Human alpha7 ACHR
c1604	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAK93946	DBA10-1-4 varian
c1605	14.8	0.3	21	1	ABK94221	Endothelin convert
1606	14.8	0.3	21	1	ABK94222	Endothelin convert
c1607	14.8	0.3	21	1	ACG84775	Human ELAVL-1 CDS
c1608	14.8	0.3	21	1	ACG84776	Human ELAVL-1 CDS
c1609	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADD14477	Human src biomarke
c1610	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADD14483	Human src biomarke
1611	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADK65786	Human c-fos chemic
1612	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADK65802	Human c-fos chemic
1613	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADK65794	Human c-fos chemic
1614	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADK653520	HLA class I allele
c1615	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADK718619	Haem oxygenase PCR
1616	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADG29941	FOS-targeted siNA
1617	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADG29941	FOS-targeted siNA
1618	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADJ81954	Rat p-type ATPase
c1619	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADJ13849	Human DNA probe us
c1620	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADJ13157	Human DNA probe us
1621	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADK94003	Human patched gene
c1622	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADH43868	Human glycoprotein
c1623	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADH43868	Human glycoprotein
c1624	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADH43868	Human glycoprotein
1625	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADK6280	Primer of the inve
1626	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADJ47697	Human major urin
c1627	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADL09370	HLA locus-specific
1628	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADU74630	PCR primer SEQ ID
c1629	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADU74630	PCR primer SEQ ID
1629	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADU74630	PCR primer SEQ ID
c1630	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADU74630	PCR primer SEQ ID
c1631	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADN61560	Nucleotide sequenc
c1632	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADN61560	Nucleotide sequenc
1633	14.8	0.3	21	1	ADP88014	Fungal infection d
1634	14.8	0.3	21	1	AAQ74042	Human interferon g
c1635	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAQ84778	Human-specific bet
c1636	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAI13770	Primer for amplifi
c1637	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAI13770	Human SH-PTP1 gene
1638	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAV17078	Oligonucleotide 6
c1639	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK51205	Human chromosome a
c1639	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAZ28257	Human CTR PCR pri
c1640	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK57135	Human mutant KCNQ3
c1641	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK01783	Human cyctic fibro
1642	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAZ91409	Human Ship-2 PCR p
c1643	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAZ95601	Human endoglin PCR
1644	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAZ34877	Feline CD80 (B7-1)
1645	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAZ56470	Vascular endotheli
1646	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAH07390	PCR primer for Hec
1647	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK31067	Rat GFRA1pha-4 PCR
c1648	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK74619	Cystic fibrosis tr
c1649	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAH78984	Human hsp90beta PC
1650	14.8	0.3	22	1	ABL92875	G protein-coupled
1651	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK42709	Phenol and trichlo
c1652	14.8	0.3	22	1	ABK41527	Human CTNNA3 exon-
1653	14.8	0.3	22	1	ABK30476	Candida albicans G
c1654	14.8	0.3	22	1	ABK97363	Human NOV-associat
1655	14.8	0.3	22	1	ABK48652	Feline CD80 RT-PCR
c1656	14.8	0.3	22	1	ABK42805	PCR primer A used
c1657	14.8	0.3	22	1	ABK64808	TNFR1 six finger d
c1658	14.8	0.3	22	1	ABK64805	TNFR1 recognition
c1659	14.8	0.3	22	1	ABK63977	Protoncyclophum cro
1660	14.8	0.3	22	1	ACC62463	Human NOV42 forwar
1661	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK50511	Human zcyto20 and
c1662	14.8	0.3	22	1	ADC10510	Human NOVX polypep
1663	14.8	0.3	22	1	ADC40502	EDG-4 PCR primer #
1664	14.8	0.3	22	1	ADD13899	Human VH PCR prime
c1665	14.8	0.3	22	1	ADH60328	P. crockeri 16S RN
c1666	14.8	0.3	22	1	ADH60360	PCR primer SEQ ID
c1667	14.8	0.3	22	1	ADJ00236	Angiogenic respons
c1668	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK50333	Human 19.5-like CD
1669	14.8	0.3	22	1	ABK74195	Human Vbeta gene r
c1670	14.8	0.3	22	1	ADH70416	Human NSCIC gene r
1671	14.8	0.3	22	1	ADN35386	Human NOV47a RTQ-P
c1672	14.8	0.3	22	1	ADN62266	Human NOVX PCR pri
c1673	14.8	0.3	22	1	ADN62266	Human NOVX PCR pri
c1674	14.8	0.3	22	1	ADN62266	Human NOVX PCR pri
1675	14.8	0.3	22	1	ADP88372	Human NOVX PCR pri
c1676	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK98774	Colony stimulating
c1677	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK98774	DRB3 3' downstream
1678	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAQ26341	Human mab light ch
c1679	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAQ76242	Primer for amplifi
c1680	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAQ76242	CYP9 gene exon II
c1681	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK32772	Triple helix-formi
1682	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK32772	Triple helix-formi
c1683	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAV05359	Kaposi sarcoma-ass
c1684	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAV05814	Oligonucleotide #2
1685	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAV05814	Construction of p1
1686	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAV58072	ICAM-1 antisense o
1687	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK96546	Primer to amplify
c1688	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK96546	Human IL4 receptor
c1689	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK96546	Hepatocyte nuclea
1690	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAV52639	Human dendritic ce
1691	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAV52639	Human biallelic po
1692	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK10021	Multiple sclerosis
1693	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK10021	Human galactokin
1694	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK62921	Human polymorphic
c1695	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK62921	Human polymorphic
c1696	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK62921	Human polymorphic
1697	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK62921	Primer for KSHV vi
c1698	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK62921	Human GST-pi gene
c1699	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK62921	Triple helix formi
1700	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK62921	Human V3 loop HIV
c1701	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK62921	Human ELK-1 PCR re
c1702	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK62921	PCR primer used to
1703	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK62921	Human immunodefici
1704	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK62921	Human immunodefici
c1705	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK62921	Human IL-4 recepto
1706	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK62921	KSHV vifp-II PCR p
c1707	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK62921	BRA2 gene specifl
1708	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK62921	Rat brain NBC PCR
1709	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK62921	Oligonucleotide us
1710	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK62921	PCR primer and pro
c1711	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK62921	Human BRCA2 gene p
c1712	14.8	0.3	22	1	AAK62921	Reverse PCR primer

1859	14.6	0.3	22	1	AAV63715	PGK-Neo cassette P	c1932	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAV91361	Human C-raf target
1860	14.6	0.3	22	1	AAV68711	PCR primer used to	1933	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAV01064	IPPI gene exon 1 a
c1861	14.6	0.3	22	1	AAA33727	Low adenovine anti	c1934	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAA36641	Nucleic acid trans
c1862	14.6	0.3	22	1	AAA53346	PCR primer E34K-a	c1935	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAA36639	Nucleic acid trans
1863	14.6	0.3	22	1	AAA53382	PCR primer E34K-a	c1936	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAZ39491	Template purine se
c1864	14.6	0.3	22	1	AAA53381	PCR primer E34K-a	c1937	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAZ39489	Target sequence in
1865	14.6	0.3	22	1	AAAF3347	PCR primer E35K-a	1938	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAAF05284	Hammerhead ribozym
c1866	14.6	0.3	22	1	AAAF19849	Human endochelial	c1939	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAAF01805	Nucleic acid trans
1867	14.6	0.3	22	1	AAZ45138	P. sylvesteris PMT	c1940	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAAC82859	Nucleic acid trans
1868	14.6	0.3	22	1	AAZ45138	Matrix metalloprot	c1941	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAAC82861	Nucleic acid trans
1869	14.6	0.3	22	1	ABA66353	Dog genomic marker	1942	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABA788249	BRCA2 mutation cor
c1870	14.6	0.3	22	1	ABA63658	Human A-C1 PCR pri	c1943	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABA788250	BRCA2 mutation cor
c1871	14.6	0.3	22	1	AAAF72366	PCR primer specific	1944	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAAF62439	A thaliana VRN1 ge
1872	14.6	0.3	22	1	AAAF70162	Human TNFRSF18 ge	1945	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABLA67312	Human GRID NCH rib
1873	14.6	0.3	22	1	AAH39817	SNP specific upper	1946	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABLA68448	Human GRID NCH rib
1874	14.6	0.3	22	1	ABN93500	Human gene GS91383	c1947	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABLA68470	Human GRID G-cleav
1875	14.6	0.3	22	1	ABF74133	Primer #67. Homo	1948	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABLA6733	Human GRID NCH rib
1876	14.6	0.3	22	1	ABK41524	Human CTNNA3 exon-	1949	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABLA66850	Human GRID NCH rib
1877	14.6	0.3	22	1	ABK41594	Mouse alpha-cateni	c1950	14.4	0.3	17	1	AA508471	putine-rich oligon
c1878	14.6	0.3	22	1	ABL40752	Human hpa cDNA fra	c1951	14.4	0.3	17	1	AA508469	Vector target sequ
1879	14.6	0.3	22	1	ABSS5239	PCR primer, PRLR-1	1952	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABN01356	Human GDMPL-1 17-m
c1880	14.6	0.3	22	1	ABKS0522	PCR primer #2 for	c1953	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABN08205	Human GDMPL-1 17-m
c1881	14.6	0.3	22	1	ABX11034	Human IFNa2 specifi	c1954	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABN08209	Human GDMPL-1 17-m
1882	14.6	0.3	22	1	ACA90198	Novel human protei	1955	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABN07093	Human GDMPL-1 17-m
1883	14.6	0.3	22	1	ACC43827	Antisense PCR prim	c1956	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABN06711	Human GDMPL-1 17-m
c1884	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADA45279	Human MHL1 gene PC	1957	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABN01352	Human GDMPL-1 17-m
c1885	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADA26497	DNA nanolithograph	c1958	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABN06712	Human GDMPL-1 17-m
1886	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADC38588	Translocation SBE	c1959	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABN08207	Human GDMPL-1 17-m
c1887	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADD69449	5' anchored (ISSR)	1960	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABN07094	Human GDMPL-1 17-m
1888	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADD68305	PCR primer relatin	c1961	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABN08210	Human GDMPL-1 17-m
c1889	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADF47473	C. efficiens capd	c1962	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABV79763	Human HTPL scanlin
c1890	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADA63531	Human heparanase D	c1963	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABV79762	Human HTPL scanlin
c1891	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADG317583	Human MCR-1C prote	c1964	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABV90365	Human POSH1.1 scan
c1892	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADP95014	Human interferon a	c1965	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABV90367	Human POSH1.1 scan
1893	14.6	0.3	22	1	AD138998	Cytanine (CYA) dye-	1966	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABL31065	Human HLA genotypi
1894	14.6	0.3	22	1	AD139001	Cytanine (CYA) dye-	1967	14.4	0.3	17	1	ACN03581	MNV Zitzzyne subutr
1895	14.6	0.3	22	1	AD139002	Cytanine (CYA) dye-	c1968	14.4	0.3	17	1	ACN12022	MNV minus strand I
c1896	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADH93795	Human gene PCR pri	1969	14.4	0.3	17	1	ADA99520	Human MD23 scanlin
c1897	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADH93795	Human endochelial	1970	14.4	0.3	17	1	ADA99522	Human MD23 scanlin
1898	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADM26628	Multimeric/hecteri	c1971	14.4	0.3	17	1	ABZ61367	Human H-Ras DNAAzm
c1899	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADM29528	Human novel protei	c1972	14.4	0.3	17	1	ACD51594	HBV hammerhead rib
c1900	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADM67654	D. salina enolase	c1973	14.4	0.3	17	1	ACD53092	HBV inozyme subutr
c1901	14.6	0.3	22	1	ABD19693	Human endochelial	c1974	14.4	0.3	17	1	ACD62595	HCV minus strand D
c1902	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADG44920	Human R10 PCR prim	c1975	14.4	0.3	17	1	ACC66767	Murine oligonucleo
c1903	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADP92125	Human cytokeletin	1976	14.4	0.3	17	1	ACC67574	Murine oligonucleo
c1904	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADH02697	Human EEF1A2 phosp	1977	14.4	0.3	17	1	ADP63950	Human PCCP1 DNA fr
c1905	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADH70880	Human Vbeta PCR pr	1978	14.4	0.3	17	1	ADP63949	Human PCCP1 DNA fr
c1906	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADH68407	Rosa sp reverse PC	c1979	14.4	0.3	17	1	AD149790	Human tumour suppr
1907	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADU32852	PCR primer PI SEQ	c1980	14.4	0.3	17	1	AD151980	Human tumour suppr
c1908	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADK96870	Primer of the inve	c1981	14.4	0.3	17	1	ACC57606	Human MAP kinase-1
1909	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADDO09381	Novel human protei	1982	14.4	0.3	17	1	ACC54002	Human tumour suppr
c1910	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADO021213	NOD2/CARD15 sequen	1983	14.4	0.3	17	1	ADM54206	Human GRID mRNA su
c1911	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADO10914	Single multiplex P	1984	14.4	0.3	17	1	ADM54208	Human GRID mRNA su
1912	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADO11085	Single multiplex P	1985	14.4	0.3	17	1	ADM54090	Human GRID mRNA su
c1913	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADN75141	PFU DNA polymerase	c1986	14.4	0.3	17	1	ADM54428	Human GRID mRNA su
1914	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADP11747	Set 2 left PCR pri	1987	14.4	0.3	17	1	ADM54491	Human GRID mRNA su
1915	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADP033960	Human beta-4-galac	1988	14.4	0.3	17	1	ADM57668	Human ITP amplifiyi
1916	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADP46221	Extend primer 2 us	c1989	14.4	0.3	17	1	ADP46221	Hepatitis B virus
c1917	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADQ88648	Firefly luciferase	c1990	14.4	0.3	17	1	ADM58551	Hepatitis B virus
1918	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADQ88648	Firefly luciferase	c1991	14.4	0.3	17	1	AD185657	HCV DNAAzyme subutr
1919	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADQ88684	Thermotectable firef	1992	14.4	0.3	17	1	AD183656	HCV DNAAzyme subutr
c1920	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADQ88683	Firefly luciferase	c1993	14.4	0.3	17	1	ADP48903	PCR primer used to
1921	14.6	0.3	22	1	ADQ76475	Lower PCR primer u	1994	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAQ39301	Glucococetrebosidaa
c1922	14.6	0.3	22	1	ABN81201	Lipopenaeus vanne	c1995	14.4	0.3	18	1	AA758755	5' fragment from w
c1923	14.6	0.3	22	1	AA164978	Human Ccreaml prote	1996	14.4	0.3	18	1	AA75650	Human A2a adenosin
c1924	14.4	0.3	16	1	ADBE6001	AU-rich element mo	c1997	14.4	0.3	18	1	AAZ36632	Antisense oligomer
c1925	14.4	0.3	16	1	ADK12811	Human NNC-1 gene-s	c1998	14.4	0.3	18	1	AAZ78055	Rat DTST PCR prim
1926	14.4	0.3	16	1	ADQ30701	WT1 gene native qu	1999	14.4	0.3	18	1	AAZ33842	Human adenosine A2
c1928	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAQ26760	Betagljc linker 2.	2000	14.4	0.3	18	1	AAA33285	Low adenovine anti
c1929	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAQ43610	Chlamydia trachoma	c2001	14.4	0.3	18	1	AAZ50421	Fibronectin gene a
c1930	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAV15097	Breast cancer spec	c2002	14.4	0.3	18	1	AAZ91422	Human Ship-2 phosp
1931	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAV15097	Human apolipoprote	c2003	14.4	0.3	18	1	AAZ70135	Human biallelic ma
c1931	14.4	0.3	17	1	AAV91362	Human C-raf target	c2004	14.4	0.3	18	1	AAZ71869	Human biallelic ma

c2005	14.4	0.3	18	1	AAA03687	Human adenosine A1
c2006	14.4	0.3	18	1	AAF19407	Human adenosine A2
c2007	14.4	0.3	18	1	AAE84668	Human colony stimu
c2008	14.4	0.3	18	1	AAA37724	Human CSF-1 protei
c2009	14.4	0.3	18	1	AAC93063	Human colony stimu
c2010	14.4	0.3	18	1	AAC98100	Human CSF-1 coding
c2011	14.4	0.3	18	1	AAD03862	Human truncated na
c2012	14.4	0.3	18	1	ABD03862	Human genotyping P
c2013	14.4	0.3	18	1	ABL43060	Human chromosome 1
c2014	14.4	0.3	18	1	ABQ81292	Cytochrome P450 C1
c2015	14.4	0.3	18	1	ABD41863	Oligonucleotide #1
c2016	14.4	0.3	18	1	ABL30569	Human HLA genocyp1
c2017	14.4	0.3	18	1	ABZ95101	Human adenosine A2
c2018	14.4	0.3	18	1	ABD18951	Human adenosine A2
c2019	14.4	0.3	18	1	ADH13305	Human malignant ne
c2020	14.4	0.3	18	1	ADH72475	Human reverse PCR
c2021	14.4	0.3	18	1	ADU76504	SECTM1 forward PCR
c2022	14.4	0.3	18	1	ADP88607	Transcription fact
c2023	14.4	0.3	19	1	AAQ82264	Chromosome 11 (loc
c2024	14.4	0.3	19	1	AAV46242	Human HLA-A primer
c2025	14.4	0.3	19	1	AAK38067	HLA-A specific exo
c2026	14.4	0.3	19	1	AAAB5874	Cyclin B1 ribozyme
c2027	14.4	0.3	19	1	AAAS42902	Human G protein-Co
c2028	14.4	0.3	19	1	AAH61036	Cyclin B1 ribozyme
c2029	14.4	0.3	19	1	ABL44555	Human chromosome 1
c2030	14.4	0.3	19	1	ABL53957	Leukemia-associated
c2031	14.4	0.3	19	1	ADB73394	Human MLL/Af-4 bre
c2032	14.4	0.3	19	1	ADC24248	Human NOV5A revers
c2033	14.4	0.3	19	1	ADP37419	Human VEGFR3 short
c2034	14.4	0.3	19	1	ADP37666	Human VEGFR3 short
c2035	14.4	0.3	19	1	ADP31861	Human IGF-1R siNA
c2036	14.4	0.3	19	1	ADP31584	Human IGF-1R trans
c2037	14.4	0.3	19	1	ADP93532	Human TERT transcr
c2038	14.4	0.3	19	1	ADP93786	Human TERT siNA lo
c2039	14.4	0.3	19	1	ADP92961	Human E2H2 transcr
c2040	14.4	0.3	19	1	ADP92813	Human E2H2 transcr
c2041	14.4	0.3	19	1	ADP84856	Human ABL1-targete
c2042	14.4	0.3	19	1	ADP84537	Human ABL1-targete
c2043	14.4	0.3	19	1	ADP84247	Human ABL1-targete
c2044	14.4	0.3	19	1	ADP84566	Human ABL1-targete
c2045	14.4	0.3	19	1	ADOL4633	Human PDGFR-target
c2046	14.4	0.3	19	1	ADOL4944	Human PDGFR-target
c2047	14.4	0.3	19	1	ADH01492	Protein tyrosine p
c2048	14.4	0.3	19	1	ACF57548	HIV Vpr modulator
c2049	14.4	0.3	19	1	ADQ62420	Anti-HDAC5 siRNA S
c2050	14.4	0.3	20	1	AAQ43607	Chlamydia trachoma
c2051	14.4	0.3	20	1	AAI94231	Primer p1 5 for re
c2052	14.4	0.3	20	1	AAI70431	M. tuberculosis ka
c2053	14.4	0.3	20	1	AAZ10319	PCR primer used to
c2054	14.4	0.3	20	1	AAV7135	Human ras oncogene
c2055	14.4	0.3	20	1	AAV7031	Human ras oncogene
c2056	14.4	0.3	20	1	AAZ45025	PCR primer used to
c2057	14.4	0.3	20	1	AAZ43818	Human fetal brain
c2058	14.4	0.3	20	1	AAZ75468	Human biallelic ma
c2059	14.4	0.3	20	1	AAZ75468	Human fra-1 mRNA a
c2060	14.4	0.3	20	1	AAAC6548	Candida albicans T
c2061	14.4	0.3	20	1	AAAS7969	Human placental bi
c2062	14.4	0.3	20	1	AAA70380	PCR primer TEM-12.
c2063	14.4	0.3	20	1	AAAC6335	Human PAC 1R PCR p
c2064	14.4	0.3	20	1	AAAF60526	PCR primer used to
c2065	14.4	0.3	20	1	AAAF89865	Enhanced green flu
c2066	14.4	0.3	20	1	AAAS14903	Primer #12. Homo
c2067	14.4	0.3	20	1	AAAF75040	Human diacylglycer
c2068	14.4	0.3	20	1	AAAD05953	Cornodesmosin PCR
c2069	14.4	0.3	20	1	AAAD05982	Human diacylglycer
c2070	14.4	0.3	20	1	AAAS43495	Human BCS1 antis
c2071	14.4	0.3	20	1	ABLS2451	Human BCS1 antis
c2072	14.4	0.3	20	1	ABD38133	Mouse RABD antis
c2073	14.4	0.3	20	1	ABK98233	Human talin antis
c2074	14.4	0.3	20	1	ABN89238	GPCR protein BG37
c2075	14.4	0.3	20	1	ABL54464	Chimeric phosphoro
c2076	14.4	0.3	20	1	ABBS58394	Human calcitriol chan
c2077	14.4	0.3	20	1	ABST74336	
c2078	14.4	0.3	20	1	AAD39502	Human calcitriol chan
c2079	14.4	0.3	20	1	ABL46041	Myobacterium tube
c2080	14.4	0.3	20	1	AAD39685	Human GPX specific
c2081	14.4	0.3	20	1	ABZ31636	Candida albicans G
c2082	14.4	0.3	20	1	ABN80950	Mouse caspase 7 ph
c2083	14.4	0.3	20	1	ABK98346	Human CHK2 phospho
c2084	14.4	0.3	20	1	ABL54719	Lactobacillus 23S
c2085	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADG34570	Phosphorothioate o
c2086	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADG90501	Human talin phosph
c2087	14.4	0.3	20	1	ABZ21606	Human target NRIJ3
c2088	14.4	0.3	20	1	ACC47854	Rat amyase gene a
c2089	14.4	0.3	20	1	AAAD5465	Human FcR-3 antis
c2090	14.4	0.3	20	1	ACF93618	MHC class II trans
c2091	14.4	0.3	20	1	ACD52734	Human calcium chan
c2092	14.4	0.3	20	1	ACD44777	PKA regulatory sub
c2093	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADG21062	Bovine SST gene PC
c2094	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADG71381	TCH149 PCR primer
c2095	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADG71376	Novel nucleic acid
c2096	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADG93550	PCR primer #7 for
c2097	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADG38408	Human oligonucleot
c2098	14.4	0.3	20	1	ABZ88187	Human nucleic acid
c2099	14.4	0.3	20	1	ABZ97262	Human IL4-R oligon
c2100	14.4	0.3	20	1	ABZ97372	Human oligonucleot
c2101	14.4	0.3	20	1	ABZ87888	Human MCP4 oligonu
c2102	14.4	0.3	20	1	ABZ98041	Transforming growt
c2103	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADA66513	Intestinal epithel
c2104	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADL25104	Intestinal epithel
c2105	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADL24864	Human IL4-R derive
c2106	14.4	0.3	20	1	ABD30403	Human MCP4-derived
c2107	14.4	0.3	20	1	ABD31072	Human calmodulin 2
c2108	14.4	0.3	20	1	ABD24418	Alc52901-derived o
c2109	14.4	0.3	20	1	ABD24417	Human PPRM antis
c2110	14.4	0.3	20	1	AD180637	Human PPRM antis
c2111	14.4	0.3	20	1	AD180745	Human HMG-CoA redu
c2112	14.4	0.3	20	1	AD179507	Human HMG-CoA redu
c2113	14.4	0.3	20	1	AD179704	Dual specific phos
c2114	14.4	0.3	20	1	AD138671	Dual specific phos
c2115	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADJ138671	Human haem oxygena
c2116	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADJ31681	Human haem oxygena
c2117	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADJ31708	Nucleic acid anally
c2118	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADJ86880	Antisense oligonuc
c2119	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADL17902	IL-4RA receptor #1
c2120	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADJ61654	Oligonucleotide as
c2121	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADJ51908	Oligonucleotide as
c2122	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADJ59191	Human G protein-co
c2123	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADJ53407	Probe 36 used to d
c2124	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADL88536	Human endothelial
c2125	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADJ24691	Human endothelial
c2126	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADJ24799	Human endothelial
c2127	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADJ24461	Human endothelial
c2128	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADJ24732	Human endothelial
c2129	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADK76951	Chimeric phosphoro
c2130	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADK77414	Chimeric phosphoro
c2131	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADK77570	Chimeric phosphoro
c2132	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADK79699	Chimeric phosphoro
c2133	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADK79332	Chimeric phosphoro
c2134	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADK82231	Myobacterium tube
c2135	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADM15513	Human mGEGS-1 chim
c2136	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADM13867	Human mGEGS-1 chim
c2137	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADM15393	Human mGEGS-1 chim
c2138	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADM13885	Human mGEGS-1 chim
c2139	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADG71719	Probe TEMPA DNA.
c2140	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADG44663	Human oligonucleot
c2141	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADG47045	Human oligonucleot
c2142	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADG45398	Human oligonucleot
c2143	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADG44681	Human oligonucleot
c2144	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADG52266	Human inhibitor of
c2145	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADG52260	Human inhibitor of
c2146	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADP74079	RT-PCR primer for
c2147	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADP12177	Taqman probe set 2
c2148	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADG56998	Human CAR/K/PgR pr
c2149	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADN31629	Human squalene syn
c2150	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADP82001	Human MALT1 target

c2151	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADP81967	Human MALTI antise	2224	14.4	0.3	22	1	ACD28811	Human secreted / c
c2152	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADP43453	Human SLC26A2 targ	2225	14.4	0.3	22	1	ACA06085	PCR primer #7 for
c2153	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADP43376	Human SLC26A2 anti	2226	14.4	0.3	22	1	ACA67088	Human secreted pol
c2154	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADP85706	Human Talin antise	c2227	14.4	0.3	22	1	ACF06034	Human cytochrome P
c2155	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADP965523	Human DUSP6 antise	2228	14.4	0.3	22	1	ADP76549	Secreted and trans
c2156	14.4	0.3	20	1	ADP96466	Human DUSP6 antise	2229	14.4	0.3	22	1	ACD42270	Human secreted/tra
c2157	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAQ20033	Cross-linking olig	2230	14.4	0.3	22	1	AAQ59336	Forward PCR primer
c2158	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAQ20035	Cross-linking olig	2231	14.4	0.3	22	1	AAQ59211	Forward PCR primer
c2159	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAQ20034	Cross-linking olig	2232	14.4	0.3	22	1	ADC29780	Human secreted and
c2160	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAQ30385	Oligomer TNP216 fo	2233	14.4	0.3	22	1	ACA06142	PCR primer #7 for
c2161	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAQ30384	Oligomer TNP215 fo	2234	14.4	0.3	22	1	ADF09233	Secreted and trans
c2162	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAQ30382	Oligomer TNP213 fo	c2235	14.4	0.3	22	1	ADL18651	Human cytochrome P
c2163	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAQ30383	Oligomer TNP214 fo	c2236	14.4	0.3	22	1	ADQ04210	Oligonucleotide li
c2164	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAQ56313	Probe for 5HT5a se	c2237	14.4	0.3	22	1	ADP04217	PCR primer Fv2.
c2165	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAQ72003	Detector probe bas	2238	14.4	0.3	22	1	ADP10912	Set 1 left PCR pri
c2166	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAQ48851	Rat brain adenosin	2239	14.4	0.3	22	1	ADQ55243	Immune modulatory
c2167	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAV00595	Anti-human SC sing	2240	14.4	0.3	22	1	ADP90549	PCR primer to ampl
c2168	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAZ26722	Human polymorphic	c2241	14.4	0.3	27	1	AAQ03688	Triplex-affinity D
c2169	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAZ26226	Human polymorphic	c2242	14.4	0.3	32	1	ADC45877	Nucleic acid-synth
c2170	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAQ01111	PCR primer for rat	c2243	14.4	0.3	32	1	ADC45887	Nucleic acid-synth
c2171	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAQ87848	Bacillus thuringie	c2244	14.4	0.3	32	1	ADC45857	Nucleic acid-synth
c2172	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAQ63361	PCR primer TEM-12C	c2245	14.2	0.3	32	1	AAQ59339	CDNA primer for PA
c2173	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAQ63363	PCR primer TEM-12T	c2246	14	0.3	22	1	AAQ59808	CDNA primer for PA
c2174	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAQ63362	PCR primer TEM-12G	c2247	14	0.3	22	1	AAQ41790	Primer for Bcl-x n
c2175	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAQ97615	Human gene single	c2248	14	0.3	22	1	AAQ40257	Bcl-X gene PCR pri
c2176	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAQ62680	Collagen type 1 al	c2249	14	0.3	31	1	AAQ19237	Human genomic DNA
c2177	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAQ19962	EVA membrane PCR p	2250	14	0.3	32	1	AAQ01351	Allelic ladder, D1
c2178	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAH49142	Human PAH gene ass	c2251	14	0.3	32	1	ABN81303	Lipoteaeus vanam
c2179	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAH48882	Human PAH gene ass	c2252	13.8	0.3	20	1	AAV70431	M. tuberculosis ka
c2180	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAH89008	Human polymorphic	c2253	13.8	0.3	20	1	ABL46041	Mycobacterium tube
c2181	14.4	0.3	21	1	AAH88926	Human polymorphic	c2254	13.8	0.3	20	1	ADR82231	Mycobacterium tube
c2182	14.4	0.3	21	1	ABSG0165	Human polymorphism	c2255	13.8	0.3	24	1	AAQ92605	Primer DNA from pu
c2183	14.4	0.3	21	1	ABSG0164	Human polymorphism	2256	13.8	0.3	24	1	AAQ78944	Human PRO618 hybr
c2184	14.4	0.3	21	1	ABSG0167	Human polymorphism	2257	13.8	0.3	24	1	AAQ58204	Human PRO618 hybr
c2185	14.4	0.3	21	1	ABSG0166	Human polymorphism	2258	13.8	0.3	24	1	ACA63941	Novel human secret
c2186	14.4	0.3	21	1	ABQ81608	IFN-gamma related	2259	13.8	0.3	24	1	ACA72105	Human PRO polypep
c2187	14.4	0.3	21	1	ABSG8384	Human multdrug re	2260	13.8	0.3	24	1	ABX92745	Human PRO DNA prob
c2188	14.4	0.3	21	1	ABSG8279	Human lactoferrin	2261	13.8	0.3	24	1	ACA66486	Human secreted/tra
c2189	14.4	0.3	21	1	ABA04623	MOL3 forward PCR p	2262	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADA25112	Secreted and trans
c2190	14.4	0.3	21	1	ACG84942	IFN-gamma transcri	2263	13.8	0.3	24	1	ACD30087	Novel human secret
c2191	14.4	0.3	21	1	ADD14375	Human ergc biomark	2264	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADA12773	Human secreted/tra
c2192	14.4	0.3	21	1	ADD14268	Human ergc biomark	2265	13.8	0.3	24	1	ACD29502	Novel human secret
c2193	14.4	0.3	21	1	ACQ00264	Maize COMT methyl	2266	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADB74079	Human PRO DNA prob
c2194	14.4	0.3	21	1	ADJ87876	G-coupled protein	2267	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADB76795	Human PRO associat
c2195	14.4	0.3	21	1	ADJ13065	Human DNA probe us	2268	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADC44221	Human PRO 618 Taqm
c2196	14.4	0.3	21	1	ADM65276	NRY polymorphism d	2269	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADC61981	Human PRO 618 Taqm
c2197	14.4	0.3	21	1	ADM65310	Human Y chromosome	2270	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADC63945	Human PRO 618 Taqm
c2198	14.4	0.3	21	1	ADM65506	NRY polymorphism d	2271	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADC67045	Human PRO 618 Taqm
c2199	14.4	0.3	21	1	ADM65146	NRY polymorphism d	2272	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADC69169	Human PRO 618 Taqm
c2200	14.4	0.3	21	1	ADN86935	Primer of the inve	2273	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADC63229	Human PRO 618 Taqm
c2201	14.4	0.3	21	1	ADN38522	Novel human polype	2274	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADC68324	Human PRO 618 Taqm
c2202	14.4	0.3	21	1	ADP48222	Human MRCK1 sense	2275	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADC41614	Human PRO 618 Taqm
c2203	14.4	0.3	21	1	ADP48221	Human MRCK1 sRNA	2276	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADC67669	Human PRO 618 Taqm
c2204	14.4	0.3	21	1	ADP48057	Human MRCK1 sense	2277	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADC62605	Human PRO 618 Taqm
c2205	14.4	0.3	21	1	ADP48176	Human MRCK1 sense	2278	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADC42338	Human PRO 618 Taqm
c2206	14.4	0.3	21	1	ADP48068	Human MRCK1 sRNA	2279	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADE49607	Human PRO 618 Taqm
c2207	14.4	0.3	22	1	AAQ52863	Cytomegalovirus ta	2280	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADE35661	Human PRO 618 Taqm
c2208	14.4	0.3	22	1	AAQ82389	Chromosome 11 (loc	2281	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADE16775	Human PRO 618 Taqm
c2209	14.4	0.3	22	1	AAV51719	Zea mays genome re	2282	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADD73390	Human PRO 618 Taqm
c2210	14.4	0.3	22	1	AAQ10138	Human biallelic po	2283	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADD72748	Human PRO 618 Taqm
c2211	14.4	0.3	22	1	AAQ09483	Human biallelic po	2284	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADE17399	Human PRO 618 Taqm
c2212	14.4	0.3	22	1	AAV64802	Human BAZ gene PCR	2285	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADP47413	Human PRO 618 Taqm
c2213	14.4	0.3	22	1	AAV54822	Hepatitis GB virus	2286	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADG53170	Human PRO 618 Taqm
c2214	14.4	0.3	22	1	AAV15054	PCR primer for pro	2287	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADG60490	Human PRO 618 Taqm
c2215	14.4	0.3	22	1	AAV63133	PCR primer for CDV	2288	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADL61350	Human PRO 618 Taqm
c2216	14.4	0.3	22	1	ADK68394	Nickel-containing	2289	13.8	0.3	24	1	ACD42506	Secreted and trans
c2217	14.4	0.3	22	1	AAH75568	Mtrell related PCR	2290	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADG48907	Human PRO 618 Taqm
c2218	14.4	0.3	22	1	AAH75563	Mtrell related PCR	2291	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADG90008	Human PRO 618 Taqm
c2219	14.4	0.3	22	1	AAH37985	SNP specific upper	2292	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADP61648	Human PRO 618 Taqm
c2220	14.4	0.3	22	1	AAH41885	S. mutans iron-bin	2293	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADP40340	Human PRO 618 Taqm
c2221	14.4	0.3	22	1	ABH45303	Human chromosome 1	2294	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADP46136	Human PRO 618 Taqm
c2222	14.4	0.3	22	1	ABG98171	Human multdrug re	2295	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADP24532	Human PRO 618 Taqm
c2223	14.4	0.3	22	1	ABL31897	Human CYP17 probe	2296	13.8	0.3	24	1	ADP40964	Human PRO 618 Taqm

PF 04-APR-1994; 94US-00222177.
XX
PR 21-APR-1989; 89US-00341562.
PR 05-SEP-1991; 91US-00754351.
XX
PA (MARS-) MARSHFIELD CLINIC.
XX
PI Weber JI;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-042299/04.
XX
PT Detection of polymorphic genetic markers of the form (dc-da)_n(dg-dt)_n -
XX using novel nucleic acid mois. as primers.
PS Disclosure; Col 13-14; 186pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to the isolation of polymorphic repeat sequences
CC having the sequence (dc-da)_n(dg-dt)_n which can be used as genetic
CC markers. Primers based on these sequences can be used to detect these
CC repeats, especially for use in e.g. paternity or maternity testing, human
CC genetic analysis such as linkage analysis of genetic disease, commercial
CC animal or plant breeding or pedigree analysis. Clones containing the
CC repeat sequences were isolated by hybridisation of chromosome-specific
CC phage libraries with a synthetic poly(dc-da)_n(dg-dt)_n probe. Over 100
CC repeat blocks were isolated. The inserts from the clones were amplified
CC by primers AAT65798-76047. Those clones where the repeat sequence has
CC been determined are shown in AAT65704-797. This repeat sequence is from
CC the marker clone Mdf122 which contains the repeat sequence having the
CC formula: TTTACGATG(CA)₁₇ (updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 44 BP; 20 A; 2 C; 18 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.6%; Score 30.8; DB 1; Length 44;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 8;
Matches 35; Conservative 0; Mismatches 7; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 270 CTCCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCTCTGCTGCTTTCTGTA 311
Db 43 CTCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTACTGTA 2
XX
RESULT 3
AAA79235
ID AAA79235 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
XX
AC AAA79235;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human genomic DNA polymorphic site sequence tag SEQ ID NO:605.
XX
KW Human; genomic DNA; polymorphism; genome; allele-specific; primer; probe;
KW hybridisation; polymorphic site; forensic; paternity testing; medicine;
KW phenotypic trait; genetic analysis; genetic mapping; de.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1024200-A2.
XX
PD 02-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 26-JAN-2000; 2000EP-00250023.
XX
PR 27-JAN-1999; 99US-00238402.
XX
PA (AFPM-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Patil N, Shah N, Warrington JA;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-500198/45.
XX
PT Human genomic polymorphic nucleic acid segments, allele specific primers
PT and probes, and methods of analysis, useful for e.g. forensics, paternity

PT testing, genetic mapping.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 22; 141pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a nucleic acid segment of 10-100
CC contiguous bases chosen from one of 632 fragments (AAA78631 to AAA79262),
CC where the segment comprises a polymorphic site or an immediately adjacent
CC base, or the complement of the segment. Also described are: (1) an allele
CC -specific oligonucleotide that hybridises to a segment of the novelty;
CC (2) an isolated nucleic acid comprising a sequence of the novelty where
CC the polymorphic site within the sequence is occupied by a base other than
CC the reference base indicated in the specification; and (3) analysing a
CC nucleic acid, comprising obtaining a nucleic acid from an individual, and
CC determining a base occupying any one of the polymorphic sites of the
CC novelty. The nucleic acid segments and method can be used to analyse an
CC individual's nucleic acid sequences for the presence of polymorphisms. The
CC method can also be used to test for a disease phenotype and correlate the
CC presence of the phenotype with a particular polymorphism. The presence of
CC polymorphic sites are useful for, e.g. forensics, paternity testing,
CC correlation of polymorphisms with phenotypic traits and for genetic
CC mapping of phenotypic traits. AAA78631 to AAA79262 represent sequence
CC tags of human genomic DNA fragments containing polymorphic sites. The
CC base occupying the polymorphic site is indicated using IUPAC-IUB
XX nomenclature
XX
SQ Sequence 31 BP; 7 A; 10 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.6%; Score 30.6; DB 1; Length 31;
Best Local Similarity 96.8%; Pred. No. 4.7;
Matches 30; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 4069 CCATGCAGTGAAGCCCTCAGTGAGCTGCCAC 4099
Db 1 CCATGCAGTGAAGCCCTCAGTGAGCTGCCAC 31
XX
RESULT 4
AAA79238
ID AAA79238 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
XX
AC AAA79238;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human genomic DNA polymorphic site sequence tag SEQ ID NO:608.
XX
KW Human; genomic DNA; polymorphism; genome; allele-specific; primer; probe;
KW hybridisation; polymorphic site; forensic; paternity testing; medicine;
KW phenotypic trait; genetic analysis; genetic mapping; de.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1024200-A2.
XX
PD 02-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 26-JAN-2000; 2000EP-00250023.
XX
PR 27-JAN-1999; 99US-00238402.
XX
PA (AFPM-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Patil N, Shah N, Warrington JA;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-500198/45.
XX
PT Human genomic polymorphic nucleic acid segments, allele specific primers
PT and probes, and methods of analysis, useful for e.g. forensics, paternity
PT testing, genetic mapping.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 22; 141pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a nucleic acid segment of 10-100

CC contiguous bases chosen from one of 632 fragments (AAA78631 to AAA79262),
CC where the segment comprises a polymorphic site or an immediately adjacent
CC base, or the complement of the segment. Also described are: (1) an allele
CC -specific oligonucleotide that hybridizes to a segment of the novelty;
CC (2) an isolated nucleic acid comprising a sequence of the novelty where
CC the polymorphic site within the sequence is occupied by a base other than
CC the reference base indicated in the specification; and (3) analysing a
CC nucleic acid, comprising obtaining a nucleic acid from an individual, and
CC determining a base occupying any one of the polymorphic sites of the
CC novelty. The nucleic acid segments and method can be used to analyse an
CC individual's nucleic acid sequences for the presence of polymorphisms. The
CC method can also be used to test for a disease phenotype and correlate the
CC presence of the phenotype with a particular polymorphism. The presence of
CC polymorphic sites are useful for, e.g. forensics, paternity testing,
CC correlation of polymorphisms with phenotypic traits and for genetic
CC mapping of phenotypic traits. AAA78631 to AAA79262 represent sequence
CC tags of human genomic DNA fragments containing polymorphic sites. The
CC base occupying the polymorphic site is indicated using IUPAC-IUB
CC nomenclature
CC
XX
SQ Sequence 31 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 8 G; 8 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.6%; Score 30.6; DB 1; Length 31;
Best Local Similarity 96.8%; Pred. No. 4.7;
Matches 30; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4449 GATCGAACACTCATGATGTCCTCAAGTCTGT 4479
DB 1 GATCGAACACTCATGATGTCCTCAAGTCTGT 31
RESULT 5
AAA79233
ID AAA79233 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
XX
AC AAA79233;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human genomic DNA polymorphic site sequence tag SEQ ID NO:603.
XX
XX Human; genomic DNA; polymorphism; genome; allele-specific; primer; probe;
KM hybridisation; polymorphic site; forensic; paternity testing; medicine;
KM phenotypic trait; genetic analysis; genetic mapping; de.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1024200-A2.
XX
PD 02-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 26-JAN-2000; 2000EP-00250023.
XX
PR 27-JAN-1999; 99US-00238402.
XX
PA (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Patil N, Shah N, Warrington JA;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-500198/45.
XX
PT Human genomic polymorphic nucleic acid segments, allele specific primers
PT and probes, and methods of analysis, useful for e.g. forensics, paternity
PT testing, genetic mapping.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 22; 141pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a nucleic acid segment of 10-100
CC contiguous bases chosen from one of 632 fragments (AAA78631 to AAA79262),
CC where the segment comprises a polymorphic site or an immediately adjacent
CC base, or the complement of the segment. Also described are: (1) an allele
CC -specific oligonucleotide that hybridizes to a segment of the novelty;
CC (2) an isolated nucleic acid comprising a sequence of the novelty where
CC the polymorphic site within the sequence is occupied by a base other than
CC the reference base indicated in the specification; and (3) analysing a
CC nucleic acid, comprising obtaining a nucleic acid from an individual, and
CC determining a base occupying any one of the polymorphic sites of the
CC novelty. The nucleic acid segments and method can be used to analyse an

CC the polymorphic site within the sequence is occupied by a base other than
CC the reference base indicated in the specification; and (3) analysing a
CC nucleic acid, comprising obtaining a nucleic acid from an individual, and
CC determining a base occupying any one of the polymorphic sites of the
CC novelty. The nucleic acid segments and method can be used to analyse an
CC individual's nucleic acid sequences for the presence of polymorphisms. The
CC method can also be used to test for a disease phenotype and correlate the
CC presence of the phenotype with a particular polymorphism. The presence of
CC polymorphic sites are useful for, e.g. forensics, paternity testing,
CC correlation of polymorphisms with phenotypic traits and for genetic
CC mapping of phenotypic traits. AAA78631 to AAA79262 represent sequence
CC tags of human genomic DNA fragments containing polymorphic sites. The
CC base occupying the polymorphic site is indicated using IUPAC-IUB
CC nomenclature
CC
XX
SQ Sequence 31 BP; 9 A; 10 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.6%; Score 30.6; DB 1; Length 31;
Best Local Similarity 96.8%; Pred. No. 4.7;
Matches 30; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3464 TCCGAGACACAGAGTCAAGCCCAAGTAC 3494
DB 1 TCCGAGACACAGAGTCAAGCCCAAGTAC 31
RESULT 6
AAA79237
ID AAA79237 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
XX
AC AAA79237;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human genomic DNA polymorphic site sequence tag SEQ ID NO:607.
XX
XX Human; genomic DNA; polymorphism; genome; allele-specific; primer; probe;
KM hybridisation; polymorphic site; forensic; paternity testing; medicine;
KM phenotypic trait; genetic analysis; genetic mapping; de.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1024200-A2.
XX
PD 02-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 26-JAN-2000; 2000EP-00250023.
XX
PR 27-JAN-1999; 99US-00238402.
XX
PA (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Patil N, Shah N, Warrington JA;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-500198/45.
XX
PT Human genomic polymorphic nucleic acid segments, allele specific primers
PT and probes, and methods of analysis, useful for e.g. forensics, paternity
PT testing, genetic mapping.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 22; 141pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a nucleic acid segment of 10-100
CC contiguous bases chosen from one of 632 fragments (AAA78631 to AAA79262),
CC where the segment comprises a polymorphic site or an immediately adjacent
CC base, or the complement of the segment. Also described are: (1) an allele
CC -specific oligonucleotide that hybridizes to a segment of the novelty;
CC (2) an isolated nucleic acid comprising a sequence of the novelty where
CC the polymorphic site within the sequence is occupied by a base other than
CC the reference base indicated in the specification; and (3) analysing a
CC nucleic acid, comprising obtaining a nucleic acid from an individual, and
CC determining a base occupying any one of the polymorphic sites of the
CC novelty. The nucleic acid segments and method can be used to analyse an

CC individual's nucleic acid sequences for the presence of polymorphisms. The
CC method can also be used to test for a disease phenotype and correlate the
CC presence of the phenotype with a particular polymorphism. The presence of
CC polymorphic sites are useful for, e.g. forensics, paternity testing,
CC correlation of polymorphisms with phenotypic traits and for genetic
CC mapping of phenotypic traits. AAA78631 to AAA79262 represent sequence
CC tags of human genomic DNA fragments containing polymorphic sites. The
CC base occupying the polymorphic site is indicated using IUPAC-IUB
CC nomenclature
XX
SQ Sequence 31 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 11 G; 6 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.6%; Score 30.6; DB 1; Length 31;
Best Local Similarity 96.8%; Pred. No. 4.7;
Matches 30; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4339 GGGACCCAGTGCCTGTTGAGGGCCGCAATT 4369
DB 1 GGGACCCAGTGCCTGTTGAGGGCCGCAATT 31
RESULT 7
AAA79239
ID AAA79239 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
XX
AC AAA79239;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human genomic DNA polymorphic site sequence tag SEQ ID NO:609.
XX
XX Human; genomic DNA; polymorphism; genome; allele-specific; primer; probe;
KM hybridisation; polymorphic site; forensic; paternity testing; medicine;
KW phenotypic trait; genetic analysis; genetic mapping; de.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1024200-A2.
XX
PD 02-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 26-JAN-2000; 2000EP-00250023.
XX
PR 27-JAN-1999; 99US-00238402.
XX
PA (AFPR-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Patil N, Shah N, Warrington JA;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-500198/45.
XX
PT Human genomic polymorphic nucleic acid segments, allele specific primers
PT and probes, and methods of analysis, useful for e.g. forensics, paternity
PT testing, genetic mapping.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 22; 141pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a nucleic acid segment of 10-100
CC contiguous bases chosen from one of 632 fragments (AAA78631 to AAA79262),
CC where the segment comprises a polymorphic site or an immediately adjacent
CC base, or the complement of the segment. Also described are: (1) an allele
CC -specific oligonucleotide that hybridises to a segment of the novelty;
CC (2) an isolated nucleic acid comprising a sequence of the novelty where
CC the polymorphic site within the sequence is occupied by a base other than
CC the reference base indicated in the specification; and (3) analysing a
CC nucleic acid, comprising obtaining a nucleic acid from an individual, and
CC determining a base occupying any one of the polymorphic sites of the
CC novelty. The nucleic acid segments and method can be used to analyse an
CC individual's nucleic acid sequences for the presence of polymorphisms. The
CC method can also be used to test for a disease phenotype and correlate the
CC presence of the phenotype with a particular polymorphism. The presence of
CC polymorphic sites are useful for, e.g. forensics, paternity testing,
CC correlation of polymorphisms with phenotypic traits and for genetic

CC mapping of phenotypic traits. AAA78631 to AAA79262 represent sequence
CC tags of human genomic DNA fragments containing polymorphic sites. The
CC base occupying the polymorphic site is indicated using IUPAC-IUB
CC nomenclature
XX
SQ Sequence 31 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 9 G; 8 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.6%; Score 30.6; DB 1; Length 31;
Best Local Similarity 96.8%; Pred. No. 4.7;
Matches 30; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4722 GCTTAGCTAAAGTCCCGGGGTTCCGGCAT 4752
DB 1 GCTTAGCTAAAGTCCCGGGGTTCCGGCAT 31
RESULT 8
AAA79230
ID AAA79230 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
XX
AC AAA79230;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human genomic DNA polymorphic site sequence tag SEQ ID NO:600.
XX
XX Human; genomic DNA; polymorphism; genome; allele-specific; primer; probe;
KM hybridisation; polymorphic site; forensic; paternity testing; medicine;
KW phenotypic trait; genetic analysis; genetic mapping; de.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1024200-A2.
XX
PD 02-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 26-JAN-2000; 2000EP-00250023.
XX
PR 27-JAN-1999; 99US-00238402.
XX
PA (AFPR-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Patil N, Shah N, Warrington JA;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-500198/45.
XX
PT Human genomic polymorphic nucleic acid segments, allele specific primers
PT and probes, and methods of analysis, useful for e.g. forensics, paternity
PT testing, genetic mapping.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 22; 141pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a nucleic acid segment of 10-100
CC contiguous bases chosen from one of 632 fragments (AAA78631 to AAA79262),
CC where the segment comprises a polymorphic site or an immediately adjacent
CC base, or the complement of the segment. Also described are: (1) an allele
CC -specific oligonucleotide that hybridises to a segment of the novelty;
CC (2) an isolated nucleic acid comprising a sequence of the novelty where
CC the polymorphic site within the sequence is occupied by a base other than
CC the reference base indicated in the specification; and (3) analysing a
CC nucleic acid, comprising obtaining a nucleic acid from an individual, and
CC determining a base occupying any one of the polymorphic sites of the
CC novelty. The nucleic acid segments and method can be used to analyse an
CC individual's nucleic acid sequences for the presence of polymorphisms. The
CC method can also be used to test for a disease phenotype and correlate the
CC presence of the phenotype with a particular polymorphism. The presence of
CC polymorphic sites are useful for, e.g. forensics, paternity testing,
CC correlation of polymorphisms with phenotypic traits and for genetic
CC mapping of phenotypic traits. AAA78631 to AAA79262 represent sequence
CC tags of human genomic DNA fragments containing polymorphic sites. The
CC base occupying the polymorphic site is indicated using IUPAC-IUB
CC nomenclature
XX

Sequence 31 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.6%; Score 30.6; DB 1; Length 31;
Best Local Similarity 96.8%; Pred. No. 4.7;
Matches 30; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 983 GAGCCTCCGAGACATTTCCAGCAGCTG 1013
DB 1 GAGCCTCCGAGACATTTCCAGCAGCTG 31

RESULT 9
AAA79236
ID AAA79236 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
XX
AC AAA79236;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human genomic DNA polymorphic site sequence tag SEQ ID NO:606.
XX
KM Human; genomic DNA; polymorphism; genome; allele-specific; primer; probe;
KM hybridisation; polymorphic site; forensic; paternity testing; medicine;
KM phenotypic trait; genetic analysis; genetic mapping; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1024200-A2.
XX
PD 02-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 26-JAN-2000; 2000EP-00250023.
XX
PR 27-JAN-1999; 99US-00238402.
XX
PA (AFFY-) AFFMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Patil N, Shah N, Warrington JA;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-500198/45.
XX
PT Human genomic polymorphic nucleic acid segments, allele specific primers
PT and probes, and methods of analysis, useful for e.g. forensics, paternity
PT testing, genetic mapping.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 22; 141pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a nucleic acid segment of 10-100
CC contiguous bases chosen from one of 632 fragments (AAA78631 to AAA79262),
CC where the segment comprises a polymorphic site or an immediately adjacent
CC base, or the complement of the segment. Also described are: (1) an allele
CC -specific oligonucleotide that hybridises to a segment of the novelty;
CC (2) an isolated nucleic acid comprising a sequence of the novelty where
CC the polymorphic site within the sequence is occupied by a base other than
CC the reference base indicated in the specification; and (3) analysing a
CC nucleic acid, comprising obtaining a nucleic acid from an individual, and
CC determining a base occupying any one of the polymorphic sites of the
CC novelty. The nucleic acid segments and method can be used to analyse an
CC individual's nucleic acid sequences for the presence of polymorphisms. The
CC method can also be used to test for a disease phenotype and correlate the
CC presence of the phenotype with a particular polymorphism. The presence of
CC polymorphic sites are useful for, e.g. forensics, paternity testing,
CC correlation of polymorphisms with phenotypic traits and for genetic
CC mapping of phenotypic traits. AAA78631 to AAA79262 represent sequence
CC tags of human genomic DNA fragments containing polymorphic sites. The
CC base occupying the polymorphic site is indicated using IUPAC-IUB
CC nomenclature
XX
SQ Sequence 31 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 9 G; 10 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.6%; Score 30.6; DB 1; Length 31;
Best Local Similarity 96.8%; Pred. No. 4.7;
Matches 30; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4310 TCGGCGCCAGCTGCTTGTGTA 4340
DB 1 TCGGCGCCAGCTGCTTGTGTA 31

RESULT 10
AAA79231
ID AAA79231 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
XX
AC AAA79231;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human genomic DNA polymorphic site sequence tag SEQ ID NO:601.
XX
KM Human; genomic DNA; polymorphism; genome; allele-specific; primer; probe;
KM hybridisation; polymorphic site; forensic; paternity testing; medicine;
KM phenotypic trait; genetic analysis; genetic mapping; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1024200-A2.
XX
PD 02-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 26-JAN-2000; 2000EP-00250023.
XX
PR 27-JAN-1999; 99US-00238402.
XX
PA (AFFY-) AFFMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Patil N, Shah N, Warrington JA;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-500198/45.
XX
PT Human genomic polymorphic nucleic acid segments, allele specific primers
PT and probes, and methods of analysis, useful for e.g. forensics, paternity
PT testing, genetic mapping.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 22; 141pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a nucleic acid segment of 10-100
CC contiguous bases chosen from one of 632 fragments (AAA78631 to AAA79262),
CC where the segment comprises a polymorphic site or an immediately adjacent
CC base, or the complement of the segment. Also described are: (1) an allele
CC -specific oligonucleotide that hybridises to a segment of the novelty;
CC (2) an isolated nucleic acid comprising a sequence of the novelty where
CC the polymorphic site within the sequence is occupied by a base other than
CC the reference base indicated in the specification; and (3) analysing a
CC nucleic acid, comprising obtaining a nucleic acid from an individual, and
CC determining a base occupying any one of the polymorphic sites of the
CC novelty. The nucleic acid segments and method can be used to analyse an
CC individual's nucleic acid sequences for the presence of polymorphisms. The
CC method can also be used to test for a disease phenotype and correlate the
CC presence of the phenotype with a particular polymorphism. The presence of
CC polymorphic sites are useful for, e.g. forensics, paternity testing,
CC correlation of polymorphisms with phenotypic traits and for genetic
CC mapping of phenotypic traits. AAA78631 to AAA79262 represent sequence
CC tags of human genomic DNA fragments containing polymorphic sites. The
CC base occupying the polymorphic site is indicated using IUPAC-IUB
CC nomenclature
XX
SQ Sequence 31 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.6%; Score 30.6; DB 1; Length 31;
Best Local Similarity 96.8%; Pred. No. 4.7;
Matches 30; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1313 GACAGCCTGTTGTCATTCATTGAACAAG 1343
DB 1 GACAGCCTGTTGTCATTCATTGAACAAG 31

```
RESULT 11
AAA79232
ID AAA79232 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
XX
AC AAA79232;
XX
DE 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human genomic DNA polymorphic site sequence tag SEQ ID NO:602.
XX
XX Human: genomic DNA; polymorphism; genome; allele-specific; primer; probe;
XX hybridisation; polymorphic site; forensic; paternity testing; medicine;
XX phenotypic trait; genetic analysis; genetic mapping; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1024200-A2.
XX
PD 02-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 26-JAN-2000; 2000EP-00250023.
XX
PR 27-JAN-1999; 99US-00238402.
XX
XX (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Patil N, Shah N, Warrington JA;
XX
DR MPI; 2000-500198/45.
XX
PT Human genomic polymorphic nucleic acid segments, allele specific primers
PT and probes, and methods of analysis, useful for e.g. forensics, paternity
PT testing, genetic mapping.
XX
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 22; 141pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a nucleic acid segment of 10-100
XX contiguous bases chosen from one of 632 fragments (AAA78631 to AAA79262),
XX where the segment comprises a polymorphic site or an immediately adjacent
XX base, or the complement of the segment. Also described are: (1) an allele
XX -specific oligonucleotide that hybridises to a segment of the novelty;
XX (2) an isolated nucleic acid comprising a sequence of the novelty where
XX the polymorphic site within the sequence is occupied by a base other than
XX the reference base indicated in the specification; and (3) analysing a
XX nucleic acid, comprising obtaining a nucleic acid from an individual, and
XX determining a base occupying any one of the polymorphic sites of the
XX novelty. The nucleic acid segments and method can be used to analyse an
XX individual's nucleic acid sequences for the presence of polymorphisms. The
XX method can also be used to test for a disease phenotype and correlate the
XX presence of the phenotype with a particular polymorphism. The presence of
XX polymorphic sites are useful for, e.g. forensics, paternity testing,
XX correlation of polymorphisms with phenotypic traits and for genetic
XX mapping of phenotypic traits. AAA78631 to AAA79262 represent sequence
XX tags of human genomic DNA fragments containing polymorphic sites. The
XX base occupying the polymorphic site is indicated using IUPAC-IUB
XX nomenclature
XX
SQ Sequence 31 BP; 13 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.6%; Score 30.6; DB 1; Length 31;
XX Best Local Similarity 96.8%; Pred. No. 4.7;
XX Matches 30; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX
XX 1535 GAAATCTGCAGCTCATTAAGTCACAGAA 1565
XX |||||
XX 1 GAAATCTGCAGCTCATTAAGTCACAGAA 31
XX
XX
XX RESULT 12
XX AAA79234
XX ID AAA79234 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
XX
XX
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```
AC AAA79234;
XX
XX 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Human genomic DNA polymorphic site sequence tag SEQ ID NO:604.
XX
XX Human: genomic DNA; polymorphism; genome; allele-specific; primer; probe;
XX hybridisation; polymorphic site; forensic; paternity testing; medicine;
XX phenotypic trait; genetic analysis; genetic mapping; ds.
XX
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN EP1024200-A2.
XX
XX PD 02-AUG-2000.
XX
XX PF 26-JAN-2000; 2000EP-00250023.
XX
XX PR 27-JAN-1999; 99US-00238402.
XX
XX (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX PI Patil N, Shah N, Warrington JA;
XX
XX DR MPI; 2000-500198/45.
XX
XX PT Human genomic polymorphic nucleic acid segments, allele specific primers
XX and probes, and methods of analysis, useful for e.g. forensics, paternity
XX testing, genetic mapping.
XX
XX
XX PS Claim 1; Page 22; 141pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a nucleic acid segment of 10-100
XX contiguous bases chosen from one of 632 fragments (AAA78631 to AAA79262),
XX where the segment comprises a polymorphic site or an immediately adjacent
XX base, or the complement of the segment. Also described are: (1) an allele
XX -specific oligonucleotide that hybridises to a segment of the novelty;
XX (2) an isolated nucleic acid comprising a sequence of the novelty where
XX the polymorphic site within the sequence is occupied by a base other than
XX the reference base indicated in the specification; and (3) analysing a
XX nucleic acid, comprising obtaining a nucleic acid from an individual, and
XX determining a base occupying any one of the polymorphic sites of the
XX novelty. The nucleic acid segments and method can be used to analyse an
XX individual's nucleic acid sequences for the presence of polymorphisms. The
XX method can also be used to test for a disease phenotype and correlate the
XX presence of the phenotype with a particular polymorphism. The presence of
XX polymorphic sites are useful for, e.g. forensics, paternity testing,
XX correlation of polymorphisms with phenotypic traits and for genetic
XX mapping of phenotypic traits. AAA78631 to AAA79262 represent sequence
XX tags of human genomic DNA fragments containing polymorphic sites. The
XX base occupying the polymorphic site is indicated using IUPAC-IUB
XX nomenclature
XX
XX SQ Sequence 31 BP; 9 A; 13 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.6%; Score 30.6; DB 1; Length 31;
XX Best Local Similarity 96.8%; Pred. No. 4.7;
XX Matches 30; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX
XX 3999 AACACCGAGCTCCGATCAGCGCAAGCACC 4029
XX |||||
XX 1 AACACCGAGCTCCGATCAGCGCAAGCACC 31
XX
XX
XX RESULT 13
XX AAD61182
XX ID AAD61182 standard; DNA; 28 BP.
XX
XX
XX AAD61182;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Ship-1 cDNA specific PCR probe.
XX
XX
```

XX	Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KM	insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KM	immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; PCR; probe;
XX	ss.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
FT	Key
FT	Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base
FT	1
FT	/tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "FAM labelled"
FT	modified_base
FT	28
FT	/tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "TAMRA labelled"
PN	US2003114401-A1.
PD	19-JUN-2003.
XX	
PF	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PR	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
P1	Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX	
PT	Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT	useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT	as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX	
PS	Example 13; Page 24; Opp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention provides antisense compounds targetted to nucleic
CC	acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC	phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC	expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC	such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC	developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC	is human Ship-1 cDNA specific PCR probe
XX	
SQ	Sequence 28 BP; 3 A; 11 C; 4 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 0.5%; Score 28; DB 1; Length 28;
	Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 11;
	Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	318 AGTTCTCGCAGCTGATTCTTCCC 345
Db	1 AGTTCTCGCAGCTGATTCTTCCC 28
RESULT 14	
AD080218	
ID	AD080218 standard; DNA; 42 BP.
XX	
AC	AD080218;
XX	
D7	29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Wheat containing amplification genetic marker, Xgwm397.
XX	
KW	highly-dormant wheat; genetic marker; high dormancy; seed; chromosome 4A;
KV	ss.
XX	
OS	Triticum.
XX	
JN	JP2004113007-A.

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XX      15-APR-2004.
XX      24-SEP-2002; 2002JP-00276822.
XX      24-SEP-2002; 2002JP-00276822.
XX      (HOKK-) HOKKAIDO GREEN BIO KENKYUSHO KK.
XX      WPI; 2004-310662/29.
XX      Selecting highly-dormant wheat using genetic marker associated with gene
PT      that provides high dormancy to seeds.
XX      Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 1; 13pp; Japanese.
XX      The invention relates to a novel method for selecting highly-dormant
CC      wheat using a genetic marker associated with a gene that provides high
CC      dormancy to the seeds. In the method of the invention, the genetic marker
CC      exists specifically in the genetic region within 4 cm from the gene
CC      associated with high dormancy in chromosome 4A. The method is useful for
CC      selecting highly-dormant wheat. This polynucleotide sequence represents a
CC      wheat genetic marker of the invention.
SQ      Sequence 42 BP; 0 A; 21 C; 0 G; 21 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match          0.5%; Score 27.6; DB 1; Length 42;
Best Local Similarity 78.6%; Pred.No.26;
Matches   33; Conservative    0; Mismatches    9; Indels    0; Gaps    0
GY      266 CCCCTCTCTCTCTTTCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTGCGTTTC 307
Db       1 CTCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 42
RESULT 15
AAD19287
ID      AAD19287 standard; DNA; 32 BP.
XX      AAD19287;
AC      AAD19287;
XX      18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
DT      DT
DE      Mammalian IL-12 p40 intron 2 allelic variant #1.
KM      Interleukin-12; IL-12 p40; autoimmune disease; Th1/Th2 dysregulation;
KW      therapy; allelic variant; insulin dependant diabetes mellitus; IDDM; ds.
XX      Mammalia.
OS      Mammalia.
XX      Key
FH      Location/Qualifiers
FT      replace(7, -)
FT      /*tag= a
FT      allele
FT      replace(8, -)
FT      /*tag= b
FT      allele
FT      replace(9, -)
FT      /*tag= c
XX      WO200173035-A1.
XX      04-OCT-2001.
XX      27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-AU000340.
XX      27-MAR-2000; 2000AU-00006466.
XX      15-MAY-2000; 2000US-0204366P.
XX      (HALL-) HALL INST MEDICAL RES WALTER & ELIZA.
XX      Morahan G;
XX      WPI; 2001-611629/70.

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XX

RESULT	28
ID	AAA74333/C
XX	AAA74333 standard; DNA; 36 BP.
AC	
XX	AAA74333;
DT	29-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Loblolly pine SSR repeat of locus RIPP79.
XX	
KW	Loblolly pine; Simple Sequence Repeat; SSR; microsatellite DNA repeat;
KW	genetic marker; mapping; inheritance study; population genetics study;
KW	plant breeding programme; ss.
OS	
XX	Pinus taeda.
PN	
PD	WO200042210-A2.
XX	
PD	20-JUL-2000.
XX	
PF	06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000325.
PR	
PR	15-JAN-1999; 99US--00232884.
XX	
PR	19-JAN-1999; 99US--00232785.
XX	
PA	(INTO) INT PAPER CO.
PA	(ECHT/) ECHT C S.
PA	(NELS/) NELSON C D.
XX	
PA	(USDA) US SEC OF AGRIC.
XX	
PI	Echt CS, Nelson CD;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2000-482836/42.
PT	
PT	Polynucleotide having simple sequence repeat useful as markers in plants
PT	for genetic characterization e.g. genetic mapping study, an inheritance
PT	study of a commercially important trait in a plant breeding program.
XX	
XX	
PS	Example; Page 49; 57pp; English.
CC	
CC	The present invention relates to loblolly pine polynucleotides with one
CC	or more Simple Sequence Repeats (SSRs) (see AAA74205-A74322). The present
CC	sequence is one such SSR repeat. SSRs are also known as microsatellite
CC	DNA repeats. The SSRs are useful as genetic markers for genetic mapping,
CC	population genetics studies and inheritance studies in various plant
CC	breeding programmes
XX	
SQ	Sequence 36 BP; 12 A; 0 C; 0 G; 24 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 0.5%; Score 25.6; DB 1; Length 36;
	Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 43;
	Matches 28; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy	4408 ATATGATTAATATAATTATTAATTAAT 4439
Db	
	35 ATAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 4
RESULT	29
ID	ADH70572
XX	ADH70572 standard; DNA; 37 BP.
XX	
AC	ADH70572;
XX	
DT	25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #362.
XX	
KW	human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
KW	degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
KW	hypersensitivity disease; infectious diseases; neoplastic diseases;

KM	Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
KM	Degenerative nervous system diseases; multiple sclerosis;
KM	Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;
KM	allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
KM	Type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
KM	HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosoma;
KM	filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
KM	Lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
KM	Breast cancer; ds.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	US2002150891-A1.
PD	
XX	17-OCT-2002.
PF	
XX	05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263399.
PR	
PR	19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.
PR	19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.
XX	
PA	(HOOD/) HOOD L E.
PA	(ROME/) ROMEN L.
PI	
XX	Hood LE, Rowen L;
DR	
WPI	; 2004-059052/06.
PT	
PT	Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
PT	autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
PT	nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
PT	Vbeta gene.
PS	
Disclosure	; SEQ ID NO 766; 164bp; English.
CC	
XX	The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
CC	associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
CC	specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
CC	VbetaRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
CC	rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
CC	including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
CC	graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
CC	and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
CC	atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
CC	sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type
CC	I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to
CC	allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
CC	Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those
CC	manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
CC	caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
CC	the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
CC	schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
CC	Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
CC	such as leukemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
CC	breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.
SQ	
Sequence	37 BP; 25 A; 0 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.5%; Score 25.6; DB 1; Length 37;
Best Local Similarity	87.5%; Pred. No. 45;
Matches 28; Conservative	0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy	
4408	ATATGATTAATAATATTATTTATATATATAT 4439
Db	2 ATAAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 33
RESULT 30	
AAS13774	
ID	AAS13774 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
AC	AAS13774;
XX	

DT	08-MAY-2002	(first entry)
XX		
DE	Simple sequence repeat, SSR, #45.	
XX		
KW	Simple sequence repeat; plant; ds; SSR; ryegrass; fescue; tandem repeat;	
KW	cereal profiling; grass profiling; seed batch purity testing.	
XX		
OS	Synthetic.	
XX		
PN	NZ509193-A.	
PD	25-MAY-2001.	
XX		
PF	03-JAN-2001; 2001NZ-00509193.	
XX		
PR	24-DEC-1999; 99ANU-00004906.	
PR	04-MAY-2000; 2000ANU-00007310.	
PA	(SANS-) STATE SOUTH AUSTRALIA SOUTH AUSTRALIAN R.	
PA	(UVSC-) UNIV SOUTHERN CROSS.	
PA	(VICT-) STATE VICTORIA DEPT NATURAL RES & ENVIRO.	
PA	(UVAD-) UNIV ADELAIDE.	
XX	(ITWA-) INT MAIZE & WHEAT IMPROVEMENT CENT.	
PI	Forster JW, Jones BS;	
XX		
XX	WPI; 2001-512563/56.	
XX		
PT	New simple sequence repeats having 2 or more tandemly repeated nucleotide	
PT	core elements isolated from ryegrass and fescue, useful for selecting of	
PT	genes in grass or cereal breeding or profiling grass or cereal species	
PT	varieties.	
XX		
PS	Claim 13; Page 53; 72pp; English.	
XX		
CC	The invention relates to a substantially purified or isolated nucleic	
CC	acid (1) from ryegrass or fescue species including a simple sequence	
CC	repeat (SSR), having 2 or more tandemly repeated nucleotide core elements	
CC	2-6 nucleotides in length. Also included are a nucleic acid primer	
CC	suitable for amplifying an SSR, identifying (M1) an SSR by preparing a	
CC	library of ryegrass or fescue genomic DNA enriched for SSRs and	
CC	identifying clones in the library containing SSRs, a library of ryegrass	
CC	or fescue genomic DNA enriched for SSRs prepared by the M1, selecting for	
CC	a gene in grass or cereal breeding by identifying an SSR that is closely	
CC	associated with the gene such that the SSR and the gene are	
CC	preferentially co-inherited, and selecting for the SSR in the breeding, a	
CC	method for DNA profiling grass or cereal species varieties by assessing	
CC	variation between SSR varieties and testing the purity of grass or cereal	
CC	seed batches by assessing variation within seed batch of an SSR. The SSRs	
CC	may be used in the selection of genes in grass or cereal breeding, for	
CC	profiling grass or cereal species varieties, for testing the purity of	
CC	grass or cereal seed batches, and for DNA profiling to establish the	
CC	distinct identity, uniformity and/or stability of a cultivar. The present	
CC	sequence is a ryegrass or fescue SSR	
XX		
SQ	Sequence 30 BP; 0 A; 15 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX		
Query Match	0.5%; Score 25.2; DB 1; Length 30;	
Best Local Similarity	90.0%; Pred. No. 37;	
Matches	27; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0	
OY	266 CCCCCTCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295	
DB	1 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 30	
XX		
RESULT 31		
AA	AA42352/C	
ID	AA42352 standard; DNA; 30 BP.	
XX		
AC	AA42352;	
XX		
DT	28-JUN-2002 (first entry)	

```

DE XX Novel sand pear microsatellite DNA probe 1.
KW XX Sand pear; ss: probe; novel microsatellite DNA sequence;
KW XX Pyrus plant discrimination.
OS XX Pyrus pyrifolia.
FN XX JP2002034597-A.
PD XX 05-FEB-2002.
PF XX 21-JUL-2000; 2000JP-00220339.
PR XX 21-JUL-2000; 2000JP-00220339.
XX XX (DOKU-) DOKURITSU GYOSEI HOJIN NOGYO SEIBUTSU SH.
DR XX WPI, 2002-298819/34.
XX XX
XX XX A new microsatellite DNA derived from a Pyrus plant and discrimination of
PT PT Pyrus plants by using it.
XX XX
PS XX Example 1; Page 21; 22pp; Japanese.
CC XX The invention comprises a novel microsatellite DNA sequence derived from
CC XX Pyrus plants. The invention also comprises a method for discriminating
CC XX Pyrus plants - utilising the novel Pyrus microsatellite DNA. The novel
CC XX microsatellite DNA sequence can be used in discriminating Pyrus plants.
CC XX The present DNA sequence represents a probe specific for a novel Pyrus
CC XX pyrifolia (sand pear) microsatellite DNA sequence
XX XX
SQ XX Sequence 30 BP; 15 A; 0 C; 15 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX XX
XX XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 25.2; DB 1; Length 30;
XX XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 37;
XX XX Matches 27; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
OY 266 CCCCCTCTCTCTTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
DB 30 CTCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 1
RESULT 32
AAQ33543/c
ID AAQ33543 standard; DNA; 31 BP.
XX AC AAQ33543;
XX AC
XX AC 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 02-FEB-1993 (first entry)
XX AC
DE Microsatellite sequence from clone AGLA232.
XX AC
KW PCR; selection; primers; OPTIRPM; breeding; cattle; parentage;
KW KW genetic mapping; traits; amplification; ss.
XX AC
OS Bos taurus.
FN XX WO9213102-A1.
XX AC
PD 06-AUG-1992.
XX AC
PF 15-JAN-1992; 92WO-US000340.
XX AC
PR 15-JAN-1991; 91US-00642342.
XX AC
XX AC (GENM-) GENMARK.
PI Georges M, Massey JM;
XX AC
XX WPI; 1992-284684/34.
XX AC

```


PA (ROME/) ROMEN L.
 XX Hood LE, Rowen L;
 PI MPI; 2004-059052/06.
 DR
 XX
 XX
 PT kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
 PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
 PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
 PT Vbeta gene.
 PS
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 474; 164bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
 CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
 CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
 CC VbetaRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
 CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
 CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
 CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
 CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
 CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
 CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type
 CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to
 CC allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
 CC Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those
 CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
 CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
 CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
 CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
 CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
 CC such as leukaemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
 CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.
 XX
 SO Sequence 28 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 0 G; 19 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 24.4; DB 1; Length 28;
 Best Local Similarity 96.2%; Pred. No. 45;
 Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4414 ATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 4439
 DB 28 ATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 3
 RESULT 39
 ABBN81201/C
 ID ABBN81201 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
 XX
 XX ABBN81201;
 AC
 XX
 DT 06-AUG-2003 (revised)
 DT 16-JUN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Litopenaeus vannamei microsatellite detection probe 1.
 XX
 XX Giant black tiger prawn; Penaeus monodon; pacific white shrimp;
 KM Litopenaeus vannamei; shrimp; microsatellite sequence; genome mapping;
 KM Taura Syndrome Virus; TSV; infection; probe; ss.
 OS
 XX Litopenaeus vannamei.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN MO200034476-A2.
 XX
 PD 15-JUN-2000.
 XX
 PF 10-DEC-1999; 99MO-US029571.
 XX
 PR 10-DEC-1998; 98US-0111670P.
 XX
 PA (TUFT) TUFTS COLLEGE.
 XX

PI Alciwar-Warren A, Xu Z, Dhar AK, Fan Y, Meehan D, Garcia DK;
 XX MPI; 2000-423422/36.
 DR
 XX
 XX Polynucleotides of shrimp are useful for identifying, mapping and
 PT characterizing of the genome of various species of shrimp.
 PT
 XX Page 60; Example 4; 120bp; English.
 PS
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide (1) of the giant
 CC black tiger prawn, Penaeus monodon or expressed sequence tags of the
 CC pacific white shrimp, Litopenaeus vannamei (ABN80997-ABN81172), both
 CC containing microsatellites sequences including those P. monodon
 CC microsatellite sequences given in Genbank AF077550-AF077598. (1), the
 CC complementary sequence or fragment and the encoded polypeptide are useful
 CC for mapping of the genome of various species of shrimp. Mapping the
 CC genome of Penaeus is useful for determining whether a test shrimp,
 CC preferably Litopenaeus vannamei, has a genotype associated with a
 CC phenotypic trait such as resistance to Taura Syndrome Virus (TSV)
 CC infection. The present sequence is that of a probe, useful in examples of
 CC the invention. (Updated on 06-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)
 XX
 SO Sequence 30 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.5%; Score 24.4; DB 1; Length 30;
 Best Local Similarity 96.2%; Pred. No. 51;
 Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4414 ATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 4439
 DB 30 ATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 5
 RESULT 40
 AAQ30397/C
 ID AAQ30397 standard; DNA; 36 BP.
 XX
 XX AAQ30397;
 AC
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 07-DEC-1992 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligomer LAMP322 for forming triplex with HUMINT02 target duplex.
 XX
 KM Human leukocyte adhesion protein; p150,95 alpha subunit gene;
 KM herpes simplex; AIDS; modified; HIV; RSV; HPV; malignancy; hepatitis;
 KM inflammation; ss.
 OS
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 OS
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH modified_base 10
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
 FT 13
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
 FT 16
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
 FT 19
 FT /*tag= d
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
 FT 22
 FT /*tag= e
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
 FT 25
 FT modified_base
 FT /*tag= f

DT	18-DEC-2001	(first entry)
DE	Mammalian IL-12 p40 intron 2 allelic variant #2.	
XX		
XX	Interleukin-12; IL-12 p40; autoimmune disease; Th1/Th2 dysregulation;	
KW	therapy; allelic variant; insulin dependant diabetes mellitus; IDDM; de.	
XX		
OS	Mammalia.	
XX		
PN	WO200173035-A1.	
XX		
PD	04-OCT-2001.	
XX		
PF	27-MAR-2001; 2001WO-AU000340.	
XX		
PR	27-MAR-2000; 2000AU-00006466.	
XX		
PR	15-MAY-2000; 2000US-0204366P.	
XX		
PA	(HALL-) HALL INST MEDICAL RES WALTER & ELIZA.	
XX		
PI	Morahan G;	
XX		
DR	WPI; 2001-611629/70.	
XX		
PT	Screening mammals for autoimmune diseases such as diabetes, comprises	
XX	identifying polymorphisms in interleukin (IL)-12 p40.	
XX		
PS	Claim 17; Page 42; 115pp; English.	
XX		
CC	The patent discloses a method of screening mammals for autoimmune	
CC	diseases by identifying polymorphisms in interleukin (IL)-12 p40 gene.	
CC	The methods and kits of the invention are used for screening individuals,	
CC	families and populations for disease conditions or predispositions for	
CC	the development of a disease condition which is characterised,	
CC	exacerbated or associated with Th1/Th2 dysregulation in a mammal. They	
CC	are used to treat, prevent or diagnose autoimmune diseases such as IDDM	
CC	(insulin dependant diabetes mellitus). The present DNA sequence is	
CC	mammalian IL-12 p40 intron 2 allelic variant. This variant occurs due to	
CC	the deletion of bases TAA at positions 7-9 respectively	
XX		
SQ	Sequence 29 BP; 19 A; 0 C; 1 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
	Query Match	0.5%; Score 23.8; DB 1; Length 29;
	Best Local Similarity	92.6%; Pred. No. 60;
	Matches	25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
CY	4414 ATAAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATG 4440	
DB	3 AAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATG 29	
RESULT 43		
ADCA5877		
ID	ADCA5877 standard; DNA; 32 BP.	
XX		
AC	ADCA5877;	
XX		
DT	18-DEC-2003 (first entry)	
XX		
DE	Nucleic acid-synthetic binding unit conjugate oligomer #152.	
XX		
XX	88; nucleic acid conjugate; synthetic binding unit;	
KW	supermolecular construct; synthetic address unit;	
XX	synthetic binding system unit.	
OS	Synthetic.	
XX		
XX	WO2003008638-A2.	
PN		
PD	30-JAN-2003.	
XX		
PF	14-FEB-2002; 2002WO-EP001532.	
XX		

PR 19-JUL-2001; 2001US-00910469.

PA (NANO-) NANOGEN RECOGNOMICS GMBH.

XX

XX Schweitzer M, Anderson R, Flechner M, Mueller-Ibel J;

XX Raddatz S, Bruecher C, Windhab N, Orwick J, Schneider E, Pignot M;

XX Kienle S;

XX WIPI, 2003-300432/29.

DR

XX

XX Preparing nucleic acid conjugates with synthetic binding units, by

PT synthesizing conjugates on solid support using monomer/oligomer units,

PT treating support with alkylamine solution, and treating support with

PT hydrazine.

XX

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 152; 232pp; English.

XX

XX The invention relates to an improved method (M) for preparing nucleic

CC acid conjugates (C) with synthetic binding units by: (a) synthesizing (C)

CC on a solid support phase using monomer or oligomer units, where the units

CC are beta-cyanoethyl-protected on at least one phosphorus of the units;

CC (b) treating support with a solution of an alkylamine in an inert solvent

CC (c) and (c) treating the support with hydrazine to cleave off and deprotect

CC (C). The patent also claims a supermolecular construct (I) comprising at

CC least one synthetic address unit (SAU) attached to a support material

CC comprising an array of discrete locations, where the same SAU is attached

CC to at least two predetermined locations on the support material, and at

CC least two conjugates comprising synthetic binding unit (SBU) and a

CC nucleic acid (NA), where at least two of the conjugates have the same SBU

CC and different NAs, where the SBU of the conjugates form a synthetic

CC binding system unit (SSU) with the SAU at the two predetermined

CC locations, and immobilize each of the two different NAs at a different

CC location. The method is useful for preparing nucleic acid conjugates with

CC synthetic binding units. The method also enables efficient and specific

CC sorting of relatively complex mixtures of nucleic acids to predetermined

CC locations on a support. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used

CC in the method of the invention.

XX

XX Sequence 32 BP; 20 A; 1 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX

XX

XX Query Match 0.5%; Score 23.8; DB 1; Length 32;

XX Best Local Similarity 92.6%; Pred. No. 71;

XX Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0.

QY 4412 AGATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA 4438

2 AAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA 28

DB

RESULT 44

ADCA5887

ID ADC45887 standard; DNA; 32 BP.

XX

XX ADC45887;

XX

XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

XX

XX Nucleic acid-synthetic binding unit conjugate oligomer #162.

XX

XX ss; nucleic acid conjugate; synthetic binding unit;

XX supermolecular construct; synthetic address unit;

XX synthetic binding system unit.

XX

XX Synthetic.

XX

XX WO2003008638-A2.

XX

XX 30-JAN-2003.

XX

XX 14-FEB-2002; 2002WO-EP001532.

XX

XX 19-JUL-2001; 2001US-00910469.

XX

XX

PI	Schwartz M., Anderson R., Flechtner M., Mueller-Ipeler J;
Pt	Raddatz S., Bruecher C., Windhab N., Orwick J., Schneider E., Pignot M;
Pt	Kienle S;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2003-300432/29.
XX	
Pt	Preparing nucleic acid conjugates with synthetic binding units, by
Pt	synthesizing conjugates on solid support using monomer/oligomer units,
Pt	treating support with alkylamine solution, and treating support with
Pt	hydrazone.
XX	
PS	Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 132; 232pp; English.
CC	
CC	The invention relates to an improved method (M) for preparing nucleic
CC	acid conjugates (C) with synthetic binding units by: (a) synthesizing (C)
CC	on a solid support phase using monomer or oligomer units, where the units
CC	are beta-cyanoethyl-protected on at least one phosphorus of the units;
CC	(b) treating support with a solution of an alkylamine in an inert solvent
CC	; and (c) treating the support with hydrazone to cleave off and deprotect
CC	(C). The patent also claims a supermolecular construct (I) comprising at
CC	least one synthetic address unit (SAU) attached to a support material
CC	comprising an array of discrete locations, where the same SAU is attached
CC	to at least two predetermined locations on the support material, and at
CC	least two conjugates comprising synthetic binding unit (SBU) and a
CC	nucleic acid (NA), where at least two of the conjugates have the same SBU
CC	and different NA's, where the SBU of the conjugates form a synthetic
CC	binding system NBS, where the SBU of the SAU at the two predetermined
CC	locations, and immobilize each of the two different NAs at a different
CC	location. The method is useful for preparing nucleic acid conjugates with
CC	synthetic binding units. The method also enables efficient and specific
CC	sorting of relatively complex mixtures of nucleic acids to predetermined
CC	locations on a support. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used
CC	in the method of the invention.
XX	
SO	Sequence 32 BP; 20 A; 1 G; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
OY	
Dn	Query Match 0.5%; Score 23.8; DB 1; Length 32; Best Local Similarity 92.6%; Pred. No. 71; Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	4412 AGATAATTAATTAATTAAATTAATATAA 4438 2 AAATAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATATAA 28
AC	
ID	ADH70344/c
XX	ADH70344 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
AC	
XX	ADH70344;
DT	
XX	25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
DE	
XX	Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #134.
KW	human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
KW	degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
KW	hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;
KW	Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
KW	degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
KW	Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;
KW	allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
KW	type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
KW	HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosom;
KW	filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
KW	Lymphoproliferative disease; leukemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
KW	breast cancer; ds.
OS	
XX	Homo sapiens.
XX	
NL	US2002150891-A1.
XX	
DD	17-OCT-2002.

[illegible]

FT		/tag= "a
FT	/note= "Duplex forming region"	
FT	misc_feature	21..25
FT		/*tag= b
FT	misc_structure	/note= "Loop or linker region"
FT		26..34
FT		/*tag= c
XX	/note= "Triplex forming region"	
PX		
PN	WO9417091-A2.	
PD		
XX	04-AUG-1994.	
XX		
PF	21-JAN-1994;	94WO-US000755.
XX		
PR	21-JAN-1993;	93US-00008000.
PA	(HYBR-) HYBRIDON INC.	
XX		
PI	Kandimalia ER, Agrawal S;	
DR	WPI; 1994-264023/32..	
PT	Fold-back triplex forming oligo-nucleotide - used to study duplex and	
PT	triplex formation, gene expression modulation, and also as a therapeutic	
XX	agent, e.g. against AIDS and malaria.	
PS	Disclosure; Page 8; 50pp; English.	
XX		
CC	The sequences given in AAQ70838-58 are foldback triplex forming oligos.	
CC	These sequences comprise a duplex forming region which binds stably to a	
CC	target nucleic acid, a triplex forming region which binds to the so-	
CC	called duplex and a linker region connecting the 2 regions. These	
CC	oligonucleotides have greater specificity and more stable complex	
CC	formation with target nucleic acids than known oligonucleotides. This is	
CC	because they must read the target sequence twice, once through Watson-	
CC	Crick base pairing to form a duplex and then through Hoogsteen base	
CC	pairing to form a triplex. These oligos can be useful for in vitro	
CC	studies of kinetics of duplex and triplex formation under varying	
CC	parameters. They are also useful in gene expression modulation studies in	
CC	tissue culture or animal models. They are also useful as therapeutic	
CC	agents in a new approach with characteristics of both the antisense and	
CC	antigenic therapeutic approaches. They can be used to treat AIDS,	
CC	hepatitis, malaria and candidiasis. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN	
CC	field.)	
XX		
SQ	Sequence 34 BP; 2 A; 17 C; 1 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
	Query Match	0.4%; Score 23.4; DB 1; Length 34;
	Best Local Similarity	81.8%; Pred. No. 93;
	Matches	27; Conservative 0; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0
OY		
	263 CCCCCCTCTCTCTTTCTCTCTCTCTCTT	295
DB	2 CGCACCCATCTCTCCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT	34
ID	AAQ70851 standard; DNA; 35 BP.	
AC	AAQ70851;	
XX		
DT	25-MAR-2003 (revised)	
XX	23-MAR-1995 (first entry)	
DE	Foldback triplex-forming oligonucleotide #14.	
XX		
KM	Foldback triplex forming; oligo; duplex; forming region; triplex; linker;	
KM	specificity; stable complex formation; hepatitis; malaria;	
KM	Watson-Crick base pairing; Hoogsteen base pairing; antigen therapy;	
KM	gene expression; modulation study; tissue culture; animal model;	
KM	antisense therapy; AIDS; candidiasis; ss.	

XX	Synthetic.
OS	
XX	
FH	Key
FT	Location/Qualifiers
FT	misc_structure
FT	1..20
FT	/tag= a
FT	/note= "Duplex forming region"
FT	21..25
FT	/tag= b
FT	/note= "Loop or linker region"
FT	26..35
FT	/tag= c
FT	/note= "Triplex forming region"
XX	
PN	W09417091-A2.
XX	
PD	04-AUG-1994.
PF	
PE	21-JAN-1994; 94WO-US000755.
XX	
PR	21-JAN-1993; 93US-00008000.
XX	
PA	(HYBR-) HYBRIDON INC.
XX	
P1	Kandimalia ER, Agrawal S;
XX	
DR	WP1; 1994-264023/32.
XX	
PT	Fold-back triplex forming oligo-nucleotide - used to study duplex and
PT	triplex formation, gene expression modulation, and also as a therapeutic
PT	agent, e.g. against AIDS and malaria.
XX	
PS	Disclosure; Page 8; 50pp; English.
XX	
CC	The sequences given in AAQ70838-58 are foldback triplex forming oligos.
CC	These sequences comprise a duplex forming region which binds stably to a
CC	target nucleic acid, a triplex forming region which binds to the so-
CC	called duplex and a linker region connecting the 2 regions. These
CC	oligonucleotides have greater specificity and more stable complex
CC	formation with target nucleic acids than known oligonucleotides. This is
CC	because they must read the target sequence twice, once through Watson-
CC	Crick base pairing to form a duplex and then through Hoogsteen base
CC	pairing to form a triplex. These oligos can be useful for in vitro
CC	studies of kinetics of duplex and triplex formation under varying
CC	parameters. They are also useful in gene expression modulation studies in
CC	tissue culture or animal models. They are also useful as therapeutic
CC	agents in a new approach with characteristics of both the antisense and
CC	antigenic therapeutic approaches. They can be used to treat AIDS,
CC	hepatitis, malaria and candidiasis. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
CC	field.)
XX	
SO	Sequence 35 BP; 2 A; 18 C; 1 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 0.4%; Score 23.4; DB 1; Length 35;
	Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 97;
	Matches 27; Conservative 0; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	
	263 CCCCCCTCTCTCTTCTTCCTCTCTCTCT 295
DB	2 CGACCCATCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 34
RESULT 49	
ID	AAQ70850
XX	AAQ70850 standard; DNA; 36 BP.
XX	
AC	AAQ70850;
XX	
DT	25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT	23-MAR-1995 (first entry)
XX	
XX	Foldback triplex-forming oligonucleotide #13.
XX	

[illegible]

DT	09-OCT-2001	(first entry)
XX		
DE	Human inflammatory bowel disease associated polymorphic site #280.	
XX		
XX	Human; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis;	
KM	single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; chromosome 19p13; paternity test;	
KM	chromosome 5q31-33; forensic test; gene therapy; db.	
XX		
OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX		
FH	Key	Location/Qualifiers
FT	misc_feature	6
PT		/*tag= a
FT		/note= "SNP, optionally T or A at this position"
XX		
FN	WO200142511-A2.	
XX		
PD	14-JUN-2001.	
XX		
PF	11-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033632.	
XX		
PR	10-DEC-1999; 99US-0170257P.	
PR	10-APR-2000; 2000US-0196046P.	
XX		
PA	(MHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.	
PA	(ELLI-) ELLIPSIS BIOTHERAPEUTICS CORP.	
XX		
PI	Daly M, Hudson TJ, Lander ES, Rioux J, Siminovitch K;	
DR	WPI; 2001-367874/38.	
XX		
PT	Testing for the presence of polymorphisms associated with inflammatory	
PT	bowel disease, using a hybridization assay.	
XX		
PS	Claim 1; Page 50; 463P; English.	
XX		
CC	The present invention describes a method for detecting the presence of	
CC	polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel diseases such as	
CC	ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. The methods can be used to detect	
CC	the presence of genetic polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel	
CC	disease and correlating their occurrence with disease states. They may be	
CC	used in this way for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity	
CC	testing, medicine and genetic analysis. The present sequence is a	
CC	polymorphic site described in the exemplification of the invention	
XX		
SQ	Sequence 33 BP; 13 A; 3 C; 14 G; 2 T; 0 U; 1 Other;	
	Query Match 0.4%; Score 23.2; DB 1; Length 33;	
	Best Local Similarity 86.2%; Pred. No. 95;	
	Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0.	
OY	270 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTG C 298	
DB	33 CTCTCTCTCTGTCCTCTCTCTCTCTGNC 5	
RESULT 51		
AAQ33520/C		
ID	AAQ33520 standard; DNA; 31 BP.	
XX		
AC	AAQ33520;	
XX		
DT	25-MAR-2003 (revised)	
DT	02-FEB-1993 (first entry)	
XX		
DE	Sequence of microsatellite from clone AGUA217.	
XX		
KM	PCR; selection; primers; OPTIPRM; breeding; cattle; parentage;	
KM	genetic mapping; traits; amplification; ss.	
XX		
OS	Bos taurus.	
XX		
FN	WO9213102-A1.	

```

XX 06-AUG-1992.
PD
XX 15-JAN-1992; 92WO-US000340.
PF
XX 15-JAN-1991; 91US-00642342.
PR
XX (GENM-) GENMARK.
PA
XX George M, Massey JM;
PI WPI; 1992-284684/34.
DR
XX Polymorphic bovine DNA markers - used in genetic identification, gene
PT mapping, and selective breeding.
PP
XX Table 7; Page 135; 517pp; English.
PS
XX The sequence is that of a bovine microsatellite sequence obd. by
CC screening a genomic library of bovine MboI DNA fragments of between 250
CC and 500 bp with an (AC)15 and a (TC)15 oligonucleotide probe. One out of
CC 50 clones cross-hybridised. Assuming independent distribution of
CC microsatellites and MboI sites, the frequency of (T6)n >9 microsatellites
CC in the bovine genome is estimated at >100,000. The sequence information
CC for ca. 230 such bovine microsatellites is summarised in the
CC specification and indexed herein (see below). The sequences upstream and
CC downstream of the microsatellite sequence were used to generate the
CC required PCR primers for in vitro amplification of the corresp.
CC microsatellite (using the program OPRIPRIM). The microsatellites may be
CC used to identify individuals, for parentage testing, and in the genetic
CC mapping of economic trait loci, or genes involved the determination of
CC economically important traits esp. in cattle, to allow selective
CC breeding. See also AAQ33501-34437. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
CC field.)
CC XX
SQ Sequence 31 BP; 21 A; 0 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 23; DB 1; Length 31;
Best Local Similarity 83.9%; Pred. No. 92;
Matched 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0
Oy 275 TCCTTTCTCTCTCTCTGCTTGCTGGTT 305
Db 31 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTTTTTTTT 1
RESULT 52
AAQ33505/c
ID AAQ33505 standard; DNA; 32 BP.
XX
XX AAQ33505;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 02-FEB-1993 (first entry)
DE Sequence of microsatellite from clone AGLA17.
XX
XX PCR; selection; primers; OPTIPRIM; breeding; cattle; parentage;
KW genetic mapping; traits; amplification; ss.
OS Bos taurus.
XX
XX WO9213102-A1.
PN
XX 06-AUG-1992.
PD
XX 15-JAN-1992; 92WO-US000340.
PF
XX 15-JAN-1991; 91US-00642342.
PR
XX (GENM-) GENMARK.
PA
XX George M, Massey JM;
PI

```


CC stability ranking to the nucleic acid antisense sequence; where the
CC results are ordered to produce a ranking. The process is used to rank
CC nucleic acid sequences based on the stability of nucleic acid oligomer
CC binding interactions to select sequence zones for antisense targeting
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 12 A; 0 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 22.4; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 95.8%; Pred. No. 75;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 271 TCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCTC 294
DB 24 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 1

RESULT 55
AA00524/c
ID AAX00524 standard; mRNA; 24 BP.

AC AAX00524;
XX
DT 30-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Target sequence #2 for antisense oligonucleotides.

KM Target; antisense; selective rank; inhibition; ranking; stability;
XX interaction; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN US5856103-A.

PD 05-JAN-1999.

PF 03-MAR-1997; 97US-00808474.

PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00320507.

PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS.

PI Clark CL, Gray DM;

PS MPI; 1999-105098/09.

PT Selectively ranking nucleic acid molecules, for inhibitory efficiency -
PT comprises determining the fraction a set of nearest-neighbour nucleic
PT acid base pair types in a target sequence zone, substituting nearest-
PT neighbour nucleic acid base pair fractions to determine the fractions and
PT multiplying.

PS Disclosure; Col 13-14; 72pp; English.

CC This sequence represents a target mRNA for the generation of antisense
CC oligonucleotides (ASO) in a method of selectively ranking nucleic acid
CC molecules for inhibitory efficiency. The method comprises: (a)
CC determining the fraction of each of a set of 13 nearest-neighbour nucleic
CC acid base pair types in a target sequence zone RNA:ASO-DNA hybrid nucleic
CC acid sequence; (b) substituting nearest-neighbour nucleic acid base pair
CC fractions into formulas to determine the fractions of each of a series of
CC 13 nearest-neighbour nucleic acid base pair types to provide determined
CC fractions; and (c) multiplying the fractions of the 13 nearest-neighbour
CC nucleic acid base pair types by a stability ranking to the nucleic acid
CC antisense sequence; where the results are ordered to produce a ranking.
CC The process is used to rank nucleic acid sequences based on the stability
CC of nucleic acid oligomer binding interactions to select sequence zones
CC for antisense targeting
XX

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 12 A; 0 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 22.4; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 95.8%; Pred. No. 75;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 270 CTCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 293
DB 24 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 1

RESULT 56
AA00526
ID AAX00526 standard; mRNA; 24 BP.

AC AAX00526;

DT 30-MAR-1999 (first entry)

DE Poly-pyrimidine target sequence for antisense oligonucleotides.

KM Target; antisense; selective rank; inhibition; ranking; stability;
XX interaction; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN US5856103-A.

PD 05-JAN-1999.

PF 03-MAR-1997; 97US-00808474.

PR 07-OCT-1994; 94US-00320507.

PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS.

PI Clark CL, Gray DM;

PS MPI; 1999-105098/09.

PT Selectively ranking nucleic acid molecules, for inhibitory efficiency -
PT comprises determining the fraction a set of nearest-neighbour nucleic
PT acid base pair types in a target sequence zone, substituting nearest-
PT neighbour nucleic acid base pair fractions to determine the fractions and
PT multiplying.

PS Disclosure; Col 13-14; 72pp; English.

CC This sequence represents a target mRNA for the generation of antisense
CC oligonucleotides (ASO) in a method of selectively ranking nucleic acid
CC molecules for inhibitory efficiency. The method comprises: (a)
CC determining the fraction of each of a set of 13 nearest-neighbour nucleic
CC acid base pair types in a target sequence zone RNA:ASO-DNA hybrid nucleic
CC acid sequence; (b) substituting nearest-neighbour nucleic acid base pair
CC fractions into formulas to determine the fractions of each of a series of
CC 13 nearest-neighbour nucleic acid base pair types to provide determined
CC fractions; and (c) multiplying the fractions of the 13 nearest-neighbour
CC nucleic acid base pair types by a stability ranking to the nucleic acid
CC antisense sequence; where the results are ordered to produce a ranking.
CC The process is used to rank nucleic acid sequences based on the stability
CC of nucleic acid oligomer binding interactions to select sequence zones
CC for antisense targeting
XX

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 0 G; 0 T; 12 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 22.4; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 45.8%; Pred. No. 75;
Matches 11; Conservative 12; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 271 TCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCTC 294
DB 1 UCUCUCUCUCUCUCUCUCUCUC 24

RESULT 57
AA074325/c
ID AAA74325 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC	AAAT74325;
XX	
DT	29-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Loblolly pine SSR repeat of locus RIPP733.
XX	
KW	Loblolly pine; Simple Sequence Repeat; SSR; microsatellite DNA repeat;
KM	genetic marker; mapping; inheritance study; population genetics study;
KW	plant breeding programme; ss.
XX	
OS	Pinus taeda.
XX	
PN	WO200042210-A2.
PD	
XX	20-JUL-2000.
PF	
XX	06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000325.
PR	
XX	15-JAN-1999; 98US--00232884.
XX	19-JAN-1999; 99US--00232785.
PA	(INTO) INT PAPER CO.
PA	(ECHT/) ECHT C S.
PA	(NELS/) NELSON C D.
PA	(USDA) US SEC OF AGRIC.
PB	
PI	Echt CS, Nelson CD;
XX	
DR	WPI, 2000-482836/42.
PT	
XX	Polynucleotide having simple sequence repeat useful as markers in plants
PT	for genetic characterization e.g. genetic mapping study, an inheritance
PT	study of a commercially important trait in a plant breeding program.
PS	
XX	Example; Page 49; 57pp; English.
CC	
CC	The present invention relates to loblolly pine polynucleotides with one
CC	or more Simple Sequence Repeats (SSRs) (see AAAT74205-A74322). The present
CC	sequence is one such SSR repeat. SSRs are also known as microsatellite
CC	DNA repeats. The SSRs are useful as genetic markers for genetic mapping,
CC	population genetics studies and inheritance studies in various plant
CC	breeding programmes
XX	
SQ	Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 0 G; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
OY	
DB	Query Match 0.4%; Score 22.4; DB 1; Length 24; Best local Similarity 95.8%; Pred. No. 75; Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
OY	4414 ATAATAATTAATTATTATTAATA 4437 24 ATAATAATTAATTATTATTAATA 1
RESULT 58	
AAF57997/C	
ID	AAF57997 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX	
AC	AAF57997;
XX	
DT	26-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Nucleic acid triplex DNA sequence #2.
XX	
KM	Hooqsteen-paired duplex; Watson-Crick pairing; triplex;
KW	antisense therapy; gene expression control; transcription; ss.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
PN	WO200105937-A2.
XX	
PD	25-JAN-2001.
XX	

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PE 20-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US019783.
XX
XX 20-JUL-1999; 99US-00357424.
PR 19-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487130.
XX
PA (TEXA ) UNIV TEXAS.
XX
PI Gray DM, Hashem GM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-159523/16.
XX
XX Generating nucleic acid molecule comprising Hoogsteen-paired
PT RNAsteriskDNA pyrimidinaesteriskpurine duplex for use as an antisense
PT molecule, by heating a triplex to dissociate a Watson-Crick paired
PT pyrimidine strand.
XX
XX Example 1, Page 9; 23pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for producing a nucleic acid
CC molecule comprising a Hoogsteen-paired RNA:DNA duplex capable of being
CC used as an antisense molecule and capable of recognising an RNA sequence
CC to form a triplex. This involves Watson-Crick pairing. This is useful in
CC antisense therapy, as it controls gene expression by causing
CC transcription to be prevented. The present sequence is an example of a
CC triplex sequence used in the methods of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 12 A; 0 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
S0
XX
XX Query Match 0.4%; Score 22.4; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.8%; Pred. No. 75;
XX Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 270 CTCCTCTCTTTCCTCTCTCTCT 293
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
DB 24 CTCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 1
XX
XX RESULT 59
XX AAF57998
XX ID AAF57998 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AAF57998;
XX
XX 26-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Nucleic acid triplex DNA sequence #3.
DE
XX
XX Hoogsteen-paired duplex; Watson-Crick pairing; triplex;
KW antisense therapy; gene expression control; transcription; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX WO200105937-A2.
XX
XX 25-JAN-2001.
XX
XX 20-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US019783.
XX
XX 20-JUL-1999; 99US-00357424.
PR 19-JAN-2000; 2000US-00487130.
XX
XX (TEXA ) UNIV TEXAS.
XX
XX Gray DM, Hashem GM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-159523/16.
XX
XX Generating nucleic acid molecule comprising Hoogsteen-paired
PT RNAsteriskDNA pyrimidinaesteriskpurine duplex for use as an antisense
PT molecule, by heating a triplex to dissociate a Watson-Crick paired
PT pyrimidine strand.
XX
XX Example 1, Page 9; 23pp; English.
XX

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XX Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match      0.4%; Score 22.4; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 95.8%; Pred. No. 75;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      4416 AATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 4439
      |||||
Db      24 AATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 1
XX
RESULT 69
ADN97168/c
ID ADN97168 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADN97168;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Probe of the invention #4.
XX
KM DNA fingerprinting; Cannabis sativa; short tandem repeat marker;
KM forensic identification; marijuana; probe; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004008841-A2.
XX
PD 29-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 21-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US022887.
XX
PR 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-0397179P.
XX
PA (UNRAR-) UNIV ARIZONA.
PA (KEIM/) KEIM P S.
PA (ZINN/) ZINNMON K.
PI Keim PS, Zinnamon K;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-143139/14.
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid for amplification of a short tandem repeat
PT located in DNA isolated from Cannabis sativa L species, useful for
PT forensic identification of marijuana or for linking a marijuana sample to
PT its plant source.
XX
PS Disclosure, SEQ ID NO 35; 79pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to DNA fingerprinting for Cannabis Sativa
CC using short tandem repeat markers. The nucleic acid is useful for
CC forensic identification of marijuana or for linking a marijuana sample to
CC its plant source. The present sequence represents a probe of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 0 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match      0.4%; Score 22.4; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 95.8%; Pred. No. 75;
Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      4416 AATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 4439
      |||||
Db      24 AATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 1
XX
RESULT 70
AAQ70853
ID AAQ70853 standard; DNA; 33 BP.
XX
AC AAQ70853;
XX

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DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 23-MAR-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Foldback triplex-forming oligonucleotide #16.
XX
KM Foldback triplex forming; oligo; duplex; forming region; triplex; linker;
KM specificity; stable complex formation; hepatitis; malaria;
KM Watson-Crick base pairing; Hoogsteen base pairing; antisense therapy;
KM gene expression; modulation study; tissue culture; animal model;
KM antisense therapy; AIDS; candidiasis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FH misc_structure 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "Duplex forming region"
FT misc_feature 21..25
FT /*tag= b
FT /note= "Loop or linker region"
FT misc_structure 26..33
FT /*tag= c
FT /note= "Triplex forming region"
XX
PN WO9417091-A2.
XX
PD 04-AUG-1994.
XX
PF 21-JAN-1994; 94WO-US000755.
XX
PR 21-JAN-1993; 93US-00008000.
XX
PA (HYBR-) HYBRIDON INC.
XX
PI Kandimalla ER, Agrawal S;
XX
DR WPI; 1994-264023/32.
XX
PT Fold-back triplex forming oligo-nucleotide - used to study duplex and
PT triplex formation, gene expression modulation, and also as a therapeutic
PT agent, e.g. against AIDS and malaria.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 8; 50pp; English.
XX
CC The sequences given in AAQ70838-58 are foldback triplex forming oligos.
CC These sequences comprise a duplex forming region which binds stably to a
CC target nucleic acid; a triplex forming region which binds to the so-
CC formed duplex and a linker region connecting the 2 regions. These
CC oligonucleotides have greater specificity and more stable complex
CC formation with target nucleic acids than known oligonucleotides. This is
CC because they must read the target sequence twice, once through Watson-
CC Crick base pairing to form a duplex and then through Hoogsteen base
CC pairing to form a triplex. These oligos can be useful for in vitro
CC studies of kinetics of duplex and triplex formation under varying
CC parameters. They are also useful in gene expression modulation studies in
CC tissue culture or animal models. They are also useful as therapeutic
CC agents in a new approach with characteristics of both the antisense and
CC antisense therapeutic approaches. They can be used to treat AIDS,
CC hepatitis, malaria and candidiasis. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
CC field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 33 BP; 2 A; 17 C; 1 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match      0.4%; Score 22.4; DB 1; Length 33;
Best Local Similarity 81.2%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
Matches 26; Conservative 0; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      263 CCCCCCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 294
      |||||
Db      2 CGACCCACCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 33
XX
RESULT 71

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ABN81205/c
ID ABN81205 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX
AC ABN81205;
XX
DT 06-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 16-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Litopenaeus vannamei microsatellite detection probe 5.
XX
KM Giant black tiger prawn; Penaeus monodon; pacific white shrimp;
KM Litopenaeus vannamei; shrimp; microsatellite sequence; genome mapping;
KM Taura Syndrome Virus; TSV; infection; probe; ss.
XX
OS Litopenaeus vannamei.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200034476-A2.
XX
PD 15-JUN-2000.
XX
PF 10-DEC-1999; 99MO-US029571.
XX
PR 10-DEC-1998; 98US-0111670P.
XX
PA (TUFTS ) TUFTS COLLEGE.
XX
PI Alciivar-Warren A, Xu Z, Dhar AK, Fan Y, Meenan D, Garcia DK;
DR WPI; 2000-423422/36.
XX
PT Polynucleotides of shrimp are useful for identifying, mapping and
XX characterizing of the genome of various species of shrimp.
XX
PS Page 60; Example 4; 120pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide (I) of the giant
CC black tiger prawn, Penaeus monodon or expressed sequence tags of the
CC pacific white shrimp, Litopenaeus vannamei (ABN80997-ABN81172), both
CC containing microsatellite sequences including those P. monodon
CC microsatellite sequences given in GenBank AF077550-AF077598. (I), the
CC complementary sequence or fragment and the encoded polypeptide are useful
CC for mapping of the genome of various species of shrimp. Mapping the
CC genome of Penaeus is useful for determining whether a test shrimp,
CC preferably Litopenaeus vannamei, has a genotype associated with a
CC phenotypic trait such as resistance to Taura Syndrome Virus (TSV)
CC infection. The present sequence is that of a probe, useful in examples of
CC the invention. (Updated on 06-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 27 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 22.2; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 88.9%; Pred. No. 1e+02;
Matches 24; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4414 ATATAATATATATATATATATATATATG 4440
DB 27 ATATAATATATATATATATATATATATG 1
XX
RESULT 72
AAQ73441/c
ID AAQ73441 standard; RNA; 33 BP.
XX
AC AAQ73441;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 18-MAY-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Crohn's disease/ulcerative colitis 3' RNA homologous to 28S rRNA.
XX
KM Inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis; probe;
KM primer; amplify; small RNA; disease; tissue; antibody; biopsy; diagnosis;

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```

KM histopathology; detection; human; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9421662-A1.
XX
PD 29-SEP-1994.
XX
PF 15-MAR-1994; 94MO-US002806.
XX
PR 15-MAR-1993; 93US-00031778.
XX
PA (UYVA ) UNIV YALE.
XX
PI Altman S, Lundberg POH, Guerrier-Takada C, George ST;
PI Robertson HD, Goldberg AR;
DR WPI; 1994-316924/39.
XX
PT Diagnosis of inflammatory bowel disease - using bodily tissue as well as
PT biopsied tissues.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 20; 71pp; English.
XX
CC A series of partial nucleic acid sequences (AAQ73438-42) determined from
CC isolated small RNA molecules specific to inflammatory bowel disease such
CC as Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis. The sequences of the RNAs were
CC determined by alkaline hydrolysis and gel electrophoresis. The nucleic
CC acids of AAQ73440-1 were found to be homologous to a portion of the human
CC 28S rRNA (AAQ73442) when searches of nucleotide sequence databases were
CC carried out. The nucleic acids shown, or their complements, can be used
CC as probes hybridizing to, or as primers to amplify, regions of the small
CC RNAs, or their complementary nucleic acid sequences, present in the
CC diseased tissues. The sequences, or their complements, were used to
CC derive peptides (AAR63104-116) which could be utilised to generate
CC antibodies against peptides present in the diseased tissues. With this
CC method, it is possible to perform diagnosis from bodily samples as well
CC as biopsied tissue. This allows rapid diagnosis early in the course of
CC the disease, an improvement over methods relying on histopathological
CC detection available only once the disease has become overtly established.
CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 33 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 22 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 22; DB 1; Length 33;
Best Local Similarity 78.1%; Pred. No. 1.5e+02;
Matches 25; Conservative 1; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 3909 CCGCGCACCGCCGACGCGCGCGCGCGCGCC 3940
DB 33 CCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCC 2
XX
RESULT 73
ADQ92406
ID ADQ92406 standard; DNA; 33 BP.
XX
AC ADQ92406;
XX
DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human hml CDR1 variant DNA, S26P.
XX
KM Tumour necrosis factor alpha; TNF-alpha; TNF-alpha mediated disease;
KM sepsis; autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; inflammatory disease;
KM neurodegenerative disease; malignancy; TNF-secreting tumour;
KM alcohol-induced hepatitis; psoriasis; psoriatic arthritis;
KM Wegener's granulomatosis; ankylosing spondylitis; heart failure;
KM reperfusion injury; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
KM pulmonary fibrosis; hepatitis C infection; Kawasaki's pathology;
KM Refsum's disease; ataxia; telangiectasia; Alzheimer's disease;
KM Down's syndrome; Parkinson's disease; leukaemia; myelodysplastic syndrome;
KM lymphoma; Hodgkin's lymphoma; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; Burkitt's syndrome;

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hypokinetic movement disorder; drug-induced movement disorder; crotch's disease; ulcerative colitis; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; multiple sclerosis; Grave's disease; diabetes mellitus; atherosclerosis; Shy-drager syndrome; cachexia; infectious disease; antibody therapy; human; light chain variable region; VL; CDR; complementarily determining region; variant; mutant; gene; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

Key	Location/Qualifiers
EH	1..33
FT	/*tag= a
FT	/product= "Human hml CDR11 variant peptide"
FT	/partial
FT	/note= "No start and stop codon"

PN US2004131613-A1.

PD 08-JUL-2004

PF 08-JAN-2003; 2003US-00338627.

PR 08-JAN-2003; 2003US-00338627.

PA (WATK/) WATKINS J D.
PA (VASS/) VASSEROT A F.
PA (MARQ/) MARQUIS D.
PA (HUSE/) HUSE W D.

PI Watkins JD, Vasserot AP, Marquis D, Huse WD;

DR. WPI; 2004-524894/50.

DR P-PSDB; ADQ92405.

PT New composition comprising a tumor necrosis factor alpha (TNF-alpha) binding molecule, useful for treating a TNF-alpha mediated disease such as sepsis, an autoimmune disease, rheumatoid arthritis, and neurodegenerative diseases.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 74; 60pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to tumour necrosis factor alpha (TNF-alpha) binding polypeptides and their encoding polynucleotides. The invention is useful for treating TNF-alpha mediated disease such as sepsis, an autoimmune disease, rheumatoid arthritis, inflammatory diseases, neurodegenerative disease, malignant pathologies involving TNF-secreting tumours, a granuloma-induced hepatitis, psoriasis, psoriatic arthritis, Wegener's granulomatosis, ankylosing spondylitis, heart failure, reperfusion injury, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary fibrosis, hepatitis C infection, Kawasaki's pathology, Refsum's disease, ataxia, telangiectasia, Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, Parkinson's disease, leukaemia (acute, chronic myelocytic, chronic lymphocytic) and/or myelodysplastic syndrome), lymphomas (Hodgkin's, non-Hodgkin's and Burkitt's syndrome), hypokinetic movement disorders, drug-induced movement disorders, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, multiple sclerosis, Grave's disease, diabetes mellitus, atherosclerosis, Shy-drager syndrome, cachexia and infectious diseases. The invention is also useful in antibody therapy. The present sequence is human hui complementarily determining region (CDR) of light chain variable (VL) region (CDRL) variant DNA. This sequence is used in the invention.

Sequence 33 BP; 6 A; 12 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other:

Query Match	0.4%	Score 22;	DB 1;	Length 33;
Best Local Similarity	83.3%;	Pred. No. 1.5e+02;		
Matches 25; Conservative	0;	Mismatches 5;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;

```

QY      3201  AGGGCCCTCCGTGACAGTGGCTCCAGCATC  3230
      |||||
Db      1  AGGGCCCTCAGTTCGTTGGCTCAAGCATC  30

```

RESULT 74

ID ADC

ID ADQ80595 standard; DNA; 33 BP.

AC ADQ80595 ;

DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)

DE TNF-alpha binding molecule light chain CDR DNA #14.

KM TNF-alpha binding; complementarity determining region; CDR; TNF-alpha;
 KM immunos assay; CDR1-3; CDR4-3; sepsis; autoimmune disease;
 KM rheumatoid arthritis; allergy; multiple sclerosis;
 KM systemic lupus erythematosus; scleroderma; diabetes mellitus; cachexia;
 KM paraneoplastic disease; infectious disease; sarcooidosis;
 KM inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease;
 KM disseminated intravascular coagulation; Parkinson's disease;
 KM Alzheimer's disease; Down's syndrome; psoriasis; ankylosing spondylitis
 KM Wegener's granulomatosis; idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis; asthma;
 KM graft-versus-host disease; leukemia; ds; gene.

OS Synthetic.

PN US2004131612-A1

08-JUL-2004
PD

08-JAN-2003; 2003US-00338552.

08-JAN-2003: 2003US-00338552

PA (WATK/) WATKINS J D.
PA (VASS/) VASSEROT A P.
PA (MARQ/) MARQUIS D.
PA (HUSE/) HUSE W D.

Watkins JD, Vassero AP, Marmis D, Huse WD

WPT. 2004-516978/49.

DR F-FSDB; ADV080594
YY

PT Composition useful for treating diseases such as leukemia, asthma, rheumatoid arthritis, Alzheimer's disease, psoriasis or multiple sclerosis, comprises TNF-alpha binding molecule.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 74; 60pp; English.

The invention relates to a composition which comprises a TNF- α binding molecule having sequence of complementarity determining region (CDR) in light chain variable region (CDRL)-3 and sequence of CDR in heavy chain variable region (CDRH)-3. The composition is useful in the treatment of TNF- α mediated diseases. TNF- α binding molecule is useful for treating sepsis, autoimmune disease, rheumatoid arthritis, allergy, multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus erythematosus, scleroderma, diabetes mellitus, cachexia, acute and chronic paraneoplastic and/or infectious diseases, sarcoidosis, inflammatory bowel disease, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease, disseminated intravascular coagulation, Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, Down's syndrome, psoriasis, ankylosing spondylitis, Wegener's granulomatosis, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, asthma, graft-versus-host disease, or leukemia. TNF- α binding molecule is useful in diagnostic methods for detecting TNF- α in patients known to be or suspected of having TNF- α -mediated diseases. TNF- α binding molecule is useful in immunoassays for detecting or quantifying TNF- α in a sample. The present sequence represents a TNF- α binding molecule light chain DNN.

Sequence 33 BP; 6 A; 12 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	0.4%	Score 22	DB 1	Length 33
Best Local Similarity	83.3%	Pred. No. 1.5e+02		
Matches 25; Conservative	0	Mismatches 5	Indels 0	Gaps 0

3201 AGGCCCTCGTGCA GTGGCTCAGCATC 3230


```

XX Key
FH modified_base
FT 2 /note= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 3
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 5
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 8
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 9
FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 11
FT /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 12
FT /*tag= g
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 14
FT /*tag= h
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 15
FT /*tag= i
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 17
FT /*tag= j
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 18
FT /*tag= k
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 20
FT /*tag= l
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 21
FT /*tag= m
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 23
FT /*tag= n
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 24
FT /*tag= o
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 26
FT /*tag= p
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 27
FT /*tag= q
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 28
FT /*tag= r
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT modified_base

```

```

FT /note= "OTHER= N4 N4 ethanocytosine"
XX
XX PN
XX MO9209705-A1.
XX
XX 11-JUN-1992.
XX
XX 25-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008811.
XX
XX 23-NOV-1990; 90US-00617907.
XX 18-JAN-1991; 91US-00643382.
XX 08-APR-1991; 91US-00683420.
XX 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686544.
XX 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686546.
XX 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686547.
XX 27-SEP-1991; 91US-00766733.
XX
XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
XX Froehner B, Krawczyk S, Matteucci MD, Milligan J,
XX WPI; 1992-217083/26.
XX
XX New oligomers contg. modified bases - which form a triplex with G-C
XX doublet in a DNA duplex, for treating and diagnosing HIV, hepatitis,
XX herpes malignancy and inflammation.
XX
XX Claim 12; Page 68; 77pp; English.
XX
XX The synthetic oligomer is capable of forming a triplex at physiological
XX pH with a purine rich target sequence by coupling into the major groove
XX of the duplex. The specific target sequence of this oligomer is the HER
XX promoter duplex between positions -65 to -380 which contains a purine-
XX rich region concentrated on one chain of the duplex. The oligomer, and
XX others like it are useful in diagnosis and therapy of diseases
XX characterised by specific DNA duplex targets, e.g. cytomegalovirus; HPV;
XX HER; HIV, hepatitis B, herpes, malignant tumours and inflammation. The
XX triple helices form under mild conditions thus assays may be carried out
XX without subjecting the test specimen to harsh conditions. The oligomer
XX may contain an inverted polarity region formed from an o-xyloso dimer
XX synthon. The linking gp. is o-xyloso (nucleotides have the 3' positions
XX of xylose sugars linked via the o-xyloso ring). Two nucleotides are
XX coupled through a xyloso residue to form the dimer synthon. This
XX additional modification may render the oligomer stable to nuclease
XX activity. The oligomer is able to inhibit gene expression, as verified by
XX in vitro systems. See also AAQ25452-25501 and AAQ30226-448. (Updated on
XX 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX Sequence 28 BP; 17 A; 1 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other:
XX
XX Query Match 0.4%; Score 21.8; DB 1; Length 28;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.0%; Pred. No. 1.2e+02;
XX Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 4415 TAAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 4439
XX
XX Db 1 TAAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 25
XX
XX RESULT 78
XX AAQ30338
XX ID AAQ30338 standard; DNA; 29 BP.
XX
XX AC AAQ30338;
XX
XX XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 07-DEC-1992 (first entry)
XX
XX XX
XX DE Oligomer HER104 for forming triplex with HER target duplex.
XX
XX XX
XX KW Herpes simplex; AIDS; modified; HIV; RSV; HPV; malignancy; hepatitis;
XX inflammation; ss.
XX
XX XX
XX OS Synthetic.

```

```

XX Key
FH modified_base
FT 2
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 3
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 5
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 8
FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 9
FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 11
FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 12
FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 14
FT /tag= h
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 15
FT /tag= i
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 17
FT /tag= j
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 18
FT /tag= k
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 20
FT /tag= l
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 21
FT /tag= m
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 23
FT /tag= n
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 24
FT /tag= o
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 26
FT /tag= p
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 27
FT /tag= q
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 28
FT /tag= r
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 28
FT /tag= r
FT /mod_base= OTHER

```

```

FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 29
FT /tag= s
FT /mod_base= anthraquinone
FT PN
FT MO9209705-A1.
FT 11-JUN-1992.
FT PD
FT 25-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008811.
FT PF
FT 23-NOV-1990; 90US-00617907.
FT PR 18-JAN-1991; 91US-00643382.
FT PR 08-APR-1991; 91US-00683420.
FT PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686544.
FT PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686546.
FT PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686547.
FT PR 27-SEP-1991; 91US-00766733.
FT XX
PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX PI
XX Froehner B, Krawczyk S, Matteucci MD, Milligan J;
XX WPI; 1992-217083/26.
XX DR
XX PT
XX PT New oligomers conrg. modified bases - which form a triplex with G-C
XX PT doublet in a DNA duplex, for treating and diagnosing HIV, hepatitis,
XX PT herpes malignancy and inflammation.
XX PS
XX Claim 12; Page 68; 77pp; English.
XX CC
XX The synthetic oligomer is capable of forming a triplex at physiological
XX CC pH with a purine rich target sequence by coupling into the major groove
XX CC of the duplex. The specific target sequence of this oligomer is the HER
XX CC promoter duplex between positions -65 to -380 which contains a purine-
XX CC rich region concentrated on one chain of the duplex. The oligomer, and
XX CC others like it are useful in diagnosis and therapy of diseases
XX CC characterised by specific DNA duplex targets, e.g. cytomegalovirus; HPV;
XX CC HER; HIV, hepatitis B, herpes, malignant tumours and inflammation. The
XX CC triple helices form under mild conditions thus assays may be carried out
XX CC without subjecting the test specimen to harsh conditions. The oligomer
XX CC may contain an inverted polarity region formed from an o-xyloso dimer
XX CC synthon. The linking gp. is o-xyloso (nucleosides have the 3' positions
XX CC of xlyose sugars linked via the o-xyloso ring). Two nucleotides are
XX CC coupled through a xylene residue to form the dimer synthon. This
XX CC additional modification may render the oligomer stable to nuclease
XX CC activity. The oligomer is able to inhibit gene expression, as verified by
XX CC in vitro systems. See also AAQ25452-25501 and AAQ30226-448. (Updated on
XX CC 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX SO
XX Sequence 29 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.4%; Score 21.8; DB 1; Length 29;
XX Best Local Similarity 92.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+02;
XX Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 4415 TAATATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 4439
XX DB 1 TAATATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 25
XX
XX RESULT 79
XX AAQ33511/C
XX ID AAQ33511 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX AC
XX AAQ33511;
XX XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 02-FEB-1993 (first entry)
XX XX
XX Sequence of microsatellite from clone AGA209.
XX DE
XX PCR; selection; primers; OPTIPRM; breeding; cattle; parentage;
XX XX
XX

```


XX PS Page 60; Example 4; 120bp; English.
 CC The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide (I) of the giant
 CC black tiger prawn, *Penaeus monodon* or expressed sequence tags of the
 CC Pacific white shrimp, *Litopenaeus vannamei* (ABN80997-ABN81172), both
 CC containing microsatellite sequences including those *P. monodon*
 CC microsatellite sequences given in GenBank AF07550-AP07598. (I), the
 CC complementary sequence or fragment and the encoded polypeptide are useful
 CC for mapping of the genome of various species of shrimp. Mapping the
 CC genome of *Penaeus* is useful for determining whether a test shrimp,
 CC preferably *Litopenaeus vannamei*, has a genotype associated with a
 CC phenotypic trait such as resistance to Taura Syndrome Virus (TSV)
 CC infection. The present sequence is that of a probe, useful in examples of
 CC the invention. (Updated on 06-AUG-2003 to correct 05 field.)
 XX SQ Sequence 32 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 0 G; 24 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.4%; Score 21.4; DB 1; Length 32;
 Best Local Similarity 80.6%; Pred. No. 1.8e+02;
 Matches 25; Conservative 0; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 270 CTCTCTCTTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTT 300
 Db 1 CTCTCTCTTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTT 31
 RESULT 82
 ABZ70612
 ID ABZ70612 standard; DNA; 29 BP.
 XX AC ABZ70612;
 XX DT 23-MAY-2003 (first entry)
 XX DE Arabidopsis fatty acid transporter CTS forward primer H1A6T7 DSF.
 XX KM Fatty acid; transporter; ATP binding cassette transporter;
 XX KM ABC transporter; plant; transgenic plant; fatty acid; peroxisome; CTS;
 XX KM PCR; primer; ss.
 XX OS Arabidopsis thaliana.
 XX PN WO2003008597-A2.
 XX PD 30-JAN-2003.
 XX PF 19-JUL-2002; 2002WO-GB003334.
 XX PR 20-JUL-2001; 2001GB-00017727.
 XX PR 05-APR-2002; 2002GB-00007883.
 XX PA (UYLE-) UNIV LEEDS.
 XX PI Baker A, Siocombe S, Graham I;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-221851/21.
 XX PT New nucleic acid encoding a peroxisomal fatty acid transporter, useful
 XX PT for regulating fatty acid or acyl CoA transport across cellular
 XX PT membranes, plant growth or seed development, or modulating fatty acid
 XX PT utilization by a plant.
 XX PS Claim 23; Page 56; 56bp; English.
 XX CC The present sequence is that of forward primer H1A6T7 DSF, which is
 CC specific to the novel Arabidopsis thaliana gene (see ABZ70611) encoding
 CC peroxisomal fatty acid transporter CTS (see ABP72485). The primer can be
 CC used in a claimed method of identifying plant material selected from a
 CC plant cell and/or plant tissue and/or plant and/or plant seed comprising
 CC a disrupted, deactivated, disabled, mutated, deleted, knocked-out or
 CC rendered transcriptionally ineffective CTS nucleic acid. CTS nucleic
 CC acids and proteins can be used to regulate fatty acid transport across

CC the peroxisome and/or glyoxisome membranes, to regulate growth, to
 CC regulate seed development, and to alter the spectrum of fatty acids which
 CC can be utilised by a plant
 XX SQ Sequence 29 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 2 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.4%; Score 20.6; DB 1; Length 29;
 Best Local Similarity 85.2%; Pred. No. 2.1e+02;
 Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 270 CTCTCTCTTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTT 296
 Db 1 CTCTCTCTATCTATCTATCTCGATT 27
 RESULT 83
 AAF99703
 ID AAF99703 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX AC AAF99703;
 XX DT 12-JUN-2001 (first entry)
 XX DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #819.
 XX KM Vaccine; cytostatic; virucidal; bactericidal; fungicidal; anti-parasitic;
 XX KM immunostimulatory; tumour; viral infection; bacterial infection;
 XX KM fungal infection; parasitic infection; cancer; asthma;
 XX KM infectious disease; allergy; immune deficiency; phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO200122972-A2.
 XX PD 05-APR-2001.
 XX PF 25-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US026383.
 XX PR 25-SEP-1999; 99US-0156113P.
 XX PR 27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156135P.
 XX PR 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227436P.
 XX PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
 XX PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.
 XX PI Krieg AM, Schetter C, Vollmer J;
 XX DR WPI; 2001-273485/28.
 XX PT Vaccinating against tumors, infectious diseases, allergies and asthma
 XX PT using immunostimulatory Py-rich and TG nucleic acids.
 XX PS Claim 101; Page 56; 338bp; English.
 XX CC The present invention relates to a method for stimulating an immune
 CC response. The method comprises administering an immunostimulatory nucleic
 CC acid to a non-rodent subject in sufficient quantity to stimulate an
 CC immune response. The present sequence is one such immunostimulatory
 CC nucleic acid. The immunostimulatory nucleic acids can be pyrimidine rich
 CC (py-rich) or thymidine (T) rich. The method is used to vaccinate subjects
 CC against tumour antigens, viral antigens (e.g. herpesviridae, retroviridae
 CC and/or orthomyxoviridae), bacterial antigens (e.g. toxoplasma,
 CC haemophilus, campylobacter, clostridium, Escherichia coli and/or
 CC staphylococcus), fungal antigens and/or parasitic antigens. The method is
 CC also useful for preventing cancer, asthma, infectious disease, allergy or
 CC immune deficiency. The present sequence can also be used to redirect a
 CC Th2 to a Th1 immune response and to activate immune cells. Note: the
 CC present sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone
 XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.4%; Score 20.4; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 95.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;

Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 270 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 291
 |||||
 1 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 22

RESULT 84
 ABS78424
 ID ABS78424 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AC ABS78424;
 XX DT 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX

DE Angiogenesis inhibitory oligonucleotide #908.

XX Angiogenesis inhibitor; ss; angiogenesis; solid tumour growth;
 KW tumour metastasis; precancerous lesion; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
 KW diabetic retinopathy; retinopathy of prematurity; macular degeneration;
 KW corneal graft rejection; neovascular glaucoma; retrolental fibroplasia;
 KW rubella; Ogler-Webber Syndrome; myocardial angiogenesis;
 KW plaque neovascularisation; telangiectasia; haemophilic joint;
 KW angiodioma; wound granulation; intestinal adhesion; atherosclerosis;
 KW scleroderma; hypertrophic scar.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO200253141-A2.

XX 11-JUL-2002.

XX 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048458.

XX 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255534P.

PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.

PI Bratzler RL;

DR WPI; 2002-566690/60.

PT Inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, involves administering at least one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule to the subject.

XX Claim 2; Page 35; 276pp; English.

XX The invention relates to inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, comprising
 CC administering at least one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule. Also
 CC included is a kit comprising a first container housing the antiangiogenic
 CC nucleic acids, and instructions for administering them to a subject
 CC having a condition characterised by unwanted angiogenesis. The method is
 CC useful for inhibiting angiogenesis associated with solid tumour growth,
 CC tumour metastasis, precancerous lesion, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis,
 CC diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity, macular degeneration,
 CC corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma, retrolental fibroplasia,
 CC rubella, Ogler-Webber Syndrome, myocardial angiogenesis, plaque
 CC neovascularisation, telangiectasia, haemophilic joint, angiodioma,
 CC wound granulation, intestinal adhesions, atherosclerosis, scleroderma and
 CC hypertrophic scars. The present sequence is an antiangiogenic nucleic
 CC acid of the invention

SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20.4; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 95.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;

Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 270 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 291
 |||||
 1 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 22

RESULT 85
 ACH03242
 ID ACH03242 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX ACH03242;
 XX
 AC ACH03242;
 XX
 XX 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DT 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #877.

XX Immunostimulatory; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antipsoriatic;
 KW antitumor; gene therapy; vaccine; non-allergic inflammatory disease;
 KW psoriasis; eczema; allergic contact dermatitis; latex dermatitis;
 KW inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN US2003050268-A1.

XX 13-MAR-2003.

XX 29-MAR-2002; 2002US-00112653.

XX 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279642P.

PA (KRIE/) KRIEG A M.

XX (BERG/) BERG D J.

PI Krieg AM, Berg DJ;

DR WPI; 2003-521815/49.

PT Treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as psoriasis, eczema,
 PT allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or inflammatory bowel
 PT disease by administering an immunostimulatory nucleic acid.

XX Disclosure; Page 32; 229pp; English.

XX The invention describes a method of treating non-allergic inflammatory
 CC disease comprising administering to a subject having or at risk of
 CC developing a non-allergic inflammatory disease an immunostimulatory
 CC nucleic acid for prevention or treatment of the disease. The method is
 CC useful for treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as
 CC psoriasis, eczema, allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or
 CC inflammatory bowel disease e.g., ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease.
 CC This sequence represents an immunostimulatory nucleic acid

SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20.4; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 95.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;

Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 270 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 291
 |||||
 1 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 22

RESULT 86

ADBS37205
 ID ADB37205 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX ADB37205;
 XX
 AC ADB37205;
 XX
 XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #819.

XX Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #819.

XX de; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;

XX hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.

OS Synthetic.

PN US2003087848-A1.
 XX
 PD 08-MAY-2003.
 XX
 PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.
 XX
 PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.
 XX
 PA (BRAT/) BRATZLER R L.
 PA (PETE/) PETERSEN D M.
 PA (FOUR/) FOURON Y.
 XX
 PI Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;
 XX WPI; 2003-657977/62.
 XX
 PT Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
 PT nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 17; 221pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
 CC asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
 CC in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
 CC invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
 CC especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
 CC an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.4%; Score 20.4; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 95.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
 Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 270 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 291
 Db 1 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 22

RESULT 87
 ADK61705
 ID ADK61705 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ADK61705;
 XX
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Base containing SSR sequence #9.
 XX
 KM rice variety; amplification genetic marker; ds.
 XX
 OS Oryza sp.
 XX
 PN JP2003319782-A.
 XX
 PD 11-NOV-2003.
 XX
 PF 02-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00130645.
 XX
 PR 02-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00130645.
 XX
 PA (HOKU-) HOKUREN NOGYO KYODO KUMIAI.
 PA (HOKK-) HOKKAIDO GREEN BIO KENKYUSHO KK.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-003560/01.
 XX
 PT Identifying rice variety using base sequence containing SSR sequence and
 PT amplifying genetic marker.
 XX
 PS Claim 34; SEQ ID NO 9; 30pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to identifying a rice variety as
 CC amplification genetic marker and identifying whether test rice variety is

CC any one of the 32 rice varieties e.g., Kasalath, breach which came or
 CC Hayamasari, Italica Livorno, Dunghan Shali, Arroz Da Terra, Fany, USSR22,
 CC Nihonbare. The method is useful for identifying rice variety and
 CC identifies excellent rice variety. The present sequence represents a base
 CC - containing SSR sequence of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.4%; Score 20.4; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 95.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
 Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 270 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 291
 Db 1 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 22

RESULT 88
 ADK61713/C
 ID ADK61713 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ADK61713;
 XX
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Base containing SSR sequence #17.
 XX
 KM rice variety; amplification genetic marker; ds.
 XX
 OS Oryza sp.
 XX
 PN JP2003319782-A.
 XX
 PD 11-NOV-2003.
 XX
 PF 02-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00130645.
 XX
 PR 02-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00130645.
 XX
 PA (HOKU-) HOKUREN NOGYO KYODO KUMIAI.
 PA (HOKK-) HOKKAIDO GREEN BIO KENKYUSHO KK.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-003560/01.
 XX
 PT Identifying rice variety using base sequence containing SSR sequence and
 PT amplifying genetic marker.
 XX
 PS Claim 65; SEQ ID NO 17; 30pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to identifying a rice variety as
 CC amplification genetic marker and identifying whether test rice variety is
 CC any one of the 32 rice varieties e.g., Kasalath, breach which came or
 CC Hayamasari, Italica Livorno, Dunghan Shali, Arroz Da Terra, Fany, USSR22,
 CC Nihonbare. The method is useful for identifying rice variety and
 CC identifies excellent rice variety. The present sequence represents a base
 CC - containing SSR sequence of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 11 A; 0 C; 11 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.4%; Score 20.4; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 95.5%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
 Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 270 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 291
 Db 22 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 1

RESULT 89
 ABV77081/C
 ID ABV77081 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV77081;

```

XX 03-MAR-2003 (first entry)
DT PCR primer used to amplify a 452 bp fragment of murine Fraz2 cDNA.
XX
XX
DE Ca2+ calmodulin-dependent protein kinase IV; CaMKIV; allergic asthma;
XX aplastic anaemia; Fraz2; cytokine; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Mus sp.
XX
XX WO200285388-A1.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 11-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011045.
XX
XX 11-APR-2001; 2001US-0282898P.
XX
XX 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322438P.
XX
XX (UYDU-) UNITV DUKE.
XX
XX Means AR;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-093062/08.
XX
XX Screening a test compound for its ability to act as a Ca2+calmodulin-
XX dependent protein kinase IV (CaMKIV) agonist for treating e.g. aplastic
XX anaemia by contacting CaMKIV and its substrate in the presence and absence
XX of a test compound.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 35; 64pp; English.
XX
XX The specification describes a method for screening a test compound for
XX its ability to act as a Ca2+ calmodulin-dependent protein kinase IV
XX (CaMKIV) agonist. The method comprises contacting CaMKIV and its
XX substrate in the presence and absence of a test compound to effect a
XX CaMKIV-dependent phosphorylation of the substrate, and determining the
XX level of phosphorylation of the substrate and comparing its level with
XX the level of phosphorylation in the absence of the compound. The method
XX is useful for preparing a medicament for preventing allergic asthma or
XX treating aplastic anaemia. PCR primers ABV77081-82 were used to amplify a
XX fragment of murine Fraz2 cDNA. The primers were used to quantify cytokine
XX transcript levels in defective memory phenotype CD4 T cells, to show that
XX these cells function in the absence of CaMKIV
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.4%; Score 20.4; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.5%; Pred. No. 1.6e+02;
XX Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 270 CTTCTCTCTTTCTCTCTCTCT 291
XX |||||
XX Db CTTCTCTCTTTCTCTCTCTCT 2
XX
XX RESULT 90
XX AAT32790
XX ID AAT32790 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
XX AAT32790;
XX
XX 18-FEB-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Triple helix-forming oligonucleotide for purifying plasmid pXL2726.
XX
XX Triple helix; triple formation; Hoogsteen base pairing; plasmid;
XX purification; double-stranded DNA; homopyrimidine; polypurine; pXL2726;
XX ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9618744-A2.
XX

```

```

XX 20-JUN-1996.
XX
XX 08-NOV-1995; 95WO-FR001468.
XX
XX 16-DEC-1994; 94FR-00015162.
XX
XX (RHON ) RHONE POULENC RORER SA.
XX
XX Crouzet J, Scherman D, Wils P;
XX
XX WPI; 1996-300660/30.
XX
XX Purificn. of double stranded DNA by triple helix formation - comprises
XX hybridising immobilised oligo-nucleotide to specific sequence in target
XX DNA.
XX
XX Example 7; Page 18; 34pp; French.
XX
XX Double-stranded (ds) DNA can be purified from complex mixtures of nucleic
XX acids, proteins, endotoxins, nucleases, etc. by passing the mixture over
XX a support to which an oligonucleotide is covalently attached; the
XX oligonucleotide is able to form a triple helix by hybridisation with a
XX specific sequence present in the dsDNA. The method is particularly suited
XX to purification of plasmid DNA. In an example, the present
XX oligonucleotide was used for purifying plasmid pXL2726 (especially
XX constructed by inserting a linker comprising a (GA)25 homopurine sequence
XX into the BamHI and EcoRI sites of pBSK+)
XX
XX Sequence 26 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 2 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.4%; Score 20.4; DB 1; Length 26;
XX Best Local Similarity 95.5%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
XX Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 270 CTTCTCTCTTTCTCTCTCTCT 291
XX |||||
XX Db CTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 26
XX
XX RESULT 91
XX AAT32778
XX ID AAT32778 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
XX AAT32778;
XX
XX 18-FEB-1997 (first entry)
XX
XX Triple helix-forming oligonucleotide.
XX
XX Triple helix; triple formation; Hoogsteen base pairing; plasmid;
XX purification; double-stranded DNA; homopyrimidine; polypurine; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9618744-A2.
XX
XX 20-JUN-1996.
XX
XX 08-NOV-1995; 95WO-FR001468.
XX
XX 16-DEC-1994; 94FR-00015162.
XX
XX (RHON ) RHONE POULENC RORER SA.
XX
XX Crouzet J, Scherman D, Wils P;
XX
XX WPI; 1996-300660/30.
XX
XX Purificn. of double stranded DNA by triple helix formation - comprises
XX hybridising immobilised oligo-nucleotide to specific sequence in target
XX DNA.
XX

```


Qy 4414 ATATATATATATATATATATTA 4438
|||||
Db 25 ATATATATATATACAAATCATTAATA 1

RESULT 96
ID AAD61193/c
XX AAD61193 standard; DNA: 20 BP.
AC AAD61193;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168274.
XX
KM Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KM insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KM immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KM phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN US2003114401-A1.
XX
PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 24; Opp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Qy Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 525 TGGAAACCATGGCAACATCAG 544

Qy 702 ACTGTTCCAGGATCCGAGG 721
|||||

RESULT 97
ID AAD61199/c
XX AAD61199 standard; DNA: 20 BP.
AC AAD61199;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168280.
XX
KM Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KM insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KM immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KM phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN US2003114401-A1.
XX
PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Qy Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 702 ACTGTTCCAGGATCCGAGG 721
|||||


```
DB      20 ACTGTTGAGGCATCCGAAGG 1
RESULT 98
AAD61208/C
ID      AAD61208 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC      AAD61208;
XX      15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX      Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168289.
DE      Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX      insensitive to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX      immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX      phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
OS      Homo sapiens.
OS      Synthetic.
XX      Key
XX      Location/Qualifiers
FH      modified_base 1..20
FT      /*tag= a
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT      methyl cytidines"
FT      modified_base 1..5
FT      /*tag= b
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT      /*tag= c
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX      US2003114401-A1.
XX      19-JUN-2003.
XX      PD
XX      06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX      PF
XX      06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX      PR
XX      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX      PA
XX      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX      PI
XX      Bennett CF, Freiler SM;
XX      WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX      DR
XX      Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX      useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX      as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX      PS
XX      Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX      CC
XX      The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX      acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX      phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX      expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX      such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX      developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX      is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX      CC
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      1465 ACCTGAGCTCTGGGAACG 1484
DB      20 ACCTGAGCTCTGGGAACG 1
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RESULT 99
AAD61212/C
ID      AAD61212 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC      AAD61212;
XX      15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX      Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168293.
DE      Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX      insensitive to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX      immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX      phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
OS      Homo sapiens.
OS      Synthetic.
XX      Key
XX      Location/Qualifiers
FH      modified_base 1..20
FT      /*tag= a
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT      methyl cytidines"
FT      modified_base 1..5
FT      /*tag= b
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT      /*tag= c
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX      US2003114401-A1.
XX      19-JUN-2003.
XX      PD
XX      06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX      PF
XX      06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX      PR
XX      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX      PA
XX      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX      PI
XX      Bennett CF, Freiler SM;
XX      WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX      DR
XX      Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX      useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX      as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX      PS
XX      Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX      CC
XX      The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX      acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX      phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX      expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX      such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX      developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX      is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX      CC
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      1505 TGGTCTGAGCAGCAAGTCT 1524
DB      20 TGGTCTGAGCAGCAAGTCT 1
```

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RESULT 100
AADD61213/c
ID AAD61213 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61213;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168294.
XX
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
XX methyl cytidines"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1510 CTGAGGACAGTTCTACAGC 1529
XX |||||||||||||||||||
XX DB 20 CTGAGGACAGTTCTACAGC 1
```

```
30
RESULT 101
AADD61214/c
ID AAD61214 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61214;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168295.
XX
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
XX methyl cytidines"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 1515 GACAACTTCTACAGCCACAA 1534
XX |||||||||||||||||||
XX DB 20 GACAACTTCTACAGCCACAA 1
```

RESULT 102

ID	AA061243/C	standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC	AA061243;	
DT	15-JAN-2004	(first entry)
XX		
DE	Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168329.	
XX		
KM	Human, Ship-1, SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPSPD,	
KW	insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;	
KM	immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;	
KX	phosphorothioate backbone; ss.	
XX		
OS	Homo sapiens.	
OS	Synthetic.	
FH	Key	Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base	1..20
FT		/tag= a
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT		methyl cytidines"
FT	modified_base	1..5
FT		/tag= b
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT	modified_base	16..20
FT		/tag= c
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
PN	US2003114401-A1.	
PD	19-JUN-2003.	
XX		
PF	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.	
PR	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.	
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.	
PI	Bennett CF, Frejer SM;	
DR	WPI; 2003-801302/75.	
PT	Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,	
PT	useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such	
PT	as autoimmune and developmental disorders.	
PS	Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.	
CC	The present invention provides antisense compounds targetted to nucleic	
CC	acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing	
CC	phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPSPD) to modulate/inhibit the	
CC	expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases	
CC	such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,	
CC	developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence	
CC	is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide.	
XX		
SO	Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
QY	Query Match	0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
	Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
DB	4059 GGCGAGACTGCATGCACTG 4078	
	20 GGCGAGACTGCCATGCACTG 1	

RESULT 103
AAD61260/C

ID	AD61260 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC	AD61260;
DT	15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DE	Human Shp-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168346.
XX	
KW	Human; Shp-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D; insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation; immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
FT	Key
FT	Location/Qualifiers
FT	1. .20
FT	/*tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-methyl cytidines"
FT	modified_base
FT	1. .5
FT	/*tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT	modified_base
FT	16. .20
FT	/*tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
PN	US2003114401-A1.
PD	19-JUN-2003.
PP	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PR	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PI	Bennett CF, Freier SM;
DR	WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX	
XX	Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Shp-1, useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Shp-1, such as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX	
XX	Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX	
XX	The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Shp-1 (also known as SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the expression of Shp-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders, developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence is human Shp-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX	
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY	Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
DB	Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1; e+02;
	Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
	5114 AGAATAGTGGTGTGCTCT 5133
	20 AGAATAGTGGTGTGCTCT 1

RESULT 104
AAD61187/c
ID AAD61187 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX	AAD61187;
AC	15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DT	Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168268.
XX	
DE	Human; SHP-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW	insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KM	immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW	phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
Key	Location/Qualifiers
FH	1..20
FT	/tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT	methyl cytidines"
FT	1..5
FT	/tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT	16..20
FT	/tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX	
PN	US2003114401-A1.
XX	
XX	19-JUN-2003.
XX	
PD	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PF	
XX	
PR	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX	
P1	Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX	
PT	Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT	useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT	as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX	
PS	Claim 3; Page 24; Opp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention provides antisense compounds targetted to nucleic
CC	acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC	phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC	expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC	such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC	developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC	is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX	
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
OY	63 CCCATGCTGTAGGCCCATG 82
DB	
20 CCATGCTGTAGGCCCATG 1	
RESULT 105	
AAD61198/c	
ID AAD61198 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
XX	

AC	AAD61198;
XX	
DT	15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DE	Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168279.
XX	
KW	Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D; insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation; immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	Synthetic.
FH	Key
FT	Location/Qualifiers
FT	1..20
FT	/tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT	methyl cyridines"
FT	1..5
FT	/tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT	16..20
FT	/tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
PN	US2003114401-A1.
XX	
PD	19-JUN-2003.
XX	
PF	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX	
PR	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX	
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX	
P1	Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX	
PT	Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
FT	useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX	as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
PS	Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
CC	The present invention provides antisense compounds targetted to nucleic
CC	acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC	phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC	expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC	such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals; autoimmune disorders,
CC	developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC	is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
OY	Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
	Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
	693 GATAAATTCAGTCTTGAGGC 712
DB	20 GATAAATTCAGTCTTGAGGC 1
RESULT 106	
AAD61204/C	
ID	AAD61204 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
CC	AAD61204;

[illegible][illegible]

```
XX DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168321.
XX XX
XX KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX KW Insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX FH Key
XX FT modified_base
XX FT 1..20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
XX FT methyl cytidines"
XX FT modified_base
XX FT 1..5
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX FT modified_base
XX FT 16..20
XX FT /*tag= c
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX PN US2003114401-A1.
XX PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX XX
XX PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 2781 GAGAGTTTGTCAAGACTCA 2800
XX DB 20 GAGAGTTTGTCAAGACTCA 1
```

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RESULT 109
AAD61244/c
ID AAD61244 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61244;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
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DE DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168330.
XX XX
XX KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX KW Insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX FH Key
XX FT modified_base
XX FT 1..20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
XX FT methyl cytidines"
XX FT modified_base
XX FT 1..5
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX FT modified_base
XX FT 16..20
XX FT /*tag= c
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX PN US2003114401-A1.
XX PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX XX
XX PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX PS Example 15; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 4069 CCATGAGTGAAGCCCTCAG 4088
XX DB 20 CCATGAGTGAAGCCCTCAG 1
```

```
RESULT 110
AAD61252/c
ID AAD61252 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61252;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168338.
XX
```

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XX XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX KM Insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX KM immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX KM phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
XX FT methyl cytidines"
XX FT modified_base 1..5
XX FT /tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX FT 16..20
XX FT /tag= c
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX PN US2003114401-A1.
XX PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX PI WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4709 AGTGACACAAGCGCTTAG 4728
DB 20 AGTGACACAAGCGCTTAG 1

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RESULT 111
AAD61195/c
ID AAD61195 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAD61195;
AC AAD61195;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168276.
XX

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```

XX KM Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX KM Insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX KM immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX KM phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX FH Key
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
XX FT methyl cytidines"
XX FT modified_base 1..5
XX FT /tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX FT 16..20
XX FT /tag= c
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX PN US2003114401-A1.
XX PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX PI WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 24; Opp; English.
XX CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 535 GCAACATCACCGCTCAAG 554
DB 20 GCAACATCACCGCTCAAG 1

```

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RESULT 112
AAD61201/c
ID AAD61201 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AAD61201;
AC AAD61201;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168282.
XX
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX

```

KM		insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW		immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KX		phosphorothioate backbone; se.
XX	Homo sapiens.	
OS	Synthetic.	
FH	Key	Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base	1..20
FT		/+tag= a
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT		methyl cyridines"
FT	modified_base	1..5
FT		/+tag= b
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT	modified_base	16..20
FT		/+tag= c
FT		/mod_base= OTHER
FT		/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
PN	US2003114401-A1.	
PD	19-JUN-2003.	
XX		
PF	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.	
XX		
PR	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.	
XX		
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.	
XX		
P1	Bennett CF, Freier SM,	
XX		
DR	WPI; 2003-801302/75.	
XX		
PT	Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,	
PT	useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such	
PT	as autoimmune and developmental disorders.	
XX		
PS	Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.	
XX		
CC	The present invention provides antisense compounds targetted to nucleic	
CC	acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing	
CC	phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5) to modulate/inhibit the	
CC	expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases	
CC	such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,	
CC	developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence	
CC	is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide	
XX		
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
	Query Match	0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pred.No.1.4e+02;
	Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0	
QY	770 CAAGAAGAAAACATGGGCG 789	
	20 CAAGAAGAAAACATGGGCG 1	
DB		
RESULT 113		
AAD61207/C		
ID	AAD61207 standard; DNA: 20 BP.	
XX		
AC	AAD61207;	
XX		
DT	15-JAN-2004 (first entry)	
XX		
DE	Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168288.	
XX		
KM	Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D	
KW	insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;	

Key	Location/Qualifiers
1..20	/*tag= a
/mod_base= OTHER	
/note= "phosphorothioate backbone: All cytidines are 5-methyl cytidines"	
1..5	/*tag= b
/mod_base= OTHER	
/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"	
16..20	/*tag= c
/mod_base= OTHER	
/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"	
US2003114401-A1.	
19-JUN-2003.	
06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.	
06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.	
(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.	
Bennett CF, Preter SM;	
WPI; 2003-801302/75.	
Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1, useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such as autoimmune and developmental disorders.	
Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.	
The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INP5D) to modulate/inhibit the expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders, developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide	
Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
Query Match	0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
1200 CTGAGTCTCTGCAGAGTT 1219	
20 CTGAGTCTCTGCAGAGTT 1	
RESULT 114	
AAD61211/C	
ID AAD61211 standard; DNA; 20 BP.	
AC AAD61211;	
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)	
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168292.	
KM Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INP5D; insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation; immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;	


```
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Bennett CF, Freiler SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1500 AAGGATGTTCTGAGACAA 1519
XX DB 20 AAGGATGTTCTGAGACAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 115
XX AAD61217/c
XX ID AAD61217 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAD61217;
XX
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168298.
XX
XX KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
```

```
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Bennett CF, Freiler SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1623 GAATATGTTTGTGACTC 1642
XX DB 20 GAATATGTTTGTGACTC 1
XX
XX RESULT 116
XX AAD61221/c
XX ID AAD61221 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAD61221;
XX
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168302.
XX
XX KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
```

```
OS Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
FH Key
FT modified_base
FT 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
PN US2003114401-A1.
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1771 AGATCAGTCTGCTGTTCTC 1790
XX |||||||
XX 20 AGATCAGTCTGCTGTTCTC 1
XX
XX RESULT 117
XX AAD61249/c
XX ID AAD61249 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAD61249;
XX
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168335.
XX
XX KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
```

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OS Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
FH Key
FT modified_base
FT 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
PN US2003114401-A1.
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 4489 TTACGAACTTCGTCTAT 4508
XX |||||||
XX 20 TTACGAACTTCGTCTAT 1
XX
XX RESULT 118
XX AAD61257/c
XX ID AAD61257 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAD61257;
XX
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168343.
XX
XX KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
```

```
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX PN US2003114401-A1.
XX PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4968 GAAGAGCTTTGCTGTTGCT 4987
Db 20 GAAGAGCTTTGCTGTTGCT 1
RESULT 119
AAD61192/c
ID AAD61192 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61192;
AC 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168273.
DE
XX
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
```

```
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX PN US2003114401-A1.
XX PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 24; Opp; English.
XX CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 427 TTGAGTGGAGGGGCTCCG 446
Db 20 TTGAGTGGAGGGGCTCCG 1
RESULT 120
AAD61226/c
ID AAD61226 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61226;
AC 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168307.
DE
XX
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
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FT modified_base 1..20 /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT modified_base 1..5 methyl cytidines"
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20 /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20 /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
PN US2003114401-A1.
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2031 GACACGTGAAGCAGGCAT 2050
DB 20 GACACGTGAAGCAGGCAT 1
RESULT 121
AAD61239/c
ID AAD61239 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61239;
AC
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168325.
DE
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
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FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT modified_base 1..5 methyl cytidines"
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20 /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20 /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
PN US2003114401-A1.
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3094 AGAAGCTTATGACTTTGTG 3113
DB 20 AGAAGCTTATGACTTTGTG 1
RESULT 122
AAD61209/c
ID AAD61209 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61209;
AC
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168290.
DE
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20 /*tag= a
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FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX PN US2003114401-A1.
XX PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX PF
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX PR
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX DR
XX PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1489 TTTAAGAACTCCAGGATGCT 1508
DB 20 TTTAAGAACTCCAGGATGCT 1
RESULT 123
AAD61258/c
ID AAD61258 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAD61258;
XX XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DT
XX DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168344.
XX XX
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT
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FT FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX PN US2003114401-A1.
XX PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX PF
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX PR
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX DR
XX PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX PS Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4997 CGGCTCTCCAGCTGGCTG 5016
DB 20 CGGCTCTCCAGCTGGCTG 1
RESULT 124
AAD61262/c
ID AAD61262 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAD61262;
XX XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX DT
XX DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168348.
XX XX
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
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FT modified_base 1..5 methyl cytidines"
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
PN US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
XX PS The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 5231 GATGGAAGTCTGCGTACCA 5250
XX |||||||||||||||||||
XX DB 20 GATGGAAGTCTGCGTACCA 1
XX
XX RESULT 125
XX AAD61263/C
XX ID AAD61263 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAD61263;
XX
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168349.
XX
XX KM Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
XX methyl cytidines"
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FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
PN US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
XX PS The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 5243 CGTACCAATTAATTGTC 5262
XX |||||||||||||||||||
XX DB 20 CGTACCAATTAATTGTC 1
XX
XX RESULT 126
XX AAD61210/C
XX ID AAD61210 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAD61210;
XX
XX DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168291.
XX
XX KM Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX FH Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
XX methyl cytidines"
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FT FT      /*tag= b
FT FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT FT      modified_base
FT FT      16..20
FT FT      /*tag= c
FT FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
PN PN      US2003114401-A1.
XX XX      19-JUN-2003.
XX XX
XX XX
XX XX      06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX XX
XX XX      06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX XX
XX XX      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX XX
XX XX      Bennett CF, Freiler SM;
XX XX
XX XX      WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX XX
XX XX      Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX XX      useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX XX      as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX XX
XX XX      Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX XX
XX XX      The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX XX      acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX XX      phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX XX      expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX XX      such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX XX      developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX XX      is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX XX
XX XX      Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ SQ
Query Match      0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      1495 AGTCCAGAGTGGTCTCTGAG 1514
DB      20 AGTCCAGAGTGGTCTCTGAG 1
RESULT 127
AAB61215/c
ID AAB61215 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAB61215;
XX
XX
XX 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168296.
XX
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX XX      insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX XX      immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX XX      phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX XX
XX XX      Homo sapiens.
XX XX      Synthetic.
XX XX
XX XX      Key
XX XX      modified_base      Location/Qualifiers
XX XX      1..20
XX XX      /*tag= a
XX XX      /mod_base= OTHER
XX XX      /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
XX XX      methyl cytidines"
XX XX      modified_base      1..5
XX XX      /*tag= b
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FT FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT FT      modified_base
FT FT      16..20
FT FT      /*tag= c
FT FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
PN PN      US2003114401-A1.
XX XX      19-JUN-2003.
XX XX
XX XX
XX XX
XX XX      06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX XX
XX XX      06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX XX
XX XX      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX XX
XX XX      Bennett CF, Freiler SM;
XX XX
XX XX      WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX XX
XX XX      Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX XX      useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX XX      as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX XX
XX XX      Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX XX
XX XX      The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX XX      acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX XX      phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX XX      expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX XX      such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX XX      developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX XX      is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX XX
XX XX      Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ SQ
Query Match      0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      1536 AAAATCTGCAGCTCATTTAA 1555
DB      20 AAAATCTGCAGCTCATTTAA 1
RESULT 128
AAB61218/c
ID AAB61218 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAB61218;
XX
XX
XX 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168299.
XX
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX XX      insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX XX      immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX XX      phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX XX
XX XX      Homo sapiens.
XX XX      Synthetic.
XX XX
XX XX      Key
XX XX      modified_base      Location/Qualifiers
XX XX      1..20
XX XX      /*tag= a
XX XX      /mod_base= OTHER
XX XX      /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
XX XX      methyl cytidines"
XX XX      modified_base      1..5
XX XX      /*tag= b
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FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM,
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Shp-1,
XX PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Shp-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Shp-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Shp-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Shp-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1668 CTCCTGCAGCAGATGAAGA 1687
DB 20 CTCCTGCAGCAGATGAAGA 1
RESULT 129
AAD61227/c
ID AAD61227 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61227;
AC
XX
XX 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168308.
DE
XX
XX Human: Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FH modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
XX methyl cytidines"
XX FT 1..5
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
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```
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM,
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Shp-1,
XX PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Shp-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Shp-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Shp-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Shp-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2115 GGGTTGTCACAGCCACTT 2134
DB 20 GGGTTGTCACAGCCACTT 1
RESULT 130
AAD61242/c
ID AAD61242 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61242;
AC
XX
XX 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168328.
DE
XX
XX Human: Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FH modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
XX methyl cytidines"
XX FT 1..5
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
```



```
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX
XX      US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX      19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX      06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX      06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX      Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX      WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX      Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX      useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX      as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX      Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
XX      The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX      acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX      phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX      expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX      such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX      developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX      is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match      0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      3548 GCCCGAGATGTTGAGACC 3567
Db      20 GCCCGAGATGTTGAGACC 1
RESULT 131
AAD61245/c
ID      AAD61245 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      AAD61245;
XX
XX      15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX      Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168331.
XX
XX      Human; Ship-1, SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX      insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX      immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX      phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX      Homo sapiens.
OS      Synthetic.
XX
XX      Key      Location/Qualifiers
FH      modified_base 1..20
FT      /tag= a
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT      methyl cytidines"
FT      modified_base 1..5
FT      /tag= b
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT      modified_base 16..20
FT      /tag= c
```

```
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX
XX      US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX      19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX      06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX      06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX      Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX      WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX      Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX      useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX      as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX      Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
XX      The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX      acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX      phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX      expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX      such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX      developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX      is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match      0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      4084 CTCAGTGAGCTGCCACTGAG 4103
Db      20 CTCAGTGAGCTGCCACTGAG 1
RESULT 132
AAD61250/c
ID      AAD61250 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX      AAD61250;
XX
XX      15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX      Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168336.
XX
XX      Human; Ship-1, SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX      insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX      immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX      phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX      Homo sapiens.
OS      Synthetic.
XX
XX      Key      Location/Qualifiers
FH      modified_base 1..20
FT      /tag= a
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT      methyl cytidines"
FT      modified_base 1..5
FT      /tag= b
FT      /mod_base= OTHER
FT      /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT      modified_base 16..20
FT      /tag= c
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XX	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl 1 (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX	
PN	US2003114401-A1.
XX	
PD	19-JUN-2003.
XX	
PE	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX	
PR	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX	
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX	
PI	Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX	
PT	Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT	useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT	as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
PS	
CC	Claim 3, Page 25; opp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention provides antisense compounds targetted to nucleic
CC	acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC	phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC	expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC	such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC	developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX	is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
SQ	
	Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	100.0%; Pred. No. 1,4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative	* 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	
	4623 TGGAGTCGACACAGGGCTCG 4642
DB	20 TGGAGTCGACACAGGGCTCG 1
RESULT 133	
AAD61190/c	
ID	AAD61190 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	AAD61190;
XX	
DT	15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DE	
XX	Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168271.
XX	
KV	Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KV	insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KV	immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX	phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
FH	Key
FT	modified_base
FT	Location/Qualifiers
FT	1..20
FT	/*tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT	methyl cytidines"
FT	1..5
FT	/*tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl 1 (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT	16..20
FT	/*tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl 1 (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

XX	US2003114401-A1.
XX	19-JUN-2003.
XX	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX	Bennett CF, Freter SM;
XX	WPI, 2003-801302/75.
XX	Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1, useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX	Claim 3; Page 24; Opp; English.
XX	The present invention provides antisense compounds targetted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders, developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX	Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX	Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0;
XX	180 GCGACCAAGTTCGACGAAG 199
XX	20 GCGACCAAGTTCGACGAAG 1
XX	Db
XX	RESULT 134
XX	AD61233/C
XX	AD61233 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	AC AD61233;
XX	DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX	Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168319.
XX	Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D; insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation; immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX	Homo sapiens.
XX	Synthetic.
XX	Key Location/Qualifiers
XX	modified_base 1..20
XX	/*tag= a
XX	/mod_base= OTHER
XX	/note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-methyl cytidines"
XX	modified_base 1..5
XX	/*tag= b
XX	/mod_base= OTHER
XX	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX	modified_base 16..20
XX	/*tag= c
XX	/mod_base= OTHER
XX	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

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PN US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM,
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 2604 AGTGACCACAGCCCTGTCTT 2623
DB 20 AGTGACCACAGCCCTGTCTT 1
RESULT 135
AAD61253/C
ID AAD61253 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61253;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168339.
XX
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
XX methyl cytidines"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
PN
```

```
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM,
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4771 GATCTACTGCGCTTCAGT 4790
DB 20 GATCTACTGCGCTTCAGT 1
RESULT 136
AAD61216/C
ID AAD61216 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61216;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168297.
XX
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
XX methyl cytidines"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
PN
```

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PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Freiler SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1618 GGAAGCAATATGTTTGGCT 1637
DB 20 GGAAGCAATATGTTTGGCT 1
XX
RESULT 137
AAD61225/c
ID AAD61225 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61225;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168306.
XX
KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key
FT modified_base
FT 1..20
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
US2003114401-A1.
XX
PD 19-JUN-2003.
```

```
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freiler SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1791 TCCAGGGCGAGGAAAGAC 1810
DB 20 TCCAGGGCGAGGAAAGAC 1
XX
RESULT 138
AAD61229/c
ID AAD61229 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61229;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168310.
XX
KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key
FT modified_base
FT 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
US2003114401-A1.
XX
PD 19-JUN-2003.
```

PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2493 ACAGGATGAAGTACAACTT 2512
DB 20 ACAGGATGAAGTACAACTT 1
RESULT 139
AAD61230/c
ID AAD61230 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61230;
AC
XX 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168311.
DE
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PF

XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2526 GACCGAGTCTCTGGAAGTC 2545
DB 20 GACCGAGTCTCTGGAAGTC 1
RESULT 140
AAD61236/c
ID AAD61236 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61236;
AC
XX 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168322.
DE
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PF

```
PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 2790 GTCAGAGTCAGAGAGAGA 2809
XX |||||
XX 20 GTCAGAGTCAGAGAGAGA 1
XX
XX
XX RESULT 141
XX AAD61238/c
XX ID AAD61238 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61238;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168324.
XX
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FH 1..20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
XX methyl cytidines"
XX modified_base
XX FT 1..5
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX modified_base
XX FT 16..20
XX FT /*tag= C
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
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XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 3089 GAGGAGAAAGCTCTATGACT 3108
XX |||||
XX 20 GAGGAGAAAGCTCTATGACT 1
XX
XX
XX RESULT 142
XX AAD61251/c
XX ID AAD61251 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61251;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168337.
XX
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX FH 1..20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
XX methyl cytidines"
XX modified_base
XX FT 1..5
XX FT /*tag= b
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX modified_base
XX FT 16..20
XX FT /*tag= C
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
```

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4666 GGAGCTGTGTTAGGTACA 4685
DB 20 GGAGCTGTGTTAGGTACA 1

RESULT 143
AAD61200/c
ID AAD61200 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61200;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168281.
XX
KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN US2003114401-A1.
XX
PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX
PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 744 AAGCTGACACGCTCATCGA 763
DB 20 AAGCTGACACGCTCATCGA 1

RESULT 144
AAD61222/c
ID AAD61222 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61222;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168303.
XX
KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN US2003114401-A1.
XX
PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1776 ACGTCCTGTTCTCTCCAA 1795
DB 20 ACGTCCTGTTCTCTCCAA 1
XX
RESULT 145
ID AAD61237/c
AC AAD61237 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61237;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168323.
XX
KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
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XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
PI

XX
XX
DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 3014 GCCTCTACCCACCATGGG 3033
DB 20 GCCTCTACCCACCATGGG 1
XX
RESULT 146
ID AAD61246/c
AC AAD61246 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61246;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168332.
XX
KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
PI


```
DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4090 GAGCTGCCACTGAGTCGGGA 4109
DB 20 GAGCTGCCACTGAGTCGGGA 1
RESULT 147
AAD61248/C
ID AAD61248 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC
XX AAD61248;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168334.
XX
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
OS Synthetic.
OS
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
DR
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```
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4456 CACTCATGATGCGCAAGTG 4475
DB 20 CACTCATGATGCGCAAGTG 1
RESULT 148
AAD61186/C
ID AAD61186 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC
XX AAD61186;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168267.
XX
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
OS Synthetic.
OS
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
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XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
```

PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 24; 0pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 16 CCACGTGGGTCTCAGCAGCG 35
DB 20 CCACGTGGGTCTCAGCAGCG 1
XX
RESULT 149
AAD61194/C
ID AAD61194 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61194;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168275.
XX
KM Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KM insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KM immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KM phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
PN
PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PF
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
DR
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,

PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 24; 0pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 530 CCATGGCAATCACCCT 549
DB 20 CCATGGCAATCACCCT 1
XX
RESULT 150
AAD61254/C
ID AAD61254 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61254;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168340.
XX
KM Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KM insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KM immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KM phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
PN
PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PF
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
PR
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
DR
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such

PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
PS Example 15; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4852 CTTGGGCTAGAGATGCCAAG 4871
DB 20 CTTGGGCTAGAGATGCCAAG 1
XX
RESULT 151
AAD61206/c
ID AAD61206 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61206;
XX
DT 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168287.
XX
KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
US2003114401-A1.
XX
PN 19-JUN-2003.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
DR Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.

XX Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
PS The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1194 CCATCCCTGAGTCTCTGCA 1213
DB 20 CCATCCCTGAGTCTCTGCA 1
XX
RESULT 152
AAD61228/c
ID AAD61228 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61228;
XX
DT 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168309.
XX
KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
US2003114401-A1.
XX
PN 19-JUN-2003.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
DR Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.

PS Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.

XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2120 CGTCACAGCCACTTGACTT 2139
DB 20 CGTCACAGCCACTTGACTT 1

RESULT 153
AAB61261/c
ID AAB61261 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAB61261;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168347.
XX
KM Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KM insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KM immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KM phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.

XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred.No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5180 AATCCAGTGTGTGTGTA 5199
DB 20 AATCCAGTGTGTGTGTA 1

RESULT 154
AAB61232/c
ID AAB61232 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAB61232;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168313.
XX
KM Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KM insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KM immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KM phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.

CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX

Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 2598 ATGACGAGTACGACGAGCC 2617

DB 20 ATGACGAGTACGACGAGCC 1

RESULT 155

AAD61189/c

ID AAD61189 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD61189;

DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168270.

KM Human; Ship-1, SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KM insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KM immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KM phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-

FT methyl cytidines"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

PN US2003114401-A1.

XX 19-JUN-2003.

XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Bennett CF, Freiler SM;

XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.

XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.

XX Claim 3; Page 24; Opp; English.

XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic

CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX

Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 172 TGTACGCTCGACGAGTTGC 191

DB 20 TGTACGCTCGACGAGTTGC 1

RESULT 156

AAD61191/c

ID AAD61191 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD61191;

DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168272.

KM Human; Ship-1, SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KM insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KM immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KM phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-

FT methyl cytidines"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

PN US2003114401-A1.

XX 19-JUN-2003.

XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Bennett CF, Freiler SM;

XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.

XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.

XX Claim 3; Page 24; Opp; English.

XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic

CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing

CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 223 GCAGCCGTGCAGCGTGTAT 242
Db 20 GCAGCCGTGCAGCGTGTAT 1

RESULT 157
AAD61196/c
ID AAD61196 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD61196;
AC
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168277.

XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-methyl cytidines"

FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

PN US2003114401-A1.

XX 19-JUN-2003.

XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Bennett CF, Freiler SM;

XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.

XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.

XX Claim 3; Page 24; Opp; English.

XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the

CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 579 GCGAAGACGCGAGCTTCT 598
Db 20 GCGAAGACGCGAGCTTCT 1

RESULT 158
AAD61224/c
ID AAD61224 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAD61224;

XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168305.

XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-methyl cytidines"

FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

PN US2003114401-A1.

XX 19-JUN-2003.

XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Bennett CF, Freiler SM;

XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.

XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.

XX Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.

XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases

CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1786 TTCTCTCCAGGGGCGAGGA 1805

Db 20 TTCTCTCCAGGGGCGAGGA 1

RESULT 159
AAD61240/C
ID AAD61240 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAD61240;

DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168326.

XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KM insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KM phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

OS Synthetic.
FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
methyl cytidines"

FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

XX US2003114401-A1.

XX 19-JUN-2003.

XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;

XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.

XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.

XX Example 15; Page 25; Opp; English.

XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,

CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3099 CTTATGACTTGTGAGAC 3118

Db 20 CTTATGACTTGTGAGAC 1

RESULT 160
AAD61241/C
ID AAD61241 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAD61241;

DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168327.

XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KM insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KM phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

OS Synthetic.
FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
methyl cytidines"

FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

XX US2003114401-A1.

XX 19-JUN-2003.

XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;

XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.

XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.

XX Example 15; Page 25; Opp; English.

XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence

CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3539 GCTGACGAGCCGAGATGT 3558
DB 20 GCTGACGAGCCGAGATGT 1
RESULT 161
AAD61256/c
ID AAD61256 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61256;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168342.
XX
KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN US2003114401-A1.
XX
PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
PS Example 15; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4914 ATCACCAGCCAGTTAAGC 4933
DB 20 ATCACCAGCCAGTTAAGC 1
RESULT 162
AAD61203/c
ID AAD61203 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61203;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168284.
XX
KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN US2003114401-A1.
XX
PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 780 AACATGGGGCTGTGACCCA 799
DB 20 AACATGGGGCTGTGACCCA 1

RESULT 163
AAD61220/c

ID AAD61220 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAD61220;

DT 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168301.

KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-methyl cytidines"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

FT US2003114401-A1.

PN 19-JUN-2003.

PD 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PA Bennett CF, Freiler SM;

PI Bennett CF, Freiler SM;

XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.

DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.

XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,

PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such

as autoimmune and developmental disorders.

XX Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.

PS The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic

XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing

CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the

CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases

CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,

CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence

CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide

XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1766 CAGAGATCAGCTCTGCT 1785
DB 20 CAGAGATCAGCTCTGCT 1

RESULT 164
AAD61247/c

ID AAD61247 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAD61247;

DT 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)

DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168333.

KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-methyl cytidines"

FT modified_base 1..5

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

FT modified_base 16..20

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

FT US2003114401-A1.

PN 19-JUN-2003.

PD 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PA Bennett CF, Freiler SM;

PI Bennett CF, Freiler SM;

XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.

DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.

XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,

PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such

as autoimmune and developmental disorders.

XX Example 15; Page 25; Opp; English.

PS The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic

XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing

CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the

CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases

CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,

CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence

CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query March	0.4%	Score 20	DB 1	Length 20
Best Local Similarity	100.0%	Pred. No. 14e+02		
Matches 20	Conservative 0	Mismatches 0	Indels 0	Gaps 0
Oy	4196	TCGTTTTCAGGAAAGGCCTTA	4215	
Db	20	TCGTTTTCAGGAAAGGCCTTA	1	

Query Match	0.4%	Score 20	DB 1	Length 20
XX	RESULT 165			
XX	AA61255/c			
XX	AA61255 standard; DNA; 20 BP.			
XX	AA61255;			
DT	15-JAN-2004 (first entry)			
XX	Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168341.			
XX	Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D			
KM	insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;			
KM	immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;			
XX	phosphorothioate backbone; ss.			
OS	Homo sapiens.			
XX	Synthetic.			
XX	Key	Location/Qualifiers		
FT	modified_base	1..20		
FT	/*tag= a	/mod_base= OTHER		
FT	/note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-	methyl cytidines"		
FT	modified_base	1..5		
FT	/*tag= b	/mod_base= OTHER		
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"	16..20		
FT	/*tag= c	/mod_base= OTHER		
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"			
PN	US2003114401-A1.			
XX	19-JUN-2003.			
XX	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.			
PF	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.			
XX	06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.			
PR	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.			
XX	Bennett CF, Freier SM;			
PI	WPI; 2003-801302/75.			
DR	Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,			
XX	useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such			
PT	as autoimmune and developmental disorders.			
PS	Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.			
XX	The present invention provides antisense compounds targetted to nucleic			
CC	acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing			
CC	phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the			
CC	expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases			
CC	such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,			
CC	developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence			
CC	is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide			
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;			

[illegible]

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 126 GGTATTCCACCGGGGGA 145
 |||||
 Db 20 GGTATTCCACCGGGGGA 1

RESULT 167
 AAD61202/c
 ID AAD61202 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD61202;
 XX
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168283.
 XX
 KM Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
 KM Insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
 KM Immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
 KM phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-methyl cytidines"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 PN US2003114401-A1.
 XX
 PD 19-JUN-2003.
 XX
 PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
 XX
 PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Bennett CF, Freiler SM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
 XX
 PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
 PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
 PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
 CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
 CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
 CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
 CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
 CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
 CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 775 AGGAAAACATGGGCTGTG 794
 |||||
 Db 20 AGGAAAACATGGGCTGTG 1

RESULT 168
 AAD61219/c
 ID AAD61219 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD61219;
 XX
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168300.
 XX
 KM Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
 KM Insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
 KM Immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
 KM phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-methyl cytidines"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 PN US2003114401-A1.
 XX
 PD 19-JUN-2003.
 XX
 PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
 XX
 PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Bennett CF, Freiler SM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
 XX
 PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
 PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
 PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
 CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
 CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
 CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
 CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
 CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
 CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1761 CCTCCAGAGATCAGCTC 1780
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
DB 20 CTCTCCAGAGATCAGCTC 1

RESULT 169
AAD61223/c
ID AAD61223 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61223;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168304.
XX
KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN US2003114401-A1.
XX
PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Freiler SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1781 CTGTTCTCTCCAGAGGC 1800

DB 20 CTGTTCTCTCCAGAGGC 1
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
DB 20 CTGTTCTCTCCAGAGGC 1

RESULT 170
AAD61231/c
ID AAD61231 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD61231;
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168312.
XX
KW Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KW insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
FT methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN US2003114401-A1.
XX
PD 19-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PR 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Freiler SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
PT Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
PT useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
PT as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
CC phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
CC expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
CC such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
CC developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
CC is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2592 GACATCATGACGATGACCA 2611
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

DB 20 GACATCATGACGAGTGACCA 1

RESULT 171
AAD61259/c
ID AAD61259 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAD61259;
XX
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168345.
DE
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KM insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1, useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 25; Opp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders, developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SO

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5017 CCAGGAGGAGTGGGCTCTT 5036
DB 20 CCAGGAGGAGTGGGCTCTT 1

RESULT 172
AAD61197/c
ID AAD61197 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAD61197;
XX
XX
DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168278.
DE
XX Human; Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
KM insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
KW immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1, useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 24; Opp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders, developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SO

Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 600 GTGCGTCCAGGAGTCCAT 619
DB 20 GTGCGTCCAGGAGTCCAT 1

```
RESULT 173
AAD61234/c
ID AAD61234 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD61234;
XX
DT 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #168320.
XX
XX Human Ship-1; SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1; INPP5D;
XX insensitivity to apoptotic signal; developmental disorder; inflammation;
XX immunosuppressive; autoimmune disorder; antisense therapy; antisense;
XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone; All cytidines are 5-
XX methyl cytidines"
XX modified_base 1..5
XX /*tag= b
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX modified_base 16..20
XX /*tag= c
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003114401-A1.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001; 2001US-00003919.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-801302/75.
XX
XX Antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding Ship-1,
XX useful for treating diseases associated with expression of Ship-1, such
XX as autoimmune and developmental disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; Page 25; 0pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides antisense compounds targeted to nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding Ship-1 (also known as SH2-containing
XX phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 and INPP5D) to modulate/inhibit the
XX expression of Ship-1. The invention is useful in treatment of diseases
XX such as insensitivity to apoptotic signals, autoimmune disorders,
XX developmental disorders and inflammatory disorders. The present sequence
XX is human Ship-1 antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 2610 CACAGCCCTGCTTTGCCAC 2629
DB 20 CACAGCCCTGCTTTGCCAC 1
```

```
RESULT 174
ADN11751/c
ID ADN11751 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADN11751;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Ship-1 inhibitor sequence.
XX
XX cytostatic; antimicrobial; immunosuppressive; vasotropic;
XX antiarteriosclerotic; anorectic; antipsoriatic; dermatological; virucide;
XX anti-allergic; antiinflammatory; antidiabetic; ophthalmological;
XX hypotensive; gynaecological; angiogenesis; epithelial cell;
XX Ship-1 inhibitor; ds.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2004032880-A2.
XX
XX 22-APR-2004.
XX
XX 14-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US032494.
XX
XX 11-OCT-2002; 2002US-0418393P.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Marcussen EG, Dean NM;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-330359/30.
XX
XX Inhibition of angiogenesis useful for treating e.g. cancer, autoimmune
XX disorders involves contacting epithelial cells with Ship-1 inhibitor.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 19; 26pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for the inhibition of
XX angiogenesis by epithelial cells, which involves contacting the cells
XX with SH2-containing phosphatidylinositol phosphatase-1 (Ship-1)
XX inhibitor. The method can be used in the manufacture of a medicament for
XX inhibiting secretion of matrix metalloproteinase by endothelial cells,
XX and for inhibiting angiogenesis by inhibiting tube formation by
XX epithelial cells useful for treating diseases such as cancer, infectious
XX disease, autoimmune disorder, vascular malformation, DiGeorge syndrome,
XX cavernous hemangioma, atherosclerosis, transplant arteriopathy, obesity,
XX psoriasis, wart, allergic dermatitis, scar keloids, pyogenic granulomas,
XX blistering disease, Kaposi sarcoma, persistent hyperplastic vitreous
XX syndrome, diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity, choroidal
XX neovascularization, primary pulmonary hypertension, asthma, nasal polyps,
XX inflammatory bowel and peridontal disease, ascites, peritoneal
XX adhesions, endometriosis, uterine bleeding, ovarian cysts, ovarian
XX hyperstimulation, arthritis, synovitis, osteomyelitis and osteophyte
XX formation. The present sequence is a Ship-1 inhibitor.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 600 GTGCGGCCAGCGAGTCCAT 619
DB 20 GTGCGGCCAGCGAGTCCAT 1
```

```
RESULT 175
AAQ20875/c
ID AAQ20875 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
XX
XX AAQ20875;
XX
DT 11-MAY-1992 (first entry)
```

XX		Immunostimulatory oligonucleotide #30 contg. palindrome.
DE		
XX		natural killer cell; NK; immunodeficiency; autoimmune disease; CSF;
KM		anti-tumour; ss.
XX		Synthetic.
OS		
XX		
FH		Location/Qualifiers
FT		13..18
FT		/tag= a
FT		/note= "palindrome, i.e. complementary strand sequence is
FT		identical reading 5'-3'."
XX		
PN		EP468520-A.
PD		29-JAN-1992.
XX		
PF		27-JUL-1990; 90JP-00197778.
XX		
PR		27-JUL-1990; 90JP-00197778.
XX		
PA		(MITR) MITSUI TOATSU CHEM INC.
XX		
PI		Tokunaga T, Kataoka T, Yamamoto S, Kuramoto E, Yano O, Shimada S;
PI		Makino T;
DR		WPI; 1992-034272/05.
XX		
PT		Immunostimulants contg. palindromic DNA - enhance interferon, macrophage
PT		activating factor and colony stimulating factor and promote lymphocyte
PT		proliferation.
XX		
PS		Claim 4; Page 38; 45pp; English.
XX		
CC		This single-stranded oligonucleotide is one example of an
CC		immunostimulatory sequence containing a palindrome. Its sequence, other
CC		than the palindromic structure, is a simple repetition of GA
CC		dinucleotides. When the oligonucleotide is present at a final
CC		concentration of 50 microg/ml, mouse spleen NK cell activity was 26.8
CC		(plus/minus 1.1), c.f. 54.4 (plus/minus 2.4) for a 30mer oligonucleotide
CC		in which the same palindromic sequence is flanked by repeated
CC		deoxyguanylic acid (see AAQ20870) and 13.3 (plus/minus 0.9) for the
CC		control
XX		
SO		Sequence 30 BP; 13 A; 2 C; 14 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX		
	Query Match	0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 30;
	Best Local Similarity	82.1%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
	Matches 23; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0	
OY	268 CCCCTCTCTCTTTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295	
Dd	29 CTCCTCTCTCGACGCTCTCTCTCTCT 2	
XX		
RESULT 176		
ABX80007/c		
ID	ABX80007 standard; CDNA; 30 BP.	
XX		
AC	ABX80007;	
XX		
DT	17-APR-2003 (first entry)	
DE		
XX		
XX		
XX		
KW		EST polymorphic DNA repeat polynucleotide #312.
XX		
KW		EST; expressed sequence tag; ss; polymorphic repeat; tandem repeat;
KW		polymorphic marker prediction of ubiquitous simple sequences; POWPOUS;
KW		Rep-X; human; genetic disease; drug-treatment; Machado-Joseph;
KW		Haw River syndrome; Huntington's disease; fragile-X syndrome;
KW		Frederich's ataxia; myotonic dystrophy; hyperandrogenaemia;
KW		spinal atrophy; bulbar atrophy; spinocerebellar ataxia.
XX		

OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	US6472154-B1.
PD	
XX	
XX	29-OCT-2002.
PF	
XX	
XX	31-DEC-1999; 99US-00475947.
PR	
XX	
XX	31-DEC-1999; 99US-00475947.
PB	(TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
PI	
PI	Garner HR, Wren JD, Minna JD, Fondon JW;
XX	
DR	WPI, 2003-208818/20.
XX	
PT	
PT	Identifying a candidate polymorphic repeat within a coding sequence, for
XX	understanding or treating genetic disease, comprises detecting tandem
PT	repeats in a target coding sequence and scoring the repeats for
XX	polymorphic probability.
PS	
XX	Example; Col 1163; 588pp; English.
CC	The invention discloses a method for identifying a candidate polymorphic
CC	repeat within a coding sequence (expressed sequence tag, EST), which
CC	comprises detecting tandem repeats in a target coding sequence, scoring
CC	the repeats for polymorphic probability and generating a dataset
CC	correlating the repeats with polymorphic probability to identify a
CC	candidate polymorphic repeat. The computational methods (polymorphic
CC	marker prediction of ubiquitous simple sequences, POMPous, and Rep-X) are
CC	useful for identifying and detecting candidate polymorphic repeats in
CC	human genes, which can be used to understand, treat or eliminate genetic
CC	diseases, predispositions or adverse drug-treatment reactions. Examples
CC	of diseases linked to nucleotide repeats are Machado-Joseph, Haw River
CC	syndrome, Huntington's disease, fragile-X syndrome, Friedreich's ataxia,
CC	myotonic dystrophy, hyperandrogenaemia, spinal and bulbar atrophy and
CC	sphincterbellar ataxia. The sequences presented in ABX79676-ABX80022 are
CC	the polymorphic repeats identified for a search of human ESTs
SQ	
XX	Sequence 30 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 20 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.4%; Score 20; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity	82.1%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 23; Conservative	0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	3909 CGGCCCAACCGAGCGGCGCGCGCGC 3936 29 CGGCCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGC 2
RESULT 177	
ID	AAZ21770/C
DE	AAZ21770 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX	
AC	AAZ21770;
DT	01-DEC-1999 (first entry)
XX	
XX	Exemplary oligonucleotide primer D8S306 (Rev).
KW	neoplasia; mutant; target nucleotide; hybridization; lung cancer; ss;
KV	neck cancer; head cancer; saliva test; chemotherapy; early detection;
KM	primer; PCR; amplification.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	M09946408-A1.
XX	
PD	16-SEP-1999.
PF	
XX	
XX	10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005220.

PR 10-MAR-1998; 9805-00038637.
XX
XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX
XX Sidransky D;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-551428/46.
XX
XX
PT Detection of cancers comprises assaying for a genetic mutation associated
PT with cancer.
XX
XX Claim 16; Page 27; 99pp; English.
XX
XX This is an exemplary oligonucleotide primer, for use in the detection of
CC neoplastic related gene mutations. There are over 40 known proto-
CC oncogenes and suppressor genes to date, which control growth,
CC development, and cell differentiation. Regulation of these genes can,
CC under certain circumstances, be altered and normal cells can assume
CC neoplastic growth characteristics. The invention provides a method for
CC detecting a neoplastic disorder of the head and neck or lung in a
CC subject. The detection of a target mutant nucleotide sequence in the
CC saliva is indicative of a neoplastic disorder of the head, neck or lung.
CC This allows early detection and therefore treatment of the preneoplasia
CC or cancer, and can also be used to monitor high risk patients undergoing
CC chemoprevention or chemotherapy
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 15 A; 1 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 19.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 91.3%; Pred. No. 2.2e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 273 TCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
DB 25 TCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 3
RESULT 178
ADN06521/C
ID ADN06521 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX
XX ADN06521;
AC
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human FLAP related microsatellite marker SEQ ID NO:169.
XX
XX leukotriene synthesis inhibitor; myocardial infarction;
KM acute coronary syndrome; antiatherosclerotic; cardiant; antianginal;
KM leukotriene biosynthesis inhibitor; leukotriene receptor antagonist;
KM 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP; human; chromosome 13;
KM chromosome 13q12; polymorphism; 5-lipoxygenase gene promoter;
KM 5-LO gene promoter; diabetes; hypertension; hypercholesterolaemia;
KM obesity; inflammatory marker; low density lipoprotein; cholesterol;
KM high density lipoprotein; angina; atherosclerosis; microsatellite marker;
KM ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
XX
PN WO2004035741-A2.
XX
PD 29-APR-2004.
XX
XX 16-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US032556.
XX
XX 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-0419433P.
PR 21-FEB-2003; 2003US-0449331P.
XX
XX (DECO-) DECODE GENETICS EHP.
XX
XX Helgadottir A, Gurney ME, Gulcher JR;
XX

DR WPI; 2004-357211/33.
XX
XX Use of leukotriene synthesis inhibitor for manufacture of a medicament
PT for treatment for myocardial infarction or susceptibility to myocardial
PT infarction in individual.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 169; 306pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes using a leukotriene synthesis inhibitor
CC (1) for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of myocardial
CC infarction or susceptibility to myocardial infarction in an individual.
CC Also described is a method (M1) for the treatment of acute coronary
CC syndrome (ACS) in an individual comprising administering (1). (1) has
CC antiatherosclerotic, cardiant and antianginal activities, and can be used
CC as a leukotriene biosynthesis inhibitor, and a leukotriene receptor
CC antagonist. (1) can be used for the manufacture of a medicament for the
CC treatment of myocardial infarction or susceptibility to myocardial
CC infarction in an individual who has at least one risk factor chosen from
CC an at-risk haplotype for myocardial infarction, an at-risk haplotype in a
CC the 5-lipoxygenase activating protein (FLAP) gene, a polymorphism in a
CC FLAP nucleic acid and an at-risk polymorphism in the 5-lipoxygenase (5-
CC LO) gene promoter; in an individual who has at least one risk factor
CC chosen from diabetes, hypertension, hypercholesterolaemia, elevated
CC lip(a), obesity, past or current smoker; in an individual having elevated
CC inflammatory marker chosen from C-reactive protein (CRP), serum amyloid
CC A, fibrinogen, leukotriene, leukotriene metabolite, interleukin-6, tissue
CC necrosis factor-alpha, soluble vascular cell adhesion molecule (sVCAM),
CC soluble intervascular adhesion molecule (sICAM), E-selectin, matrix
CC metalloproteinase type-1, matrix metalloproteinase type-2, matrix
CC metalloproteinase type-3 and matrix metalloproteinase type-9; in an
CC individual having increased low density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol
CC and/or decreased high density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol; in an
CC individual having increased leukotriene synthesis; in an individual
CC having previous myocardial infarction or acute coronary syndrome (ACS)
CC event, stable angina; or in an individual who has atherosclerosis or who
CC requires treatment to restore blood flow in arteries. (M1) is useful for
CC treating an individual suffering from acute coronary syndrome chosen from
CC unstable angina, non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI) and ST-
CC elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI). The human FLAP gene is located
CC on chromosome 13, more specifically to 13q12. The present sequence
CC represents a microsatellite marker used in the exemplification of the
CC present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 27 BP; 18 A; 0 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 19.8; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 91.3%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 273 TCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
DB 27 TCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 5
RESULT 179
AAD8467/C
ID AAD8467 standard; DNA; 30 BP.
XX
XX AAD8467;
AC
XX
DT 24-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Brassica napus brevipedicellus (BNBP) DNA amplifying PCR primer #2.
XX
XX Transgenic plant; KNAT1 gene; fluorescence architecture; PCR; primer;
KM ss.
XX
XX Brassica napus.
OS
XX
XX WO200279463-A2.
XX
XX 10-OCT-2002.
XX
XX

PF 28-MAR-2002; 2002WO-CAN00434.
XX
PR 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0281901P.
XX
PA (CANA) NAT RES COUNCIL CANADA.
XX
PI Dacla R, Dumonceaux T, Venglat P, Babic V, Keller W, Selvaraj G;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-046813/04.
XX
PT New isolated nucleotide sequence derived from a KNAT1 gene, useful for
XX
PT generating a transgenic plant with modified fluorescence architecture.
XX
XX Example 14; Page 76; 115pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleotide sequence for generating a
XX
CC transgenic plant with modified fluorescence architecture, which is
XX
CC derived from a KNAT1 gene and encodes at least a part of the KNAT1 gene
XX
CC product. The isolated nucleotide sequence is useful for generating a
XX
CC transgenic plant with a modified fluorescence architecture. The methods
XX
CC are useful in altering plant architecture and in identifying and
XX
CC isolating polynucleotides encoding genes with BP-related functions from
XX
CC other plant species. The present sequence is *Brassica napus*
XX
CC brevipedicellus (bnBP) DNA amplifying PCR primer
XX
SQ Sequence 30 BP; 16 A; 0 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 19.8; DB 1; Length 30;
Best Local Similarity 91.3%; Pred. No. 3e+02; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 266 CCCCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 288
DB 30 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 8
XX
RESULT 180
ACA89735/c
ID ACA89735 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX ACA89735;
AC
XX
DT 09-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Herbicide resistance polymorphic marker related primer #34.
XX
XX Polymorphic marker; herbicide resistance; herbicide susceptible plant;
XX
XX herbicide resistant plant; *Conyza canadensis*; *Lolium rigidum*; goosegrass;
XX
XX glyphosate; paraquat; sulfonyl urea moiety; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2003031937-A2.
XX
XX 17-APR-2003.
XX
XX 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032637.
XX
XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328750P.
XX
XX (MORP-) MORPHOTEK INC.
XX
XX Chao Q, Grasso L, Nicolaides NC, Saas PM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-430273/40.
XX
XX Identifying polymorphic markers of herbicide resistance in a plant, by
XX
PT analyzing genomic DNA of herbicide resistant and susceptible plants, and
XX
PT identifying difference that correlate with resistance or susceptibility.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 38; 168pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a method of identifying polymorphic markers of

CC herbicide resistance in a plant. The method involves: isolating genomic
XX
CC DNA from an herbicide susceptible plant and an herbicide resistant plant
XX
CC of the same species, performing genetic analysis and identifying
XX
CC differences between their genomic DNA, identifying the difference that
XX
CC correlate with herbicide resistance or susceptibility, thus identifying
XX
CC polymorphic markers. The method is useful for identifying polymorphic
XX
CC markers of herbicide resistance in a plant e.g. *Conyza canadensis*, *Lolium*
XX
CC rigidum and goosegrass species, where the herbicides include glyphosate,
XX
CC paraquat and sulfonyl urea moieties. This sequence represents a primer
XX
CC associated with the identification of polymorphic markers of herbicide
XX
CC resistance
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 11 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 19.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 269 CCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 290
DB 22 VCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 1
XX
RESULT 181
ADN06390
ID ADN06390 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX
XX ADN06390;
AC
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human FLAP related microsatellite marker SEQ ID NO:38.
XX
XX leukotriene synthase inhibitor; myocardial infarction;
XX
XX acute coronary syndrome; antiatherosclerotic; cardiant; antianginal;
XX
XX leukotriene biosynthesis inhibitor; leukotriene receptor antagonist;
XX
XX 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP; human; chromosome 13;
XX
XX chromosome 13q12; polymorphism; 5-lipoxygenase gene promoter;
XX
XX 5-LO gene promoter; diabetes; hypertension; hypercholesterolemia;
XX
XX obesity; inflammatory marker; low density lipoprotein; cholesterol;
XX
XX high density lipoprotein; angina; atherosclerosis; microsatellite marker;
XX
XX ss.
XX
XX *Homo sapiens*.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2004035741-A2.
XX
XX 29-APR-2004.
XX
XX 16-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US032556.
XX
XX 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-0419433P.
XX
XX 21-FEB-2003; 2003US-0449331P.
XX
XX (DECO-) DECODE GENETICS EHF.
XX
XX Helgadottir A, Gurney ME, Gulcher JR;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-357211/33.
XX
XX Use of leukotriene synthase inhibitor for manufacture of a medicament
XX
PT for treatment for myocardial infarction or susceptibility to myocardial
XX
PT infarction in individual.
XX
XX Disclosure, SEQ ID NO 38; 306pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes using a leukotriene synthase inhibitor
XX
CC (I) for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of myocardial
XX
CC infarction or susceptibility to myocardial infarction in an individual.
XX
CC Also described is a method (M1) for the treatment of acute coronary
XX
CC syndrome (ACS) in an individual comprising administering (I). (I) has
XX
CC antiatherosclerotic, cardiant and antianginal activities, and can be used

CC as a leukotriene biosynthesis inhibitor, and a leukotriene receptor
 CC antagonist. (1) can be used for the manufacture of a medicament for the
 CC treatment of myocardial infarction or susceptibility to myocardial
 CC infarction in an individual who has at least one risk factor chosen from
 CC an at-risk haplotype for myocardial infarction, an at-risk haplotype in
 CC the 5-lipoxygenase activating protein (FLAP) gene, a polymorphism in a
 CC FLAP nucleic acid and an at-risk polymorphism in the 5-lipoxygenase (5-
 CC LO) gene promoter; in an individual who has at least one risk factor
 CC chosen from diabetes, hypertension, hypercholesterolaemia, elevated
 CC lip(a), obesity, past or current smoker; in an individual having elevated
 CC inflammatory marker chosen from C-reactive protein (CRP), serum amyloid
 CC A, fibrinogen, leukotriene, leukotriene metabolite, interleukin-6, tissue
 CC necrosis factor- α , soluble vascular cell adhesion molecule (sVCAM),
 CC soluble intervascular adhesion molecule (sICAM), E-selectin, matrix
 CC metalloproteinase type-1, matrix metalloproteinase type-2, matrix
 CC metalloproteinase type-3 and matrix metalloproteinase type-9; in an
 CC individual having increased low density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol
 CC and/or decreased high density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol; in an
 CC individual having increased leukotriene synthesis; in an individual
 CC having previous myocardial infarction or acute coronary syndrome (ACS)
 CC event, stable angina; or in an individual who has atherosclerosis or who
 CC requires treatment to restore blood flow in arteries. (M1) is useful for
 CC treating an individual suffering from acute coronary syndrome chosen from
 CC unstable angina, non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI) and ST-
 CC elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI). The human FLAP gene is located
 CC on chromosome 13, more specifically to 13q12. The present sequence
 CC represents a microsatellite marker used in the exemplification of the
 CC present invention.

CC Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 1 G; 17 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 19.6; DB 1; Length 26;

Best Local Similarity 84.6%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;

Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

273 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTG 298

1 TGTTCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTTC 26

Db

RESULT 182

AAT86582

ID AAT86582 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAT86582;

XX 25-MAR-1998 (first entry)

DB Phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #1.

XX Phosphorothioate oligonucleotide; dimeric phosphoramidite synthon;

KW thioester; DNA synthesis; antisense oligonucleotide; gene therapy; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Key Location/Qualifiers

FT misc_difference 1..21

FT /*tag= a

FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages between alternate

XX nucleotides (1 and 2, 3 and 4 etc.)"

XX W09729116-A1.

XX 14-AUG-1997.

XX 06-FEB-1997; 97WO-GB000327.

XX 06-FEB-1996; 96GB-00002326.

XX (CRUA-) CRUACHEM LTD.

XX Reese CB, Rao MV;

PT WPI; 1997-415290/38.
 XX Solid phase synthesis of phosphorothioate oligonucleotide(s) using new
 PT dimeric synthon(s) - useful as anti-sense molecules for inhibiting gene
 XX expression.
 XX Example 3; Page 20; 38pp; English.
 XX The present sequence represents a phosphorothioate oligonucleotide which
 CC was prepared by solid phase synthesis. The method comprises adding at
 CC least one dimeric phosphoramidite synthon, optionally having a protected
 CC thioester group in its internucleotide link, during the synthesis cycle.
 CC These novel dimeric phosphoramidite synthons are used as antisense
 CC molecules for inhibition of gene expression. The method gives increased
 CC yields of the phosphorothioate oligonucleotide (since fewer cycles are
 CC needed) and facilitates separation of impurities (greater difference in
 CC size compared with use of monomeric synthons)

CC Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;

Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

271 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 291

1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 21

Db

RESULT 183

ADH70613

ID ADH70613 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADH70613;

XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)

DE Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #403.

XX human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;

KW degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;

KW hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;

KW Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;

KW degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;

KW Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;

KW allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;

KW type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;

KW HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosoma;

KW filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;

KW lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;

KW breast cancer; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002150891-A1.

XX 17-OCT-2002.

XX 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.

XX 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.

XX 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.

XX (HOOD/) HOOD L E.

XX (ROWE/) ROWEN L.

XX Hood LE, Rowen L;

XX WPI; 2004-059052/06.

XX Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.

XX autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises

XX nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a

PT Vbeta gene.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 807; 164bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
XX associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
XX specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
XX VbetaRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
XX rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
XX including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
XX graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
XX and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
XX atrophic gastritis, Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
XX sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type
XX I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to
XX allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
XX Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those
XX manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
XX caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
XX the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
XX schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
XX Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
XX such as leukaemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
XX breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 271 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 291
Db 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 21
RESULT 184
AD081123
XX AD081123 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AD081123;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Prion protein polymorphic microsatellite marker consensus sequence #1.
DE
XX Gene typing: polymorphic microsatellite loci; PMU;
XX disease predisposition; microsatellite marker; prion disease;
XX cystic fibrosis; malignant hyperthermia syndrome; metabolic disease;
XX milk protein; hormone; transcription factor; PT7-blue-vector; sheep;
XX microsatellite; ds.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX DE10236711-A1.
XX
XX 26-FEB-2004.
XX
XX 09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.
XX
XX 09-AUG-2002; 2002DE-01036711.
XX
XX (UYHO-) UNIV HOHENHEIM.
XX
XX Geldermann H, Preuss S, Han Y;
XX
XX WPI, 2004-215730/21.
XX
XX Typing genes that contain polymorphic microsatellite loci, useful for
XX identifying predisposition to disease, by amplification and determining
XX length of amplicons.
XX
XX Claim 9; Page 50; 64pp; German.
XX
XX

XX The invention describes a method of typing (M1) a gene (I) that has one
XX or more polymorphic microsatellite loci (PMU). The method comprises: PCR
XX amplification of at least one DNA region of (I) that includes PMU, using
XX as template a DNA sample containing at least one segment of (I); and
XX determining the length of the resulting amplicon(s). Also described are:
XX a method of determining (M2) microsatellite markers (MM) for
XX predisposition to a disease, associated with a gene that includes one or
XX more PMU, and prediagnosis (M3) of diseases associated with gene that
XX include PMU. The method is used to identify microsatellite markers, in a
XX disease-related gene, that are associated with a predisposition to
XX diseases and for prediagnosis of such diseases, especially prion diseases
XX but also cystic fibrosis, malignant hyperthermia syndrome in pigs and
XX metabolic diseases; also to type genes that encode milk proteins,
XX hormones or transcription factors. The method is simpler, quicker and
XX particularly less expensive than known methods based on sequencing. This
XX sequence represents a prion protein polymorphic microsatellite marker
XX consensus sequence.
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 14 A; 0 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 19.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.2%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4414 ATATATATATATATATATATAT 4434
Db 1 ATATATATATATATATATATAT 21
RESULT 185
AAQ3357/c
XX AAQ3357 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAQ3357;
XX
AC 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX
DT 02-FEB-1993 (first entry)
XX
XX Microsatellite sequence from clone AGLA248.
DE
XX PCR, selection; primers; OPTIPRIM; breeding; cattle; parentage;
XX genetic mapping; traits; amplification; ss.
XX
XX Bos taurus.
OS
XX WO923102-A1.
XX
XX 06-AUG-1992.
XX
XX 15-JAN-1992; 92WO-US000340.
XX
XX 15-JAN-1991; 91US-00642342.
XX
XX (GENM-) GENMARK.
XX
XX Georges M, Maesey JW;
XX
XX WPI, 1992-284684/34.
XX
XX Polymorphic bovine DNA markers - used in genetic identification, gene
XX mapping, and selective breeding.
XX
XX Table 7; Page 151; 517pp; English.
XX
XX The sequence is that of a bovine microsatellite sequence obt'd. by
XX screening a library of bovine MboI DNA fragments of between 250 and 500
XX bp with an (AC)15 and a (TC)15 oligonucleotide probe. One out of 50
XX clones cross-hybridised. Assuming independent distribution of
XX microsatellites and MboI sites, the frequency of (76)n > 9 microsatellites
XX in the bovine genome is estimated at >100, 000. The sequence information
XX for ca. 230 such bovine microsatellites is summarised in the
XX specification and indexed herein (see below). The sequences upstream and
XX

QY 1659 TTCTGCCAGCTCCTGCAGCAGATG 1682

XX	28-III-2003 (Friday)
NT	

XX

DE G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #1533.
XX
XX Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;
KM G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cyostatic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
PN WO2003031621-A2.
XX
PD 17-APR-2003.
XX
PF 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.
XX
PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.
XX
PA (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
XX
PI Zhang J;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-381720/36.
XX
PT New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,
PT investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant
PT expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1557; 156bp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein
CC coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a
CC 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a
CC 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or
CC without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the
CC sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kbase in
CC length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful
CC for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with
CC aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene
CC encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 3 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 4415 TAATAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA 4438
DB 25 TAATAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA 2
XX
RESULT 189
ACD01062/c
ID ACD01062 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ACD01062;
XX
DT 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #1535.
XX
KM Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;
KM G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cyostatic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003031621-A2.
XX
PD 17-APR-2003.
XX
PF 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.
XX
PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.
XX

PA (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
XX
PI Zhang J;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-381720/36.
XX
PT New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,
PT investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant
PT expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1559; 156bp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein
CC coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a
CC 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a
CC 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or
CC without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the
CC sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kbase in
CC length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful
CC for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with
CC aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene
CC encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 2 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 19.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 87.5%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 4414 ATAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA 4437
DB 24 ATAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA 1
XX
RESULT 190
AAT90151/c
ID AAT90151 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AAT90151;
XX
DT 01-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Antisense primer for 5'-end of human SH2 inositol phosphatase (SHIP).
XX
KM Human; SH2; inositol phosphatase; SHIP; Shc; transformation; mitogenesis;
KM signal transduction; detection; disease; cancer; predisposition;
KM mutation; antibody; immunoassay; primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction;
KM amplification; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9710252-A1.
XX
PD 20-MAR-1997.
XX
PF 13-SEP-1996; 96WO-US014754.
XX
PR 14-SEP-1995; 95US-0003841P.
XX
PA (HUTC-) HUTCHINSON CANCER RES CENT FRED.
XX
PI Rohrschneider LR, Llobin MN;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-202170/18.
XX
PT Polynucleotide encoding mammalian SH2-Inositol Phosphatase polypeptide -
PT useful in detecting mutation(s) to diagnose or indicate risk of disease
PT e.g. cancer and in prodn. of recombinant SH2-Inositol Phosphatase.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 36; 51pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is primer for the PCR amplification of the

CC polynucleotide encoding human SH2 inositol phosphatase (SHIP), which
CC binds Shc, a transforming protein with a SH2 domain implicated in
CC oncogenic signal transduction. Detecting a SHIP associated disease, e.g.
CC cancer, or a predisposition to such a disease, comprises comparing a SHIP
CC encoding polynucleotide with a sample SHIP polynucleotide, and
CC identifying mutations. Anti-SHIP antibodies can be used in immunoassays
CC to detect and/or quantify wild type or mutant SHIP. The SHIP
CC polynucleotide may be used for gene therapy, while antisense sequences
CC may be used to block SHIP overexpression or mutant SHIP expression. It
CC can also be used to screen for therapeutic compounds, which inhibit or
CC enhance SHIP expression, replace SHIP function or suppress mutant SHIP
CC function in cells. Animals or cell lines with SHIP polynucleotide
CC deletions can be used as test systems for SHIP deletion or mutation
CC therapeutics. N.B. The nucleotide and peptide sequences recited in the
CC claims as sequence identification numbers 12, 13, 26 and 27 were not
CC found anywhere in the specification

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 743 CAAGCTGACCCAGCTCATC 761
DB 19 CAAGCTGACCCAGCTCATC 1

RESULT 191
AD060817
ID AD060817 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AD060817;
XX
DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Anti-INO5D siRNA related DNA sequence SEQ ID NO:519.
XX
KM seq: siRNA; gene silencing; Bcl-2; optimised; short interfering RNA;
KW RNA interference.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004045543-A2.
XX
PD 03-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 14-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US036787.
XX
PR 14-NOV-2002; 2002US-0426137P.
XX
PR 10-SEP-2003; 2003US-0502050P.
XX
PA (DHAR-) DHARMACON INC.
XX
PI Anastasia K, Angela R, Devin L, William M, Stephen S;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-420527/39.
XX
PT Selecting siRNA by selecting an siRNA molecule of 19-25 nucleoside bases
PT by selecting a target gene and measuring the functionality of the
PT nucleotide sequences that are complementary to a stretch of nucleotides
PT of the target sequence.

PS Example 12; SEQ ID NO 519; 199pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel method for selecting siRNA (short
XX interfering RNA) comprising selecting an siRNA molecule of 19-25
XX nucleoside bases by selecting a target gene and measuring the
XX functionality of sequences of 19-25 nucleotides in length that are
XX substantially complementary to a stretch of nucleotides of the target
XX sequence, where the functionality is dependent upon non-target specific
XX criteria. Also claimed are methods for gene-silencing, developing an
XX siRNA algorithm for selecting siRNA, selecting an siRNA with improved
XX siRNA algorithm for selecting siRNA, selecting an siRNA with improved

CC functionality, selecting hyperfunctional siRNA, an siRNA molecule
CC effective at silencing Bcl-2, and a kit for gene silencing comprising the
CC siRNA. The siRNA molecule comprises a sequence substantially similar to a
CC sequence consisting of CGAGAGUAGUGUAGUAGU; GAAUACUCCAUUUAAG;
CC GUACGACAAACCCGAGAU; AGAUGAGUAGUAGUAGU; UGAUACUCCAUUUAAG;
CC CUGGCGCCUCUGUUGA; UCGGCGCCUCUGUUGA; GAGAUAGUAGUAGUACA;
CC CGAGUAGUAGUAGUAGU; and GAAGACUCUCCUAGUUG. The siRNA molecule
CC comprises a sense strand and an anti-sense strand. The siRNA molecule
CC comprises a hairpin. The siRNA molecule comprises between 18 and 30 base
CC pairs. The kit comprises at least two siRNA, comprising a first optimised
CC siRNA and a second optimised siRNA. The method is useful in selecting
CC siRNA for generating a gene silencing reagent. The present sequence is
CC used in the exemplification of the invention. The sequence is shown in
CC the specification as DNA, but described as siRNA.

SQ Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2491 CGACAGGATGAAGTACAA 2509
DB 1 CGACAGGATGAAGTACAA 19

RESULT 192
AD060818
ID AD060818 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC AD060818;
XX
DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Anti-INO5D siRNA related DNA sequence SEQ ID NO:520.
XX
KM seq: siRNA; gene silencing; Bcl-2; optimised; short interfering RNA;
KW RNA interference.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004045543-A2.
XX
PD 03-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 14-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US036787.
XX
PR 14-NOV-2002; 2002US-0426137P.
XX
PR 10-SEP-2003; 2003US-0502050P.
XX
PA (DHAR-) DHARMACON INC.
XX
PI Anastasia K, Angela R, Devin L, William M, Stephen S;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-420527/39.
XX
PT Selecting siRNA by selecting an siRNA molecule of 19-25 nucleoside bases
PT by selecting a target gene and measuring the functionality of the
PT nucleotide sequences that are complementary to a stretch of nucleotides
PT of the target sequence.

PS Example 12; SEQ ID NO 520; 199pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel method for selecting siRNA (short
XX interfering RNA) comprising selecting an siRNA molecule of 19-25
XX nucleoside bases by selecting a target gene and measuring the
XX functionality of sequences of 19-25 nucleotides in length that are
XX substantially complementary to a stretch of nucleotides of the target
XX sequence, where the functionality is dependent upon non-target specific
XX criteria. Also claimed are methods for gene-silencing, developing an
XX siRNA algorithm for selecting siRNA, selecting an siRNA with improved
XX functionality, selecting hyperfunctional siRNA, an siRNA molecule
XX effective at silencing Bcl-2, and a kit for gene silencing comprising the

CC siRNA. The siRNA molecule comprises a sequence substantially similar to a
CC sequence consisting of GGAGAGUAGUGAUGAUA; GAAGUACUCCAUUUAAG;
CC GUACGACACCGGAGAU; AGAUGAGUAGUAUAU; UGAAGACUCUGUCAGUU;
CC CAUGGCGCUCUGUUGA; UGCGCCUCUGUUGAUU; GAGUAGUGAUGAUGAUA;
CC GGAGUAGUGAUGAUA; and GAAGACUCUGUCAGUU. The siRNA molecule
CC comprises a sense strand and an anti-sense strand. The siRNA molecule
CC comprises a hairpin. The siRNA molecule comprises between 18 and 30 base
CC pairs. The kit comprises at least two siRNA, comprising a first optimised
CC siRNA and a second optimised siRNA. The method is useful in selecting
CC siRNA for generating a gene silencing reagent. The present sequence is
CC used in the exemplification of the invention. The sequence is shown in
CC the specification as DNA, but described as siRNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2992 AAACGAGCTGCCATCTTA 3010
DB 1 AAACGAGCTGCCATCTTA 19
XX
RESULT 193
ADQ60815
ID ADQ60815 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADQ60815;
XX
DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Anti-INO5D siRNA related DNA sequence SEQ ID NO:517.
XX
KM ss: siRNA; gene silencing; Bcl-2; optimised; short interfering RNA;
XX RNA interference.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004045543-A2.
XX
PD 03-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 14-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US036787.
XX
PR 14-NOV-2002; 2002US-0426137P.
XX
PR 10-SEP-2003; 2003US-0502050P.
XX
PA (DHAR-) DHARMACON INC.
XX
PI Anaesthesia K, Angela R, Devin L, William M, Stephen S;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-420527/39.
XX
PT Selecting siRNA by selecting an siRNA molecule of 19-25 nucleoside bases
XX by selecting a target gene and measuring the functionality of the
XX nucleotide sequences that are complementary to a stretch of nucleotides
XX of the target sequence.
XX
PS Example 12; SEQ ID NO 517; 199pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method for selecting siRNA (short
CC interfering RNA) comprising selecting an siRNA molecule of 19-25
CC nucleoside bases by selecting a target gene and measuring the
CC functionality of sequences of 19-25 nucleotides in length that are
CC substantially complementary to a stretch of nucleotides of the target
CC sequence, where the functionality is dependent upon non-target specific
CC criteria. Also claimed are methods for gene-silencing, developing an
CC siRNA algorithm for selecting siRNA, selecting an siRNA with improved
CC functionality, selecting hyperfunctional siRNA, an siRNA molecule
CC effective at silencing Bcl-2, and a kit for gene silencing comprising the
CC siRNA. The siRNA molecule comprises a sequence substantially similar to a
CC sequence consisting of GGAGAGUAGUGAUGAUA; GAAGUACUCCAUUUAAG;

CC GUACGACACCGGAGAU; AGAUGAGUAGUAUAU; UGAAGACUCUGUCAGUU;
CC CAUGGCGCUCUGUUGA; UGCGCCUCUGUUGAUU; GAGUAGUGAUGAUGAUA;
CC GGAGUAGUGAUGAUA; and GAAGACUCUGUCAGUU. The siRNA molecule
CC comprises a sense strand and an anti-sense strand. The siRNA molecule
CC comprises a hairpin. The siRNA molecule comprises between 18 and 30 base
CC pairs. The kit comprises at least two siRNA, comprising a first optimised
CC siRNA and a second optimised siRNA. The method is useful in selecting
CC siRNA for generating a gene silencing reagent. The present sequence is
CC used in the exemplification of the invention. The sequence is shown in
CC the specification as DNA, but described as siRNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 652 GGAATTGCGTTTACACTTA 670
DB 1 GGAATTGCGTTTACACTTA 19
XX
RESULT 194
ADQ60816
ID ADQ60816 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADQ60816;
XX
DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Anti-INO5D siRNA related DNA sequence SEQ ID NO:518.
XX
KM ss: siRNA; gene silencing; Bcl-2; optimised; short interfering RNA;
XX RNA interference.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004045543-A2.
XX
PD 03-JUN-2004.
XX
PF 14-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US036787.
XX
PR 14-NOV-2002; 2002US-0426137P.
XX
PR 10-SEP-2003; 2003US-0502050P.
XX
PA (DHAR-) DHARMACON INC.
XX
PI Anaesthesia K, Angela R, Devin L, William M, Stephen S;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-420527/39.
XX
PT Selecting siRNA by selecting an siRNA molecule of 19-25 nucleoside bases
XX by selecting a target gene and measuring the functionality of the
XX nucleotide sequences that are complementary to a stretch of nucleotides
XX of the target sequence.
XX
PS Example 12; SEQ ID NO 518; 199pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method for selecting siRNA (short
CC interfering RNA) comprising selecting an siRNA molecule of 19-25
CC nucleoside bases by selecting a target gene and measuring the
CC functionality of sequences of 19-25 nucleotides in length that are
CC substantially complementary to a stretch of nucleotides of the target
CC sequence, where the functionality is dependent upon non-target specific
CC criteria. Also claimed are methods for gene-silencing, developing an
CC siRNA algorithm for selecting siRNA, selecting an siRNA with improved
CC functionality, selecting hyperfunctional siRNA, an siRNA molecule
CC effective at silencing Bcl-2, and a kit for gene silencing comprising the
CC siRNA. The siRNA molecule comprises a sequence substantially similar to a
CC sequence consisting of GGAGAGUAGUGAUGAUA; GAAGUACUCCAUUUAAG;
CC GUACGACACCGGAGAU; AGAUGAGUAGUAUAU; UGAAGACUCUGUCAGUU;
CC CAUGGCGCUCUGUUGA; UGCGCCUCUGUUGAUU; GAGUAGUGAUGAUGAUA;

CC GGAGUAGUAGUAGUAGUAC; and GAAGACUCUCUCACAGUUG. The siRNA molecule
CC comprises a sense strand and an anti-sense strand. The siRNA molecule
CC comprises a hairpin. The siRNA molecule comprises between 18 and 30 base
CC pairs. The kit comprises at least two siRNA, comprising a first optimised
CC siRNA and a second optimised siRNA. The method is useful in selecting
CC siRNA for generating a gene silencing reagent. The present sequence is
CC used in the exemplification of the invention. The sequence is shown in
CC the specification as DNA, but described as siRNA.

XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 1.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1477 GGAACCTGATCATTTAGAA 1495
DB 1 GGAACCTGATCATTTAGAA 19

RESULT 195
AAT93833/c
ID AAT93833 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX
AC AAT93833;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 24-FEB-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Phosphodiester oligonucleotide 23 with cytotoxic activity.
XX
XX Phosphodiester; selective binding; cell viability; growth;
KM tumoural cell line; cytotoxic activity; tumour cell; lymphoma;
KM lymphoblastic tumour; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..27
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "phosphodiester oligonucleotide"
XX
PN MO9720924-A1.
XX
PD 12-JUN-1997.
XX
PF 04-DEC-1996; 96WO-EP005388.
XX
PR 04-DEC-1995; 95IT-MI002539.
XX
PA (SAIC-) SAICOM SRL.
XX
PI Scagglante B, Quadrifoglio F;
XX
PI WPI; 1997-319771/29.
XX
DR New phosphodiesteric oligonucleotide(s) - which exert a specific and
PT selective cytotoxic effect on tumour cells, for treating both solid and
PT liquid tumours.
XX
XX Example 4; Page 11; 38pp; English.
XX
PS Novel phosphodiesteric oligonucleotides AAT93830-33 are based on the
CC generic formula, in the 3'-5' or 5'-3' direction: (Gata')a''-(Gbtb')b''-
CC (Gctc')c''-(Gdtd')d''-(Gefe')e''-(Gftr')f''-(G-gtg')g''-N', where: N and
CC N' = T or G, equal or different from each other; x = 0-8, equal or
CC different from each other; a, b, c, d, e, f, and g = 0-10, equal or
CC different from each other; a', b', c', d', e', f', and g' = 0-30, equal
CC or different from each other; a'', b'', c'', d'', e'', f'', and g'' = 1-
CC 16, equal or different from each other; The oligonucleotides (see also
CC AAT93811-27) are believed to selectively bind and sequester some proteins
CC which are essential to the viability and growth of tumoural cell lines.
CC They have specific and selective cytotoxic activity against tumour cells,

CC and can be used for treating tumours of the liquid type, in particular of
CC lymphoblastic origin, and of the solid type, in particular lymphomas.
CC These oligonucleotides were created to determine the relevance of the
CC repeating unit (Gtn) for cytotoxic activity. The results for
CC oligonucleotides AAT93830-33 show that oligonucleotides having (CT)³,
CC (AT)³, and (GC)³ repeating units cannot significantly alter the cellular
CC growth, while the oligonucleotide containing the (Gn) repeating unit is
CC only poorly toxic at high concentrations. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PR field.)

XX
SQ Sequence 27 BP; 20 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 81.5%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 273 TCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 299
DB 27 TCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 1

RESULT 196
AAT93830
ID AAT93830 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX
AC AAT93830;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 24-FEB-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Phosphodiester oligonucleotide 20 with cytotoxic activity.
XX
XX Phosphodiester; selective binding; cell viability; growth;
KM tumoural cell line; cytotoxic activity; tumour cell; lymphoma;
KM lymphoblastic tumour; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..27
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "phosphodiester oligonucleotide"
XX
PN MO9720924-A1.
XX
PD 12-JUN-1997.
XX
PF 04-DEC-1996; 96WO-EP005388.
XX
PR 04-DEC-1995; 95IT-MI002539.
XX
PA (SAIC-) SAICOM SRL.
XX
PI Scagglante B, Quadrifoglio F;
XX
PI WPI; 1997-319771/29.
XX
DR New phosphodiesteric oligonucleotide(s) - which exert a specific and
PT selective cytotoxic effect on tumour cells, for treating both solid and
PT liquid tumours.
XX
XX Example 4; Page 11; 38pp; English.
XX
PS Novel phosphodiesteric oligonucleotides AAT93830-33 are based on the
CC generic formula, in the 3'-5' or 5'-3' direction: (Gata')a''-(Gbtb')b''-
CC (Gctc')c''-(Gdtd')d''-(Gefe')e''-(Gftr')f''-(G-gtg')g''-N', where: N and
CC N' = T or G, equal or different from each other; x = 0-8, equal or
CC different from each other; a, b, c, d, e, f, and g = 0-10, equal or
CC different from each other; a', b', c', d', e', f', and g' = 0-30, equal
CC or different from each other; a'', b'', c'', d'', e'', f'', and g'' = 1-
CC 16, equal or different from each other; The oligonucleotides (see also
CC AAT93811-27) are believed to selectively bind and sequester some proteins
CC which are essential to the viability and growth of tumoural cell lines.

CC They have specific and selective cytotoxic activity against tumour cells,
CC and can be used for treating tumours of the liquid type, in particular of
CC lymphoblastic origin, and of the solid type, in particular lymphomas.
CC These oligonucleotides were created to determine the relevance of the
CC repeating unit (Gm) for cytotoxic activity. The results for
CC oligonucleotides AAT93830-33 show that oligonucleotides having (CT)¹,
CC (AT)², and (GC) repeating units cannot significantly alter the cellular
CC growth, while the oligonucleotide containing the (Ga) repeating unit is
CC only poorly toxic at high concentrations. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PR field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 27 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 20 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 81.5%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 273 TCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 299
DB 1 TCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCTTCT 27
RESULT 197
AAAS2137
ID AAAS2137 standard; DNA; 28 BP.
XX
AC AAAS2137;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE NEO257 primer for pBAB1 plasmid amplification.
XX
KM BTU1, beta-tubulin; protein expression system; negative selection;
KM Pacitaxel sensitivity; cell surface; antigen; protozoa; ciliate;
KM live vaccine; Ichthyophthirius multifiliis; immobilization-antigen;
KM 1-antigen; freshwater; fish; protozoacide; neol; resistance; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200046381-A1.
XX
PD 10-AUG-2000.
XX
PF 04-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US002966.
XX
PR 04-FEB-1999; 99US-0118634P.
XX 02-MAR-1999; 99US-012372P.
XX 17-MAR-1999; 99US-0124905P.
XX 27-APR-1999; 99US-0131121P.
XX
PA (UYGE-) UNIV GEORGIA RES FOUND INC.
PA (GAER/) GAERTIG J.
PA (DICK/) DICKERSON H W.
PA (CLAR/) CLARK T G.
XX
PI Gaertig J, Dickerson HW, Clark TG;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-514962/46.
XX
PT Recombinant expression systems for expressing heterologous nucleic acids
XX and producing recombinant protein, comprises nonpathogenic protozoa such
XX as Tetrahymena resistant to pacitaxel.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 33; 83pp; English.
XX
CC The Tetrahymena thermophila beta-tubulin BTU1 gene was used to construct
CC pBAB1, in which the entire coding sequence was replaced with the neomycin
CC resistance gene, neol. pBAB1 was then used to construct another
CC derivative in which the neo coding region was replaced with the entire
CC coding sequence of the Ichthyophthirius i-antigen pre-protein. The
CC primers NEO257 and BTU3 (see AAAS2138) were used to amplify the pBAB1
CC plasmid non-coding sequences of BTU1, an N-terminal half of the neol gene
CC coding region and the vector sequence. Cells carrying a Btu1-1K350M

CC allele can be transformed to pacitaxel resistance by gene replacement of
CC Btu1-1K350M with a wild-type BTU1 gene fragment, eliminating the need to
CC incorporate a means for positive selection. Heterologous nucleic acids
CC (especially encoding antigenic polypeptides) can be inserted into a BTU
CC gene for successful cell-surface expression that is maintained by way of
CC negative selection. Preferred expression vectors disrupt the Btu1-1K350M
CC gene by homologous recombination-mediated insertion of a heterologous
CC nucleic acid, thereby restoring resistance to pacitaxel in the resulting
CC transgenic host. Transgenic ciliated protozoa are useful as live vaccines
CC for stimulating an immune response in a vertebrate. The transgenic
CC protozoan host cells are also useful for producing polyclonal antibodies
CC (claimed). In particular, Tetrahymena expressing Ichthyophthirius
CC multifiliis immobilization-antigen (1-antigen) protein on their surface
CC are effective vehicles for vaccination of freshwater fish against
CC infection by I. multifiliis
XX
SQ Sequence 28 BP; 6 A; 11 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 28;
Best Local Similarity 81.5%; Pred. No. 3.6e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4689 AGCGTGTCTGTCACGCTTCACTGACA 4715
DB 1 AGCCAGTCCCTTCGCCGCTTCACTGACA 27
RESULT 198
AAVS5941/C
ID AAVS5941 standard; DNA; 29 BP.
XX
AC AAVS5941;
XX
DT 03-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HDGF DNA amplifying primer.
XX
KM Nucleus-transfer signal peptide; HDGF-NIS; HDGF protein; mouse;
KM liver cancer cell-derived growth factor; nuclear transfer; human;
KM PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP10234369-A.
XX
PD 08-SEP-1998.
XX
PF 25-FEB-1997; 97JP-00040824.
XX
PR 25-FEB-1997; 97JP-00040824.
XX
PA (SEKI) SEKISUI CHEM IND CO LTD.
XX
DR WPI; 1998-535025/46.
XX
PT New nucleus-transfer signal introducing human liver cancer cell-derived
XX growth factor to nucleus - and new recombinant DNA, mutant and
XX transformed E. Coli and animal cells.
XX
PS Example; Page 11; 22pp; Japanese.
XX
CC Sequences shown in AAVS5934 to AAVS5951 represent PCR primers used in the
CC course of the invention. The invention provides nucleus-transfer signal
CC peptides (hHDGF-NIS1, hHDGF-NIS2) of human liver cancer cell-derived
CC growth factor (hHDGF) and nucleus-transfer signal peptides (mHDGF-NIS1,
CC mHDGF-NIS2) of mouse liver cancer cell-derived growth factor (mHDGF).
CC HDGF facilitates nuclear transfer. A recombinant DNA molecule in which
CC any of DNA base sequences encoding the peptides is recombined to a
CC vector, can be used to transform E. coli or other animal host cells
XX
SQ Sequence 29 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 13 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 81.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4343 CCCAGTGCCTCGTTGAGGCGCCATT 4369
DB 27 CCACAGCCCTCGCTGAAGGCGCCATT 1

RESULT 199
AAV57591/c
ID AAV57591 standard; DNA; 29 BP.

XX AAV57591;

DT 03-DEC-1998 (first entry)

DE HET-A cDNA amplifying primer.

KM Nuclear transfer signal peptide; HET-A-NLS1; HET-A protein; mouse;

KM human liver cancer cell-derived growth factor; nuclear transfer;

XX PCR primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX Mus sp.

PN JPI0234367-A.

PD 08-SEP-1998.

PF 25-FEB-1997; 97JP-00040822.

PR 25-FEB-1997; 97JP-00040822.

PA (SEKI) SEKISUI CHEM IND CO LTD.

XX WPI; 1998-535023/46.

XX New nuclear-transfer signal peptide - has local homology to human liver

PT cancer cell-derived growth factor.

XX Example; Page 9; 13pp; Japanese.

CC Sequences shown in AAV57583 to AAV57593 represent PCR primers used in the

CC course of the invention. The specification provides nuclear transfer

CC signal peptides, HET-A-NLS1 and HET-A-NLS2 of the HET-A protein, which is

CC locally homologous to human liver cancer cell-derived growth factor. HET-

CC A facilitates nuclear transfer. E. coli or an animal cell can be

CC transformed with the encoding DNA molecule for the recombinant production

CC of the protein

CC Sequence 29 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 13 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.4%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 29;

DB Best Local Similarity 81.5%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 22; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4343 CCCAGTGCCTCGTTGAGGCGCCATT 4369

DB 27 CCACAGCCCTCGCTGAAGGCGCCATT 1

RESULT 200

AAV91436

ID AAV91436 standard; RNA; 29 BP.

XX AAV91436;

XX 18-FEB-1999 (first entry)

DE Human C-raf hammerhead ribozyme nucleotide position 128.

XX Human; C-raf; A-raf; B-raf; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;

KM

KM target; substrate; catalyst; modulation; expression; Raf gene; delivery;

KM screening; identification; synthesis; deprotection; purification; cancer;

KM inflammation; psoriasis; non-hepatic acites; infection; genetic drift;

KM restenosis; rheumatoid arthritis; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX W09850530-A2.

XX 12-NOV-1998.

XX 05-MAY-1998; 98MO-US009249.

XX 09-MAY-1997; 97US-0046059P.

XX 09-JUN-1997; 97US-0049002P.

XX 03-JUL-1997; 97US-0051718P.

XX 22-AUG-1997; 97US-0056808P.

XX 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061321P.

XX 02-OCT-1997; 97US-0061324P.

XX 05-NOV-1997; 97US-0064866P.

XX 19-DEC-1997; 97US-0068212P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Jarvis T, Matulic-Adamic J, Reynolds M, Kisich K, Bellon L,

XX Parry T, Beigelman L, Meswigen JA, Karpelsky A, Burgin A;

XX Thompson J, Workman CT, Beaudry A, Sweedler D,

XX WPI; 1999-009494/01.

XX Identifying new catalytic nucleic acid that modulates selected processes

PT - especially ribozymes that cleave Raf RNA for treating cancer,

PT restenosis, and also new ribozymes and modified nucleoside triphosphates

PT used as antiviral agents and synchons.

XX Claim 151; Page 146; 25pp; English.

CC A method has been developed for the identification of a nucleic acid

CC capable of modulating a process in a biological system. The method

CC comprises: (a) introducing into the system a random library of nucleic

CC acid catalysts (NAC) having a substrate binding domain (SBD), comprising

CC a random sequence, and a catalytic domain (CD); and (b) identifying NAC

CC in systems where modulation has occurred and/or determining the sequence

CC of at least part of the SBDs in such systems. Nucleic acid molecules with

CC endonuclease activity and catalytic activity, from the present invention,

CC are used to modulate gene expression in plant and mammalian cells and to

CC cleave target nucleic acid, particularly for treating systemic diseases

CC caused by specific RNA, e.g. cancer, inflammation, psoriasis, non-hepatic

CC acites and infection. They may also be used to detect genetic drift and

CC mutations in diseased cells and to determine c-raf RNA. Specifically NACs

CC with RNA-cleaving activity that modulate expression of the Raf gene, are

CC used to treat cancer, restenosis, psoriasis or rheumatoid arthritis, or

CC generally any condition associated with the level of c-raf. Introduction

CC of sugar/phosphate modifications increases stability against nuclease and

CC activity. AAV90922 to AAV93877 represent NACs that can be used in the

CC method, specifically for modulating the expression of a Raf gene

XX Sequence 29 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 7 G; 0 T; 7 U; 1 Other;

QY Query Match 0.4%; Score 19; DB 1; Length 29;

DB Best Local Similarity 64.3%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 4; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4362 GCGCCATTCTGAAGAAGAACTGCAGC 4389

DB 1 GCTCCAUUCUGAUGAGNCGAUAUGCAGC 28

RESULT 201

ABV92434/c

ID ABV92434 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX

AC ABV92434;
XX
DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 3147.
XX
KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
XX gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
PN EPI239051-A2.
XX
PD 11-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX
PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 3147; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (SI, ABB8399), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 18.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

ABV92435/C
ID ABV92435 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABV92435;
XX
DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 3148.
XX
KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
XX gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
PN EPI239051-A2.
XX
PD 11-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX
PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 3148; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (SI, ABB8399), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.4%; Score 18.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 203
ABV92436/c
ID ABV92436 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX ABEV92436;
XX
XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 3149.
XX
XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KM Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KM gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX EPI239051-A2.
PN
XX 11-SEP-2002.
PD
XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
PF
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA
XX Shannon M;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-664061/74.
DR
XX
XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 3149; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (SI, AB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as a
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Berwert by the European Patent Office
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.4%; Score 18.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

814 TGGCGCTGAGAGAGACAC 835
Db 22 TGCCTCTGAGAGAGAGACAC 1
RESULT 204
ABV92433/c
ID ABV92433 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX ABEV92433;
XX
XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 3146.
XX
XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KM Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KM gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX EPI239051-A2.
PN
XX 11-SEP-2002.
PD
XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
PF
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA
XX Shannon M;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-664061/74.
DR
XX
XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 3146; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (SI, AB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as a
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Berwert by the European Patent Office
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.4%; Score 18.8; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 3.2e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 814 TGCCGCTGAGAGAGACAC 835
DB 25 TGCTCTGAGAGAGACAC 4

RESULT 205

AAZ31587
ID AAZ31587 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

AC AAZ31587;

DT 27-AUG-2003 (revised)

DT 13-JUN-2000 (first entry)

DE T7 PCR primer.

KM PCR primer; T7; primer production; gene amplification; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Enterobacteria phage T7.

PN JPI1266867-A.

PD 05-OCT-1999.

PF 24-MAR-1998; 98JP-00075579.

PR 24-MAR-1998; 98JP-00075579.

PA (CHUG-) CHUGAI SHINDAN KAGAKU KK.

DR WPI; 1999-613774/53.

PT A process for preparation of a primers - used in gene amplification.

PS Example 3; Page 5; 10pp; Japanese.

CC This sequence represents a T7 PCR primer. The invention relates to a process for preparing a primer (such as this sequence) used for amplification of genes, by denaturation, particularly with alkaline or heat treatment and purification with an anion exchange column. The CC produced primers can be used for the effective and specific amplification of genes. (Updated on 27-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)

CC Sequence 26 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 2 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 18.8; DB 1; Length 26;

Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 276 CTCCTTCTCTCTCTCTCTG 297
DB 1 CTCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTAG 22

RESULT 206

ADL22976/C
ID ADL22976 standard; DNA; 27 BP.

AC ADL22976;

DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Murine chromosome 8 repeat PCR primer #1.

KM ss; primer; mouse; PCR; chromosome 8; nucleic acid detection;

KW species-specific.

OS Mus sp.

PN WO2004013606-A2.

PD 12-FEB-2004.

PF 01-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US024161.

PR 02-AUG-2002; 2002US-0400726P.

PR 01-AUG-2003; 2003US-00400726.

PA (STRA-) STRATATECH CORP.

PI Allen-Hoffmann L, Centanni JM;

DR WPI; 2004-191425/18.

PT Detecting species-specific nucleic acid by providing a first cell sample from first species and cell product from the first sample and exposing the sample to the first nucleic acid probes specific for nucleic acid from the second species.

PS Claim 10; Page 14; 39pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a method of detecting a species-specific nucleic acid, which comprises providing a sample comprising a first cell sample from a first species and a cell product derived from the first cell sample, where the sample has had previous exposure to second cells from a second species or a cell product derived from the second cells and CC first nucleic acid probes specific for nucleic acid derived from the second species, and exposing the sample to the first nucleic acid probes. The method is useful for detecting species-specific nucleic acid. The CC present sequence is a PCR primer useful in the method of the invention.

CC Sequence 27 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 10 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 18.8; DB 1; Length 27;

Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 3.7e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1220 ATTGACGACGAGCTCTCCCG 1241
DB 27 ATTGACGACGAGCTCTGCCG 6

RESULT 207

AAV16683/C
ID AAV16683 standard; DNA; 28 BP.

AC AAV16683;

DT 22-JUN-1998 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide tag, designated T24.

KM Oligonucleotide tag; encoded adapter sequence; sequence determination;

KW identification; mRNA; nucleotide sequence; ds.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO9746704-A1.

PD 11-DEC-1997.

PF 02-JUN-1997; 97WO-US009472.

PR 06-JUN-1996; 96US-00659453.

PR 12-AUG-1996; 96US-00689587.

PA (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.

PI Albrecht G, Brenner S, Lloyd DH, Dubridge RB, Pallas MC;

DR WPI; 1998-042210/04.

PT Nucleic acid sequence analysis based on ligation of adaptors to ends of
XX target polynucleotide(s) - useful for identifying populations of mRNA.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 9, 82pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide tag, designated T24.
CC The tag is part of an encoded adaptor sequence. The specification
CC describes a method of determining the nucleotide sequence at an end of a
CC polynucleotide. The method comprises ligating one or more encoded
CC adaptors to an end of the polynucleotide, each encoded adaptor having an
CC oligonucleotide tag selected from a minimally cross-hybridizing set of
CC oligonucleotides and a protruding strand complementary to a portion of a
CC strand of the polynucleotide. Nucleotides in each portion of the
CC polynucleotide strand are identified by a specifically hybridizing a tag
CC complement to each oligonucleotide tag. A method of determining the
CC nucleotide sequences of multiple polynucleotides, and a method of
CC identifying a population of mRNA molecules is also described in the
CC specification. The methods are used to determine the nucleotide sequences
CC at the end of a polynucleotide and to identify populations of mRNA
CC molecules
XX
SQ Sequence 28 BP; 11 A; 1 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 18.8; DB 1; Length 28;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 276 CTCTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTG 297
DB 28 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTAG 7
RESULT 208
AAV65965/C
ID AAV65965 standard; DNA; 28 BP.
XX
AC AAV65965;
XX
DT 16-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide tag T24.
XX
KM Oligonucleotide tag T24; analysis; terminal nucleotide;
KM specific ligation; adaptor; ds.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9846621-A1.
XX
PD 22-OCT-1998.
XX
PF 14-APR-1998; 98WO-US007592.
XX
PR 15-APR-1997; 97US-00842608.
XX
PA (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
PI Dubridge RB, Albrecht G, Brenner S, Gryaznov SM, Mccurdy SN;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-568667/48.
XX
PT Determining DNA sequences using adaptor-based analysis - avoids self-
PT ligation of target polynucleotides that have complementary ends.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 16, 67pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide tag designated T24. It
CC is used in the course of the invention. The specification describes a new
CC method for determining a nucleotide sequence of a target polynucleotide.
CC The method comprises providing a double stranded target polynucleotide,
CC with one strand terminating in a 5'-hydroxyl group and the second strand
CC terminating at the same end in a 3'-phosphate group, and a double
CC stranded polynucleotide adaptor, with one strand terminating in a 3'-

CC hydroxyl blocking group, and the second terminating at the same end in a
CC 5'-phosphate group. The target polynucleotide end is ligated to the
CC adaptor end, so that the second strands of each join to form a singly
CC ligated target-adaptor adduct. The 3'-hydroxyl blocking group in the
CC adduct is converted to a 3'-hydroxyl group, and the 5'-hydroxyl group to
CC a 5'-phosphate group, either simultaneously or sequentially. The other
CC strands of target and adaptor polynucleotides are ligated, to form a
CC doubly ligated target-adaptor adduct, and at least 1 nucleotide in the
CC target polynucleotide is identified. The method may be used to analyse
CC terminal nucleotides of polynucleotides by specific ligation of specific
CC adaptors, which has specific applications in understanding the genetic
CC base of disease
XX
SQ Sequence 28 BP; 11 A; 1 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.4%; Score 18.8; DB 1; Length 28;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 276 CTCTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTG 297
DB 28 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTAG 7
RESULT 209
AAZ92121/C
ID AAZ92121 standard; DNA; 28 BP.
XX
AC AAZ92121;
XX
DT 19-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide tag used in a base-by-base sequencing method.
XX
KM DNA fingerprinting; sequence comparison; base-by-base sequencing method;
KM tag; ds.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6013445-A.
XX
PD 11-JAN-2000.
XX
PF 07-OCT-1997; 97US-00946138.
XX
PR 06-JUN-1996; 96US-00659453.
XX
PR 12-AUG-1996; 96US-00689587.
XX
PR 23-MAY-1997; 97US-00862610.
XX
PA (LYNX-) LYNX THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
PI Albrecht G, Dubridge RB, Lloyd DH, Pallas MC, Brenner S;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-170257/15.
XX
PT Base-by-base sequencing of nucleic acids, useful e.g. for fingerprinting,
PT by ligating encoded adaptors to target sequence and identifying the
PT adaptor from binding to tag complement.
XX
PS Disclosure; Col 8, 41pp; English.
XX
CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide tag used in the method of the
CC invention. The invention relates to a method for sequencing a nucleic
CC acid sequence in which at least one double-stranded DNA encoded adaptor,
CC containing an oligonucleotide tag and a protruding strand complementary
CC to a portion of a strand of the nucleic acid sequence, is ligated to the
CC end of the nucleic acid sequence. This method of base-by-base sequencing
CC is suitable for automation, does not require repetitive processing cycles
CC involving many enzymes, and can be applied to parallel sequencing of many
CC nucleotide sequence fragments in a single reaction vessel. The method can
CC be used for DNA fingerprinting or sequence comparisons
XX
SQ Sequence 28 BP; 11 A; 1 C; 12 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 18.8; DB 1; Length 28;
Best Local Similarity 90.9%; Pred. No. 3.9e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 276 CTTCTTCTCTCTCTCTCTG 297
DB 28 CTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTAG 7

RESULT 210

ABN12702
ID ABN12702 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
AC ABN12702;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DT
DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:12694.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
PD
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
PF
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268660P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
PI
XX
XX MPI; 2002-179446/23.
DR
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12694; 214pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognize hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1

CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the amplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX

SO Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 18.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 84.0%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1663 GCCAGCTCTGCGAGCATGAGAA 1687
DB 1 GCCAGCTTGCAGCAGCTGAAACA 25

RESULT 211

ABK50765
ID ABK50765 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
AC ABK50765;
XX
XX 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
DT
DE PCR primer #5, used for amplification of pear plant microsatellite DNA.
XX
XX Pear plant; microsatellite DNA; DNA marker; species discrimination;
KM grade discrimination; species selection; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JP2002034562-A.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2002.
PD
XX
XX 21-JUL-2000; 2000JP-00220340.
PF
XX
XX 21-JUL-2000; 2000JP-00220340.
PR
XX
XX 21-JUL-2000; 2000JP-00220340.
PR
XX
XX (DOKU-) DOKURITSU GYOSEI HOJIN NOGYO SEIBUTSU SH.
PA
XX
XX MPI; 2002-366818/40.
DR
XX
XX Microsatellite DNA of Pyrus, useful as DNA marker for discriminating
PT species and grades.
XX
XX Example 29; Page 27; 28pp; Japanese.
PS
XX

CC The present invention relates to a new microsatellite DNA comprising a
CC fully defined sequence of 389 base pairs as given in the specification.
CC The microsatellite DNA can be used as a DNA marker effective for
CC discriminating the species and grades, selecting useful species and
CC isolating useful genes. The present nucleic acid sequence represents one
CC of a collection (ABK50761-ABK50766) of PCR primers used in the methods of
CC the invention for amplification of pear plant microsatellite DNA
XX

SO Sequence 27 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 7 Other;

Query Match 0.4%; Score 18.6; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 4e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 19; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 269 CCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 289
DB 7 VCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 27

RESULT 212

ADP31996/c
ID ADF31996 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADF31996;
XX
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide #3 of the invention.
XX
KM dendritic cell; CD34; Cytostatic; Antimicrobial; Protozoacide;
XX
KM cancerous disease; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003100040-A1.
XX
PD 04-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 27-MAY-2003; 2003WO-EP005567.
XX
PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011828.
XX
PA (MERCK) MERCK PATENT GMBH.
XX
PI Ramirez-Pineda R, Moll H;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-035142/03.
XX
PT New non-naturally occurring dendritic cell (DC) comprising a specific
PT disease related antigen and a CpG molecule, useful for preparing a
PT composition for preventing or treating infectious and cancerous diseases.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 3; 34pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a non-naturally occurring dendritic cell
CC (DC), having specific antigen presentation properties in an individual
CC comprising a specific disease related antigen and a CpG molecule, and
CC derived from CD34 + bone marrow precursor cells or peripheral blood
CC monocyte preparations. The dendritic cell (DC) has specific antigen-
CC presenting properties and is useful for preparing a composition for
CC preventing or treating infectious and cancerous diseases. The present
CC sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 0 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4414 ATAAATATAATATTAATAT 4433
DB 20 ATAAATATAATATTAATAT 1
XX
RESULT 213
ADJ61323
ID ADJ61323 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ61323;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to IL5R-X61176 #15.
XX
KM interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KM ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004011613-A2.
XX

XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPICGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
PI Shahbuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
PT disease e.g., asthma.
XX
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2179; 85pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy/ies, asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 271 TCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTC 290
DB 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 20
XX
RESULT 214
ADJ61324
ID ADJ61324 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ61324;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to IL5R-X61176 #16.
XX
KM interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KM ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004011613-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX

PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
 XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT Initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
 PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
 PT disease e.g., asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2180; 85bp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
 CC Initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
 CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
 CC Interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
 CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
 CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
 CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
 CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
 CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
 CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
 CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
 CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
 CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
 CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 CC
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 271 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 290
 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 20

RESULT 215
 ADJ61325
 ID ADJ61325 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADJ61325;
 XX
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide associated to IL5R-X61176 #17.
 XX
 KW Interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
 KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
 KW cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
 KW pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
 KW SB.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2004011613-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-FEB-2004.
 XX
 PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
 XX
 PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
 XX
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;

PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT Initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
 PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
 PT disease e.g., asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2181; 85bp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
 CC Initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
 CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
 CC Interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
 CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
 CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
 CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
 CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
 CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
 CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
 CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
 CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
 CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
 CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
 CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 CC
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 271 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 290
 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 20

RESULT 216
 ADK61702
 ID ADK61702 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADK61702;
 XX
 DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Base containing SSR sequence #6.
 XX
 KW rice variety; amplification genetic marker; ds.
 XX
 OS Oryza sp.
 XX
 PN JP2003319782-A.
 XX
 PD 11-NOV-2003.
 XX
 PF 02-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00130645.
 XX
 PR 02-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00130645.
 XX
 PA (HOKU-) HOKUREN NOGYO KYODO KUMIAI.
 PA (HOKK-) HOKKAIDO GREEN BIO KENKYUSHO KK.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-003560/01.
 XX
 PT Identifying rice variety using base sequence containing SSR sequence and
 PT amplifying genetic marker.
 XX
 PS Claim 22; SEQ ID NO 6; 30bp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to identifying a rice variety as
 CC amplification genetic marker and identifying whether test rice variety is

CC any one of the 32 rice varieties e.g., Kasalath, breath which came or
 CC Hymanasari, Itailca Livorno, Dungan Shali, Arroz Da Terra, Fany, USSR22,
 CC Nihbare. The method is useful for identifying rice variety and
 CC identifies excellent rice variety. The present sequence represents a base
 CC - containing SSR sequence of the invention.

CC Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC 271 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 290

Db 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 20

RESULT 217

ADO46716

ID ADO46716 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADO46716;

XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Human oligonucleotide #2082.

DE Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;

KM CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;

KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;

KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosis; adenosis A receptor;

KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;

KM allergy; inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;

KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;

KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;

KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2004049022-A1.

XX 11-MAR-2004.

XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.

PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.

PA (TANG/) TANG L.

PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.

PA (MILL/) MILLER S.

PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.

PA (LUHH/) LU H.

PA (CONG/) CONG H.

XX NYce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;

PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;

XX WPI; 2004-293804/27.

XX Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.

PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,

PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.

PT asthma.

XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2182; 174pp; English.

PS The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation

CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region

CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target

CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)

CC -5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosis and/or levels of adenosis A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

CC 271 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 290

Db 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 20

RESULT 218

ADO46715

ID ADO46715 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADO46715;

XX 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX Human oligonucleotide #2081.

DE Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;

KM CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;

KM tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;

KM lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosis; adenosis A receptor;

KM asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;

KM airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;

KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;

KM acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;

KM lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2004049022-A1.

XX 11-MAR-2004.

XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.

PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.

PA (TANG/) TANG L.

PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.

PA (MILL/) MILLER S.

PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.

PA (LUHH/) LU H.

PA (CONG/) CONG H.

XX NYce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;

PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;

PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 XX WPI, 2004-293804/27.
 DR
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCRI,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2181; 174pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCRI, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCRI, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 271 TCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTC 290
 Db 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 20
 ID ADO46713 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ADO46713;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 DE Human oligonucleotide #2079.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KW CCRI, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 KW tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;
 KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;
 KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 PN US2004049022-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-MAR-2004.
 XX

PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 XX
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 PI NYCE JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR WPI, 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCRI,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2179; 174pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)
 CC -5 receptor, CCRI, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCRI, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 2.6e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 271 TCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTC 290
 Db 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 20
 ID ADO46714 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ADO46714;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 DE Human oligonucleotide #2080.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;
 KW

CC CCR1, CCR3, Boexxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a;
 KW tryptase b; PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, PDE4 D; respiratory disease;
 KW lung disease, hyper-responsiveness; adenosine, adenosine A receptor;
 KW asthma, lung allergy; inflammation, inflammatory disease;
 KW airway inflammation; allergy, impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, COPD, allergic rhinitis;
 KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN US2004049022-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-MAR-2004.
 XX
 PE 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 XX
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUHH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX
 PI NYCE JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 PT

Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2180; 174pp; English.

The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)-
 5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Boexxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CCR1, CCR3, Boexxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 invention.

Sequence 20 BP, 0 A, 10 C, 0 G, 10 T, 0 U, 0 Other;

Query Match	0.3%	Score 18.4;	DB 1;	Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	95.0%	Pred. No. 2.6e+02;		
Matches 19;	Conservative 0;	Mismatches 1;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;
0y	271 TCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTC	290		

1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 20

RESULT 221

ID AAT86583 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC AAT86583

DT 25-MAR-1998 (first entry)

Phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #2.

KM Phosphorochioate oligonucleotide; dimeric phosphoramidite synthesis;
KW thioester; DNA synthesis; antisense oligonucleotide; gene therapy; ss

OS Synthetic.

EH	Key	Location/Qualifiers
EH	Key	Location/Qualifiers

```

-
/*tag= a
/act= "phenomenalistic influence"

```

nucleotides (1 and 2, 3 and 4 etc.)"

PN WO9729116-A1
YY

PD 14-AUG-1997.
YY

PF 06-FEB-1997; 97WO-GB000327.
YY

PR 06-FEB-1996; 96GB-C
YYPA (CRUA-) CRUACHEM LTD.
XX

P1 reese CB, kao MV;
XX

WFL; 199/-415290/38.

PT dimeric synthon(s) - useful as anti:sense molecules for inhibiting gene

XX expression:

Page 20, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 2682, 2683, 2684, 2685, 2686, 2687, 2688, 2689, 2690, 2691, 2692, 2693, 2694, 2695, 2696, 2697, 2698, 2699, 2700, 2701, 2702, 2703, 2704, 2705, 2706, 2707, 2708, 2709, 2710, 2711, 2712, 2713, 2714, 2715, 2716, 2717, 2718, 2719, 2720, 2721, 2722, 2723, 2724, 2725, 2726, 2727, 2728, 2729, 2730, 2731, 2732, 2733, 2734, 2735, 2736, 2737, 2738, 2739, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2743, 2744, 2745, 2746, 2747, 2748, 2749, 2750, 2751, 2752, 2753, 2754, 2755, 2756, 2757, 2758, 2759, 2760, 2761, 2762, 2763, 2764, 2765, 2766, 2767, 2768, 27

CC was prepared by solid phase synthesis. The method comprises adding at

least one dimeric phosphonate synthon, optionally having a protected thioester group in its internucleotide link, during the synthesis cycle.

CC these novel aromatic phosphoramidate bionicams are used as anisotropic
CC molecules for inhibition of gene expression. The method gives increased

yeasts or the phosphotriesterase (since fewer cycles are needed) and facilitates separation of impurities (greater difference in

size compared with use of nonbiologic syringes.

sequence 21 BF; 1 A; 10 C; 0 G; 10 I; 0 O; 0 Ocner;

Query match	0.57 /	score 18.7 /	DB 1 /	length 21
Best Local Similarity	95.04%	Pred. NO.	2.8e+02;	

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2030	1	1	1	2030
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2032	1	1	1	2032
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2036	1	1	1	2036
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2038	1	1	1	2038
2039	1	1	1	2039
2040	1	1	1	2040
2041	1	1	1	2041
2042	1	1	1	2042
2043	1	1	1	2043
2044	1	1	1	2044

[illegible][illegible]

RESULT 222

ID ACA89736 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AC ACA89736;

DT 09-JUL-2003 (first entry)

XX Herbicide resistance polymorphic marker related primer #35.
DE
XX Polymorphic marker; herbicide resistance; herbicide susceptible plant;
KW herbicide resistant plant; Conyza canadensis; Lolium rigidum; goosegrass;
KW glyphosate; paraquat; sulfonyl urea moiety; PCR; primer; ss.
OS
XX Synthetic.
PN MO2003031937-A2.
XX
PD 17-APR-2003.
XX
PF 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032637.
XX
PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328750P.
XX
PA (MORP-) MORPHOTEK INC.
XX
PI Chao Q, Grasseo L, Nicolaides NC, Sasse PM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-430273/40.
DR
XX Identifying polymorphic markers of herbicide resistance in a plant, by
PT analyzing genomic DNA of herbicide resistant and susceptible plants, and
PT identifying difference that correlate with resistance or susceptibility.
XX
PS Example 6; Page 38; 168pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a method of identifying polymorphic markers of
CC herbicide resistance in a plant. The method involves: isolating genomic
CC DNA from an herbicide susceptible plant and an herbicide resistant plant
CC of the same species, performing genetic analysis and identifying
CC differences between their genomic DNA, identifying the difference that
CC correlate with herbicide resistance or susceptibility, thus identifying
CC polymorphic markers. The method is useful for identifying polymorphic
CC markers of herbicide resistance in a plant e.g. Conyza canadensis, Lolium
CC rigidum and goosegrass species, where the herbicides include glyphosate,
CC paraquat and sulfonyl urea moieties. This sequence represents a primer
CC associated with the identification of polymorphic markers of herbicide
CC resistance
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 2.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 271 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 290
DB 20 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 1
RESULT 223
ADP17876
ID ADP17876 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ADP17876;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Renal cell carcinoma differentially expressed gene probe #4281.
XX
KW ss; diagnosis; non-blood disease; solid tumor; gene expression;
KW peripheral blood mononuclear cell; renal cell carcinoma; prostate cancer;
KW head/neck cancer; differential expression; probe.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO2004048933-A2.
XX
PD 10-JUN-2004.
PF

PF 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037481.
XX
XX 21-NOV-2002; 2002US-0427982P.
PR 03-APR-2003; 2003US-0459782P.
XX
XX (AMRP) WYETH.
PA (TWIN/) TWINE N C.
PA (BURC/) BURCZYNSKI M E.
PA (TREP/) TREPICCHIO W L.
PA (DORN/) DORNER A.
PA (STOV/) STOVER J A.
PA (SLON/) SLONI D K.
XX
PI Twine NC, Burczynski ME, Trepicchio WL, Dorner A, Stover JA;
PI Sloni DK;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-460799/43.
XX
XX Diagnosing non-blood disease such as solid tumor, involves comparing
PT differential expression profile of specific genes in peripheral blood
PT sample of subject with reference expression profile of specific genes.
XX
PS Disclosure, SEQ ID NO 4612, 350pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relate to a method of diagnosing (M1) non-blood disease
CC such as solid tumor by providing peripheral blood sample of human having
CC non-blood disease, and comparing an expression profile of specific genes
CC in the peripheral blood sample to reference expression profile of the
CC genes, where each of the genes is differentially expressed in peripheral
CC blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) of patients having the disease as
CC compared to PBMCs of normal humans. The method is useful for diagnosing
CC non-blood disease such as solid tumor. The solid tumor is chosen from
CC renal cell carcinoma (RCC), prostate cancer and head/neck cancer. The
CC peripheral blood sample comprises enriched PBMCs. The peripheral blood
CC sample is a whole blood sample (claimed). (M1) is useful for identifying
CC genes that are differentially expressed in peripheral blood samples
CC isolated at different stages of progression, development or treatment of
CC RCC and/or other solid tumors. This sequence corresponds to a probe to
CC detect a gene that is differentially expressed and detected by the method
CC of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2782 AGAGTTTGTCAAGAGTCAG 2801
DB 5 AGAGTTTGTCAAGAGCCAG 24
RESULT 224
AAT03688
ID AAT03688 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX
AC AAT03688;
XX
DT 17-JUN-1996 (first entry)
XX
DE Triplex-affinity DNA capture method BamTC primer.
XX
KW Probe; purification method; triplex-affinity capture; triple helix;
KW specific binding pair; biotin; avidin; antigen; antibody; immobilization;
KW heterogeneous mix; S.cerevisiae; primer; PCR; amplification; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US5482836-A.
XX
PD 09-JAN-1996.
XX
PF 14-JAN-1993; 93US-00004552.

```
XX 14-JAN-1993; 93US-00004552.
PR (REGC ) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX
XX Smith CL, Cantor CR, Ito T;
XX
XX WPI; 1996-076888/08.
DR
XX Isolating particular double stranded DNA - by formation of a triple helix
PT and sepn. using a specific molecular recognition system and a solid
PT carrier.
XX
XX Example 1; Col 13; 20pp; English.
XX
XX The oligonucleotides AAT03687-9 are examples of probes used in a novel
CC DNA purification method designated triplex-affinity capture. The method
CC comprises binding an oligonucleotide probe to a double-stranded target
CC nucleic acid under conditions where a triple helix is formed. The probe
CC is attached directly or indirectly to the one half of a specific binding
CC pair e.g. biotin/avidin, antigen/antibody. The other half of the binding
CC pair is attached to an immobilising agent e.g. a bead. After formation of
CC the target-probe-binding pair-solid support complex, the target mol. can
CC be recovered by separating the complex from the medium and separating the
CC probe from the target nucleic acid. The method can be used to isolate
CC very large specific intact double strand DNA from a heterogeneous mix.
CC This primer was used to assay for transformants separated by the method
CC from a human chromosome 21 plasmid library in plasmid pTC45. The plasmid
CC contains a 45 bp simple T-C repeat which is able to form a triple helix
CC with a (T-C)-contg. probe e.g. AAT03689
XX
XX Sequence 27 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SO
Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 95.0%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 269 CCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 288
DB 8 CCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 27
RESULT 225
AAH91641
ID AAH91641 standard; DNA; 28 BP.
XX
XX AAH91641;
AC
XX
XX 09-OCT-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human inflammatory bowel disease associated polymorphic site #716.
DE
XX
XX Human; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis;
KM single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; chromosome 19p13; paternity test;
KM chromosome 5q31-33; forensic test; gene therapy; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH 16
FT misc_feature /*tag= a
FT /note= "SNP, optionally insertion or deletion at this
FT position"
XX
XX WO200142511-A2.
XX
XX 14-JUN-2001.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033632.
XX
XX 10-DEC-1999; 99US-0170257P.
PR 10-APR-2000; 2000US-0196046P.
XX
```

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PA (WHEP ) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (EHL-) ELLIPSIS BIOTHERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX
XX Daly M, Hudson TJ, Lander ES, Rioux J, Siminovitch K;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-367874/38.
DR
XX
XX Testing for the presence of polymorphisms associated with inflammatory
PT bowel disease, using a hybridization assay.
PT
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 69; 463pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for detecting the presence of
CC polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel diseases such as
CC ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. The methods can be used to detect
CC the presence of genetic polymorphisms associated with inflammatory bowel
CC disease and correlating their occurrence with disease states. They may be
CC used in this way for phenotypic correlations, forensic, paternity
CC testing, medicine and genetic analysis. The present sequence is a
CC polymorphic site described in the exemplification of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 28 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 13 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.4; DB 1; Length 28;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 271 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 291
DB 3 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 23
RESULT 226
AB191106/c
ID AB191106 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AB191106;
AC
XX
XX 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Capture oligonucleotide zip ID#4355 oligo #1.
DE
XX
XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KM ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KM infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KM oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
KM environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX WO200179548-A2.
XX
XX 25-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
PF
XX
XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
PR
XX
XX (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
PA
XX
XX Barany F, Zivvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Klaman R;
PA
XX
XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.
DR
XX
XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
PT
XX
XX Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
```

CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
CC e.g. *Salmonella*, *Listeria monocytogenes* and *Haemophilus influenza*, fungal
CC infectious agents e.g. *Cryptococcus neoformans*, *Candida albicans* and
CC *Aspergillus fumigatus*, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
CC selected from *Onchocerca volvulus*, *Entamoeba histolytica* and *Dracunculus*
CC *medineensis*. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
CC of the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 559 AGGAGCTGCTTCCAGACAGGC 581

DB 24 AGGTGCTGCTTCTGTGACAGGC 2

RESULT 227

AB191107
ID AB191107 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC AB191107;

DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)

DE Capture oligonucleotide 2bp ID#4355 oligo #2.

KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious diseases;
KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200179548-A2.

XX 25-OCT-2001.

XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.

XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.

XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.

XX Barany F, Zivvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kilman R;

XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.

XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.

XX Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridise with little mismatch, where
CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful

CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
CC e.g. *Salmonella*, *Listeria monocytogenes* and *Haemophilus influenza*, fungal
CC infectious agents e.g. *Cryptococcus neoformans*, *Candida albicans* and
CC *Aspergillus fumigatus*, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
CC selected from *Onchocerca volvulus*, *Entamoeba histolytica* and *Dracunculus*
CC *medineensis*. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
CC of the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 3.8e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 559 AGGAGCTGCTTCCAGACAGGC 581

DB 1 AGGTGCTGCTTCTGTGACAGGC 23

RESULT 228

AD017957
ID AD017957 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC AD017957;

DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Primer of the invention #183.

XX single nucleotide polymorphism; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO2004003220-A2.

XX 08-JAN-2004.

XX 26-JUN-2003; 2003WO-US020150.

XX 28-JUN-2002; 2002US-0392504P.

XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.

XX Giles R, Baisch JM, McKeown B, Stolorow M;

XX WPI; 2004-091088/09.

XX New panel of single nucleotide polymorphisms comprising two or more
PT single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful for analyzing compromised nucleic
PT acid samples.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 184; 76pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a panel of two or more single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms, where each of the polymorphisms of the panel are selected
CC from single nucleotide polymorphisms that are not genetically linked with
CC respect to one another, and where each of the polymorphisms of the panel
CC are selected from single nucleotide polymorphisms that are located
CC outside tandem repeat nucleic acid sequences. The known sample and the
CC unknown sample are from the same individual. The known sample is from a

XX

PD 12-JAN-1999.
XX
XX
PF 31-DEC-1996; 96US-00775609.
XX
PR 17-JUL-1992; 92US-00915765.
PR 19-JUL-1993; 93US-00094710.
PR 19-JUL-1994; 94WO-US008342.
PR 17-JAN-1995; 95US-00374144.
XX
PA (APRO-) APROGENEX INC.
XX
PI Black M, Cudbage ML, Bresser J, Prashad N, Agaral M;
DR MPI; 1999-152096/13.
XX
XX
PT Method for distinguishing foetal cells from adult cells in blood - based
PT on amplification and detection of mRNA selectively expressed in foetal
PT cells.
XX
XX Example 4, 14; Col 49; 49pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of enriching foetal cells from maternal
CC blood and for identifying such foetal cells. Foetal cells can be
CC distinguished from adult cells in a blood specimen by (a) treating a
CC blood specimen from a pregnant female to yield a mixture of cells
CC comprising foetal cells and adult cells; (b) amplifying one or more mRNAs
CC within the cells, the mRNAs being selectively expressed in target foetal
CC cells to be distinguished but not expressed in adult blood cells; (c)
CC performing in situ hybridisation on the cells under hybridising
CC conditions suitable to maintain cell membranes in a substantially intact
CC state and with a hybridisation medium comprising a detectably labelled
CC probe complementary to the amplified mRNA that is selectively expressed
CC in the target foetal cells but not expressed in adult blood cells; (d)
CC removing the hybridisation medium and unhybridised probe from the mixture
CC of cells to yield hybridised cells; and (e) detecting the labelled probe
CC remaining in the hybridised cells; whereby cells in which the labelled
CC probe is detected are identified as the target foetal cells; A second
CC method for determining the presence of a target nucleotide sequence in
CC individual foetal cells present in a cellular specimen is also provided.
CC The methods (especially the second) is useful for detecting HIV,
CC hepatitis viruses or herpes viruses in foetal cells; or for detecting
CC chromosomal abnormalities in foetal cells. The present sequence
CC represents a probe used for the detection of the fragile X chromosome in
CC amniocytes and in peripheral blood mononuclear cells
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 16 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 3918 CCGACGCCGCGCGCGCGCTGCC 3940
DB 24 CCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCC 2
XX
RESULT 232
ABN12700
ID ABN12700 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABN12700;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:12692.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
PN

XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AECOM-) AECOMICA INC.
XX
PA Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
PI MPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX
DR MPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12692; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1663 GCCAGCTCTCGACGACGATGAG 1685
DB 3 GCCAGCTTCAGCAGCAGCTGAAG 25
XX
RESULT 233
ABN12701
ID ABN12701 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABN12701;
XX

KW Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;
 KM G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003031621-A2.
 XX
 PD 17-APR-2003.
 XX
 PF 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.
 XX
 PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.
 XX
 PA (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
 XX
 PI Zhang J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-381720/36.
 XX
 PT New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,
 PT investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant
 PT expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
 XX
 PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1556; 156bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein
 CC coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a
 CC 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a
 CC 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or
 CC without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the
 CC sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kbase in
 CC length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful
 CC for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with
 CC aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
 CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene
 CC encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 3 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4416 AATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA 4438
 DB 25 AATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA 3
 XX
 RESULT 236
 ACI68996
 ID ACI68996 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC ACI68996;
 XX
 DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 68987.
 XX
 KM EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 KM genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 KM cross-species comparison.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003104410-A1.
 XX
 PD 05-JUN-2003.
 XX
 PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 XX
 PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
 XX
 PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

XX
 PI Miltmann MP;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.
 XX
 PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
 PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
 PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 68987; 9pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
 CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
 CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
 CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
 CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
 CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
 CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
 CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
 CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
 CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' terminus of mRNA molecules by
 CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
 CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
 CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3189 GAAGTACTACGACGAGGCCCTCC 3211
 DB 1 GAAGTACTACGACGAGGCCCTCC 23
 XX
 RESULT 237
 ADCl4166/c
 ID ADCl4166 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC ADCl4166;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE RFX1 PCR primer, SEQ ID 34.
 XX
 KM Tumour suppressor gene; cancer; CpG island methylation; glioma;
 KM regulatory factor for X-box 1; RFX1; BGT-1; HOX; brain tumour; PCR;
 KM primer; cytostatic; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO2003074736-A1.
 XX
 PD 12-SEP-2003.
 XX
 PF 04-MAR-2003; 2003WO-JP002489.
 XX
 PR 04-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00057926.
 XX
 PA (UYKE-) UNITV KEIO.
 XX
 PI Toda M, Kawakami Y, Ueda M, Ohashi Y;

XX DR WPI; 2003-712897/67.
 XX PT Screening tumor suppressor or cancer genes comprises comparing the degree
 PT of methylation in CpG island cytosine residues in genomic DNA from cancer
 PT tissue with than in DNA from normal tissue.
 XX
 XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 34; 70pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method for screening tumour suppressor
 CC genes or cancer genes by comparing the degree of methylation in CpG
 CC island cytosine residues in human glioma or glioma cell line-derived
 CC genomic DNA with that in genomic DNA from normal tissue. The tumour
 CC suppressive gene or cancer gene is particularly that of human glioma.
 CC Such human glioma suppressive gene can be regulatory factor for X-box 1
 CC (RFX1) gene or Bgt-1 gene. Cancer genes of the human glioma are the 9 HOX
 CC genes of HOXD1, HOXD3, HOXD4, HOXD8, HOXD9, HOXD10, HOXD13, HOXA9, HOXB9
 CC and HOXC9. The diagnostics, therapeutics, and methods are useful for
 CC screening for tumour suppressor genes or cancer genes, and for diagnosing
 CC and treating cancer, especially malignant brain tumours such as human
 CC glioma. The present sequence is a PCR primer which was used in an example
 CC from the invention.
 CC
 XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 15 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
 XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3763 CCTTACGTCGCTCATCCTGCGC 3785
 Db 25 CTTCCAGTCGCTCTCTCTGCGC 3
 RESULT 238
 ADMS6116
 ID ADMS6116 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC ADM56116;
 XX
 XX 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human ATP7A related oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:53.
 XX
 KM mutant gene; Menkes disease; polymorphism; MNK gene; detection; human;
 KM ATP7A gene; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN KR2002063757-A.
 XX
 PD 05-AUG-2002.
 PD
 PF 30-JAN-2001; 2001KR-00004373.
 PF
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001KR-00004373.
 PR
 PA (HAHN/) HAHN S H.
 PA
 PI Hahn SH;
 PI
 DR WPI; 2003-101170/09.
 DR
 PT Mutant genes associated with classical menkes disease and polymorphism in
 PT MNK gene.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 53; 17pp; Korean.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes mutant genes associated with classical
 CC Menkes disease and polymorphisms in the MNK gene. Detection of the
 CC polymorphisms can be useful in the diagnosis of the classical Menkes
 CC disease in individuals. The mutant genes associated with classical Menkes

CC disease are provided, in which 645th arginine in ATP7A gene having the
 CC nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 is substituted by a stop codon (TGA);
 CC 646th glutamic acid in ATP7A gene is substituted by a stop codon (TGA);
 CC 706th leucine in ATP7A gene is substituted by arginine; or 118th glycine
 CC in ATP7A gene is substituted by aspartic acid; 1255th glycine in ATP7A
 CC gene is substituted by arginine. The polymorphisms in MNK gene are
 CC provided, in which 336th valine in ATP7A gene is substituted by glutamic
 CC acid; 464th leucine nucleotide sequence CTG in ATP7A gene is substituted
 CC by TTG; 669th threonine in ATP7A gene is substituted by isoleucine;
 CC 1178th histidine in ATP7A gene is substituted by tyrosine; or 2771th base
 CC G in ATP7A gene is substituted by a base T. The present sequence
 CC represents an oligonucleotide, which is used in the exemplification of
 CC the present invention.
 XX
 XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 25;
 XX Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 4.1e+02;
 XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2913 ATCTCATCAGCATCAAGTCCTC 2935
 Db 2 ATGCTCAGCAGCATTAAGTCCTC 24
 RESULT 239
 AAX59902/C
 ID AAX59902 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX59902;
 XX
 XX 29-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer Y145F used for site-directed mutagenesis of BFP and GFP.
 DE
 KM Mutation; DNA mutagenesis; site-directed mutagenesis;
 KM DNA segment replacement; domain swapping; Green fluorescent protein; GFP;
 KM Blue fluorescent protein; BFP; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO925871-A1.
 PN
 PD 27-MAY-1999.
 PD
 PF 17-NOV-1998; 98WO-GB003461.
 PF
 PR 17-NOV-1997; 97GB-00024270.
 PR
 PA (BABR-) BABRAHAM INST.
 PA
 PI Joly ELD;
 PI
 DR WPI; 1999-347493/29.
 DR
 PT Methods for mutagenesis of DNA, particularly site-directed mutagenesis
 PT and domain swapping.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 28; 56pp; English.
 XX
 CC The specification describes a method whereby a pair of initial primers is
 CC used to generate further primers which are then used to copy an entire
 CC parental DNA molecule including template and vector into a form including
 CC a desired mutation or mutations. The methods are used for mutagenesis of
 CC DNA, particularly site-directed mutagenesis or replacement of DNA
 CC segments. Domain swapping is useful for analysing genes that are closely
 CC related but that differ at several positions and differ in their
 CC function. Domain swapping can also be used to generate proteins with
 CC altered structures and/or immunogenicity. PCR primers AAX59900-05 were
 CC used for site-directed mutagenesis of Green fluorescent protein (GFP) and
 CC Blue fluorescent protein (BFP), to exemplify the method of the invention
 XX
 XX SQ Sequence 26 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 18.2; DB 1; Length 26;
 Best Local Similarity 87.0%; Pred. No. 4.3e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1512 GAGGACAGTTCTACAGCCACAA 1534
 |||||
 DB 23 GAGTACACTTCACAGCCACAA 1

RESULT 240
 AAT90149/c
 ID AAT90149 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC AAT90149;
 XX
 DT 01-DEC-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Antisense primer for human SH2 inositol phosphatase (SHIP).

XX Human; SH2; inositol phosphatase; SHIP; Shc; transformation; mitogenesis;
 KM signal transduction; detection; disease; cancer; predisposition;
 KM mutation; antibody; immunoassay; primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction;
 KM amplification; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX MO9710252-A1.

XX 20-MAR-1997.

XX 13-SEP-1996; 96WO-US014754.

XX 14-SEP-1995; 95US-0003841P.

XX (HUTC-) HUTCHINSON CANCER RES CENT FRED.

XX Rohsneider LR, Lioubin MN;

XX WPI; 1997-202170/18.

XX Polynucleotide encoding mammalian SH2-Inositol Phosphatase polypeptide -
 PT useful in detecting mutation(s) to diagnose or indicate risk of disease
 PT e.g. cancer and in prodn. of recombinant SH2-Inositol Phosphatase.

PS Example 3; Page 35; 51pp; English.

XX The present sequence is primer for the PCR amplification of the
 CC polynucleotide encoding human SH2 inositol phosphatase (SHIP), which
 CC binds Shc, a transforming protein with a SH2 domain implicated in
 CC mitogenic signal transduction. Detecting a SHIP associated disease, e.g.
 CC cancer, or a predisposition to such a disease, comprises comparing a SHIP
 CC encoding polynucleotide with a sample SHIP polynucleotide, and
 CC identifying mutations. Anti-SHIP antibodies can be used in immunoassays
 CC to detect and/or quantify wild type or mutant SHIP. The SHIP
 CC polynucleotide may be used for gene therapy, while antisense sequences
 CC can be used to block SHIP overexpression or mutant SHIP expression. It
 CC can also be used to screen for therapeutic compounds, which inhibit or
 CC enhance SHIP expression, replace SHIP function or suppress mutant SHIP
 CC function in cells. Animals or cell lines with SHIP polynucleotide
 CC deletions can be used as test systems for SHIP deletion or mutation
 CC chaperones. N.B. The nucleotide and peptide sequences recited in the
 CC claims as sequence identification numbers 12, 13, 26 and 27 were not
 CC found anywhere in the specification

XX Sequence 18 BP, 3 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2.5e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1738 CCTGGAACATGGGTAACG 1755
 |||||

DB 18 CCTGGAACATGGGTAACG 1

RESULT 241

ID AAT64933 standard; DNA; 27 BP.

XX AAT64933;

XX 17-OCT-2003 (revised)

DT 27-AUG-2003 (revised)

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 02-APR-1998 (first entry)

DE Partial DNA sequence of the fusion in plasmid pALK948.

XX Actinomodura flexuosa; xylanase; recombinant; fungal host; pulp;
 KM paper industry; enzyme; bleaching; fusion; Tricoderma reesei; ss.

XX Hypocrea jecorina.

XX Nonomuraea flexuosa.

PH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT CDS

FT 1..27

FT /tag= a

FT /product= "Mannanase-xylanase fusion protein"

FT /tag= b

FT /note= "corresponds to bases 1342-1347 of T. reesei man1
 sequence"

FT /tag= c

FT /note= "KEX2-linker sequence"

FT /tag= d

FT /note= "corresponds to bases 432-440 of A. flexuosa AM35
 sequence (AAT64930)"

XX MO9727306-A1.

XX 31-UTL-1997.

XX 24-JAN-1997; 97WO-FI000037.

XX 26-JAN-1996; 96US-00590563.

XX (ALKO-) ALKO GROUP LTD.

XX Maentylae A, Paloheimo M, Lantto R, Fagerstroem R, Lahtinen T;
 PI Suominen P, Vehmaampere J;

XX WPI; 1997-393693/36.

XX P-PSDB; AAW23341.

XX Production of bacterial proteins, especially xylanase(s) and cellulase(s)
 PT - by recombinant expression in a filamentous fungal host, useful
 PT particularly in the pulp and paper industries.

XX Claim 14; Page 78; 127pp; English.

XX This is the partial DNA sequence of the fusion in plasmid pALK948. The
 CC fusion was done by PCR. The plasmid contains man1 core/hinge sequence of
 CC Tricoderma reesei fused by a KEX2-linker sequence to a Actinomodura
 CC flexuosa 35 kDa (AM35) xylanase DNA sequence. This plasmid is used in a
 CC recombinant expression vector to produce the bacterial xylanase in a
 CC filamentous fungal host. The vector comprises a promoter operably linked
 CC to a DNA sequence of a filamentous fungus (T. reesei) secreted protein
 CC or one or more functional domains of the protein, which is fused in frame
 CC with a AM35 encoding DNA sequence. The enzyme preparations are very
 CC economical to provide and use. Isolation of a specific enzyme from the
 CC culture fluid is unnecessary because the enzymes may be used in a crude
 CC form. As the enzymes are secreted into the culture medium, only the
 CC culture medium need be recovered to obtain the desired enzyme from the

CC hosts. The *Actinomyces flexuosa* xylanases have a pH optimum and
CC thermostability that are desirable for enzyme aided bleaching of wood
CC pulp. The bacterial xylanases can be used in the pulp and paper industry
CC e.g. enzyme-enhanced bleaching of paper making pulp, enzymatic
CC fibreisation during beating, enzymatic increase of drainage rates and ink
CC removal of secondary fibre as well as enzymatic pitch removal. They can
CC also be used for treating plant biomass. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
CC correct PI field.) (Updated on 27-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.) (Updated
CC on 17-OCT-2003 to standardise OS field)

SQ Sequence 27 BP; 7 A; 10 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 80.8%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3979 AGGCGCGGAGCTACCGGACACACCC 4004
DB 2 ATGCTCGGACGACGCGGACACACCC 27

RESULT 242
ADO12135
ID ADO12135 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX
AC ADO12135;
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Single multiplex PCR primer #1507.
XX
KM ss; primer; simultaneous amplification;
KM single multiplex polymerase chain reaction; multifactorial disease;
KM genetic alteration; pharmacogenetic reaction; genotyping; polymorphism;
KM gene expression profiling.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004033649-A2.
XX
PD 22-APR-2004.
XX
PF 07-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US031874.
XX
PR 07-OCT-2002; 2002US-0417009P.
XX
PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEW JERSEY MEDICINE & DENTISTRY.
XX
PI L4 H, L4 J;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-340914/31.
XX
PT Designing primers for simultaneous amplification of target DNA fragments
PT in a single multiplex polymerase chain reaction, for high throughput
PT multiplex DNA sequence amplification, comprises aligning two primers.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 40; 120pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a method of designing primers for simultaneous
CC amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase
CC chain reaction by aligning a first primer and a second primer. The method
CC comprises: (a) aligning a first primer and a second primer; and (b)
CC selecting the first primer where the first primer at its 3' end does not
CC contain four or more bases that are perfectly matching to the 3' end
CC sequence of the first primer or a second primer, the first primer at its
CC 3' end does not contain seven or more bases that are perfectly matching
CC except one mismatch to the 3' end sequence of the first primer or the
CC second primer, the first primer at its 3' end does not contain six or
CC more bases that are perfectly matching to a sequence anywhere of the
CC first primer or the second primer, and the first primer at its 3' end
CC does not contain eleven or more bases that are perfectly matching except
CC one mismatch to a sequence anywhere of the first primer or the second
CC primer. The method is useful for designing primers for simultaneous

CC amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase
CC chain reaction. It is also useful in the identification of multiple genes
CC related to multifactorial diseases, the genome-scale detection of genetic
CC alterations, the studies in pharmacogenetic reactions, the genotyping
CC genetic polymorphisms in a large population, the gene expression
CC profiling in various samples and high throughput genotyping technologies.
CC This sequence corresponds to an example of a primer of the invention.

SQ Sequence 27 BP; 3 A; 13 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 80.8%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 97 GCCACAACTCTCTGACGTCTCCAGA 122
DB 2 GCCTTACTCTCCGCGGCTCCACA 27

RESULT 243
ADO12128/c
ID ADO12128 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX
AC ADO12128;
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Single multiplex PCR primer #1500.
XX
KM ss; primer; simultaneous amplification;
KM single multiplex polymerase chain reaction; multifactorial disease;
KM genetic alteration; pharmacogenetic reaction; genotyping; polymorphism;
KM gene expression profiling.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004033649-A2.
XX
PD 22-APR-2004.
XX
PF 07-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US031874.
XX
PR 07-OCT-2002; 2002US-0417009P.
XX
PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEW JERSEY MEDICINE & DENTISTRY.
XX
PI L4 H, L4 J;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-340914/31.
XX
PT Designing primers for simultaneous amplification of target DNA fragments
PT in a single multiplex polymerase chain reaction, for high throughput
PT multiplex DNA sequence amplification, comprises aligning two primers.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 40; 120pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a method of designing primers for simultaneous
CC amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase
CC chain reaction by aligning a first primer and a second primer. The method
CC comprises: (a) aligning a first primer and a second primer; and (b)
CC selecting the first primer where the first primer at its 3' end does not
CC contain four or more bases that are perfectly matching to the 3' end
CC sequence of the first primer or a second primer, the first primer at its
CC 3' end does not contain seven or more bases that are perfectly matching
CC except one mismatch to the 3' end sequence of the first primer or the
CC second primer, the first primer at its 3' end does not contain six or
CC more bases that are perfectly matching to a sequence anywhere of the
CC first primer or the second primer, and the first primer at its 3' end
CC does not contain eleven or more bases that are perfectly matching except
CC one mismatch to a sequence anywhere of the first primer or the second
CC primer. The method is useful for designing primers for simultaneous
CC amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase
CC chain reaction. It is also useful in the identification of multiple genes

CC related to multifactorial diseases, the genome-scale detection of genetic
CC alterations, the studies in pharmacogenetic reactions, the genotyping
CC genetic polymorphisms in a large population, the gene expression
CC profiling in various samples and high throughput genotyping technologies.
CC This sequence corresponds to an example of a primer of the invention.

XX Sequence 27 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 13 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 18; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 80.8%; Pred. No. 4.9e+02;
Matches 21; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 97 GCCCAACTCTCTCTGACGTCTCAGA 122
DB 26 GCCTTACTCTCCGCCGTCTCCACA 1

RESULT 244
ABX98975
ID ABX98975 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX
AC ABX98975;

XX 20-MAY-2003 (first entry)

DE Human AAGA SNP analysis PCR primer, #2.

XX Human; PCR; primer; ss; asthma; bronchial hyperresponsiveness;
KM airway obstruction; chronic bronchial inflammation;
KM multifactorial disease; asthma-associated gene; AAGA; allele-specific;
KM single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; genetic profile; gene therapy;
KM antisense gene therapy; adult distress respiratory syndrome;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary; chronic bronchitis; dyspnea.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003008640-A2.

XX 30-JAN-2003.

XX 15-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP007847.

XX 16-JUL-2001; 2001US-0305649P.

PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS AG.
PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS-ERFINDUNGEN VERM GES MBH.

PA (UYMA-) UNIV WAKE FOREST HEALTH SCI.
PA (UYGR-) RIKSUNIV GRONINGEN.

PI Whitaker PA, Meyers DA, Postma DS, Blecker ER;

DR MPI; 2003-239359/23.

PT Determining whether a subject has or is at risk of developing a disease
PT characterized by bronchial hyperresponsiveness, comprises determining the
PT expression or bioactivity level of an asthma-associated gene.

XX Example 3; Page 27; 70pp; English.

XX The invention discloses a method for determining a disease (e.g. asthma)
CC characterized by bronchial hyperresponsiveness, or the risk of developing
CC it and airway obstruction or chronic bronchial inflammation. Asthma is a
CC multifactorial disease, so discovery of the asthma susceptibility genes
CC can identify the fundamental mechanisms behind asthma. One such gene is
CC the asthma-associated gene, AAGA. Also disclosed is an allele-specific
CC primer or oligonucleotide probe capable of detecting a polymorphism, an
CC isolated polynucleotide, and encoded polypeptide, which is a variant of
CC AAGA associated with bronchial hyperresponsiveness and methods for
CC pharmacogenomically selecting a therapy to be administered to an
CC individual having asthma, comprising determining an AAGA genetic profile
CC and comparing the individual's genetic profile to an AAGA genetic
CC population profile, monitoring the effectiveness of treatment (e.g. gene
CC therapy or antisense gene therapy) of a subject and identifying a

CC substance which binds to or modulates the activity of AAGA. The
CC polynucleotide, polypeptide encoded by it, antibody to the polypeptide,
CC or an oligonucleotide, is useful for preparing a medicament for treating
CC a disease characterized by bronchial hyperresponsiveness, or inflammatory
CC or obstructive airways diseases, e.g. adult distress respiratory
CC syndrome, chronic obstructive pulmonary, chronic bronchitis or dyspnea.

CC The method is useful for prognosing, diagnosing or confirming that a
CC symptomatic subject has a genetic defect which causes or contributes to
CC the particular disease or disorder, for ascertaining an individual's
CC predilection to develop bronchial responsiveness and for customizing a
CC therapy for the individual according to the individual's genetic profile.

CC The sequences presented in ABX98968-ABX99053 and ABX99064-ABX99066 are
CC PCR primers which were used to amplify sequences used in human AAGA
CC vector construction and primers used to analyse AAGA single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms (SNPs)

XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 3.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4152 CCTCCGCTGCTCCTCCTGC 4172
DB 1 CCTCTACTGCTCCTCCAGC 21

RESULT 245

ID ABN04288
ID ABN04288 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX ABN04288;

XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:4280.

XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;

KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200192524-A2.

XX 06-DEC-2001.

XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

DR MPI; 2002-179446/23.

PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX MPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4277; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP-
CC 1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 11 A; 1 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 25;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 769 ACAAGAGGAAAAACATGGGCGC 789
DB 4 ATAAAGAGGAAAAAGATGGGCGC 24

XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO200192524-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US019981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX MPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4279; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP-
CC 1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 12 A; 2 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 25;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 769 ACAAGAGGAAAAACATGGGCGC 789
DB 2 ATAAAGAGGAAAAAGATGGGCGC 22

RESULT 248
ABN04287
ID ABN04287 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABN04287;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMPLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:4279.
XX
KM Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;
KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

RESULT 249
ABN04286

ID ABN04286 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 AC ABN04286;
 XX
 DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:4278.
 XX
 KM Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
 KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
 KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200192524-A2.
 PD 06-DEC-2001.
 XX
 PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
 XX
 PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
 PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
 PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
 PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
 XX
 PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
 PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
 PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
 XX
 PS disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4278; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
 CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
 CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
 CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
 CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
 CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
 CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
 CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
 CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
 CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
 CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
 CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
 CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
 CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
 CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
 CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
 CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
 CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 12 A; 1 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 769 ACAGAGAGAGAAACATGGGCGC 789
 DB 3 ATAGAGAGAGAGAAACATGGGCGC 23
 ID ABV92437/c
 AC ABV92437/c
 XX
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 3150.
 XX
 KM Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KM Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 KM gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP1239051-A2.
 PD 11-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
 XX
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Shannon M;
 PT
 DR WPI; 2002-684061/74.
 XX
 PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
 PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
 PT activity of human POSHL1.
 XX
 PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 3150; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (S1, AB883999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
 CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer. They are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
 CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
 CC Derwent by the European Patent Office

XX Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 814 TGCCTGTGAGAGAGAGACA 834
 |||||
 DB 21 TGCCTGTGAGAGAGAGACA 1

RESULT 251
 ABV92432/C
 ID ABV92432 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV92432;
 XX
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 3145.
 XX
 DE Human; POSHL 1, SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KM Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP1239051-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
 XX
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Shannon M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-684061/74.
 XX
 PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
 PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
 PT activity of human POSHL1.
 PS
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 3145; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.

The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 acids (SI, AB883999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
 (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples

CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
 CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
 CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
 XX

XX Sequence 25 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 815 GCCGCTGAGAGAGAGACAC 835
 |||||
 DB 25 GCCTGTGAGAGAGAGACAC 5

RESULT 252
 ACK27292
 ID ACK27292 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC ACK27292;
 XX
 DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 127273.
 XX
 DE EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 KM genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 KW cross-species comparison.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003104410-A1.
 XX
 PD 05-JUN-2003.
 XX
 PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 XX
 PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
 XX
 PA (APFY-) APFYMETRIX INC.
 XX
 PI Miltmann MP;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.
 XX
 PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
 PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
 PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
 PS
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 127273; 9pp; English.

The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
 acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
 perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
 CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
 CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
 CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
 CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
 CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
 CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
 CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' terminus of mRNA molecules by
 CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
 CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly

CC necrosis factor- α , soluble vascular cell adhesion molecule (sVCAM),
CC soluble intervascular adhesion molecule (sICAM), E-selectin, matrix
CC metalloproteinase type-1, matrix metalloproteinase type-2, matrix
CC metalloproteinase type-3 and matrix metalloproteinase type-9; in an
CC individual having increased low density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol
and/or decreased high density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol; in an
CC individual having increased leukotriene synthesis; in an individual
CC having previous myocardial infarction or acute coronary syndrome (ACS)
event, stable angina; or in an individual who has atherosclerosis or who
CC requires treatment to restore blood flow in arteries. (M1) is useful for
CC treating an individual suffering from acute coronary syndrome chosen from
CC unstable angina, non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction (NSTEMI) and ST-
CC elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI). The human FLAP gene is located
CC on chromosome 13, more specifically to 13q12. The present sequence
CC represents a microsatellite marker used in the exemplification of the
CC present invention.

XX
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 6 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.5%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2167 ACCAAACCTATGAAACATTC 2187
DB 24 ACCCAAAATATATGAACATTC 4

RESULT 255
AAK55138/c
ID AAK55138 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX AC AAK55138;
XX
DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)

DE C/EBP-beta antisense oligonucleotide fragment.

XX Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
XX impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
XX pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
XX acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impaired respiration;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
XX pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
XX colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
XX hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
XX prostate cancer; ss.

XX Synthetic.
XX OS
XX PN WO913886-A1.
XX
XX 25-MAR-1999.
XX
XX 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019419.
XX PF
XX 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.
XX PR
XX 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.
XX
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX PA
XX NYce JW;
XX PI
XX WPI; 1999-229400/19.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
XX vasoconstriction.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 71; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AAK52869-X55271)
XX directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and

CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene initiation
CC codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the 5'-end, the 3'-
CC end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding regions and all
CC segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one or more diseases,
CC conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides may be derived
CC from sequences AAK55272-74. These multiple target oligonucleotides
CC (specifically AAK55180-271) can be used for the antisense treatment of
CC diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and conditions are those
CC associated with impaired respiration and inflammation, including lung
CC diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergic rhinitis,
CC acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension,
CC pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary
CC disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas, carcinomas e.g.
CC colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer,
CC hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, hepatic metastases, as
CC well as all types of cancers which may metastasize or have metastasized
CC to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer

XX
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 13 G; 0 T; 0 U; 4 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 76.0%; Pred. No. 5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3726 GGGCCCGGCAGACAGTGCCTCCGCGC 3750
DB 25 GCGCCCGCGCGVCGVGGCCGCGC 1

RESULT 256
AAA34585/c
ID AAA34585 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
XX AC AAA34585;
XX
DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)

DE Human adenosine receptor related polynucleotide SEQ ID NO:2274.

XX Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
XX phosphotriphate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
XX allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
XX antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
XX lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
XX pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
XX cancer; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN WO200009525-A2.
XX
XX 24-FEB-2000.
XX
XX 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.
XX PF
XX 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212P.
XX PR
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX PA
XX NYce JW;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2000-205971/18.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
XX vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
XX bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
XX cancers.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 549; 1343pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense

CC oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets
CC nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
CC antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
CC e.g. ischemic conditions, pulmonary vasocostriction, allergies, asthma,
CC impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas,
CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including
CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the
CC ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA3213 to AAA5312 represent the
CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185
CC sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ
CC from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680 (AAA32323 to
CC AAA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present invention. N.B.
CC Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match
CC up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence
CC listing
XX
XX Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 13 G; 0 T; 0 U; 4 Other;

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
 XX (EPIC-) EPITGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 DR
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiqlunone.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 11643; 872bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiqlunone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive, and
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiqlunone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 13 G; 0 T; 0 U; 4 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 26;
 Best Local Similarity 76.0%; Pred. No. 5e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3726 GGGCCCGCGCAGCAGTGCCTCCGCGC 3750
 Db 25 GCGCCCGCGCAGCAGTGCCTCCGCGC 1
 RESULT 259
 ID ABD20310/c
 XX ABD20310 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
 XX
 AC ABD20310;
 XX
 DT 29-UTL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human C/EBP DNA fragment 2261.
 XX
 KM Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
 KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
 KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasocostriction;
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ds.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 XX WO200285309-A2.
 PN
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 XX
 XX (EPIC-) EPITGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 DR
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 11643; 763bp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, is a
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasocostriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc. tissue environment and thereby, to
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 XX
 SQ Sequence 26 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 13 G; 0 T; 0 U; 4 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.8; DB 1; Length 26;
 Best Local Similarity 76.0%; Pred. No. 5e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3726 GGGCCCGCGCAGCAGTGCCTCCGCGC 3750
 Db 25 GCGCCCGCGCAGCAGTGCCTCCGCGC 1
 RESULT 260
 ID AAT02454/c
 XX AAT02454 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT02454;
 XX
 DT 15-APR-1996 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Factor-IX 5' PCR primer (code no. 292343).
 XX
 KM Factor-IX; haemophilia; gene therapy; transgenic animal;
 KM transgenic mouse; milk; cryptic splice site; PCR; primer;
 KM polymerase chain reaction; ss.

XX	Synthetic.
XX	
XX	W09S30000-A1.
XX	
XX	09-NOV-1995.
XX	
XX	02-MAY-1995; 95NO-G8000996.
XX	
XX	03-MAY-1994; 94GB-00008717.
XX	
XX	(BIOT-) BIOTECHNOLOGY & BIOLOGICAL SCI RES COUNC.
XX	
XX	Clark AJ;
XX	
XX	WPI; 1995-393074/50.
XX	
XX	DNA expressing human factor IX having altered cryptic splice site - to
PT	ensure high level expression of protein in transgenic hosts, esp. in
PT	mammary glands, and for gene therapy of haemophilia.
XX	
XX	Example 1; Page 8; 28pp; English.
XX	
XX	Primers (AAT02454-55) specific to the 5' end of human Factor-IX (FIX)
CC	CDNA (see also AAT02460) and to the 3' end of beta-2-microglobulin (B2G)
CC	DNA, respectively, were used to detect aberrant splicing of the human FIX
CC	CDNA sequence in transgenic mice expressing the FIX construct (human FIX
CC	CDNA fused to B2G 5' and 3' sequences including exons 6 and 7). The
CC	deletion comprised nucleotides 1085-1547 of the FIX sequence. Alteration
CC	of the cryptic splice sites at the ends of the deletion improved FIX
CC	expression in the milk of transgenic mouse. The improved cDNA may also be
CC	used in gene therapy
XX	
XX	Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 11 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPL-1.
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12695; 214bp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPL-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPL-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPL-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMPL-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPL-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPL-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPL
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPL proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPL-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The hGDMPL-1
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPL-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPL-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPL-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPL-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1664 CCAGCTCCTGCAGCATGAAGAA 1687
DB 1 CCAGCTTCAGCAGCAGCTGAAGCA 24
XX
RESULT 263
ABV80977/c
ID ABV80977 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABV80977;
XX
DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HTPPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2223.
XX
KW Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1229046-A2.
XX
PD 07-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Zhan J;

XX
DR MPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX
PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 355; 718pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and AB898519 to AB898520). HTPL
CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 13 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 465 GGGTCTGGGGGCTGCTGCGGCC 488
DB 24 GGGTCCCGGGGGTGGCTGCTTCC 1
XX
RESULT 264
ABV80976/c
ID ABV80976 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABV80976;
XX
DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HTPPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2222.
XX
KW Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1229046-A2.
XX
PD 07-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Zhan J;

XX Zhan J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-676582/73.
 XX
 PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HPTL), useful
 PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
 PT for treating subjects having defects in HPTL.
 XX
 XX Example 2; Page 355; 718pp; English.
 XX
 XX The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein (HPTL, see ABV978759 to ABV978762 and AB98519 to AB98520). HPTL
 CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon in HPTL-S (S for short) compared to HPTL-L (L for long). HPTL
 CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
 CC shared structural features strongly imply that HPTL plays a role similar
 CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HPTL is
 CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HPTL gene was
 CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HPTL and its coding sequence are
 CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HPTL, and in
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 CC HPTL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HPTL proteins and nucleic acids are
 CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 12 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 465 GGGTCCTGGGGGCTGCTGGCGGC 488
 DB 25 GGGTCCCGGGGGTGGCTGCTTGGC 2
 RESULT 265
 ABV92428/c
 ID ABV92428 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV92428;
 XX
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 3141.
 XX
 KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EPI239051-A2.
 PD 11-SEP-2002.
 PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.

PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
 XX
 XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Shannon M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-684061/74.
 XX
 XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
 PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
 PT activity of human POSHL1.
 XX
 XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 3141; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (SI, AB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI1),
 CC (SI1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
 CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
 CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 819 CTGGAGGAGGAGGACACAGCGGAC 842
 DB 25 CTGGAGGAGGAGGACACAGCGGAC 2
 RESULT 266
 ABV92429/c
 ID ABV92429 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV92429;
 XX
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 3142.
 XX
 KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
 KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
 KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EPI239051-A2.
 PD 11-SEP-2002.
 PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
 XX
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
 XX
 PA (AEON-) AEONICA INC.
 XX
 PI Shannon M;
 XX
 DR MPI; 2002-684061/74.
 XX
 PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
 PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
 PT activity of human POSHL1.
 XX
 PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 3142; 60pp + Sequence listing; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
 CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSHL1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the protein. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
 CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
 CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 819 CTGAGAGAGAGACACAGCGAC 842
 Db 24 CTGAGAGAGAGACACACAGCGAC 1
 XX
 RESULT 267
 ACI83212/C
 ID ACI83212 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC ACI83212;
 XX
 DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 83203.
 XX
 KM EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 KM genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 KM cross-species comparison.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003104410-A1.
 XX
 PD 05-JUN-2003.
 XX
 PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 XX
 PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
 XX
 PA (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX
 PI

XX
 PI Miltmann MP;
 XX
 DR MPI; 2003-567953/53.
 XX
 PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
 PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
 PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 83203; 9pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
 CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
 CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridization to a DNA library,
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridization of tag-labelled
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
 CC hybridizing at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridization. The nucleic acid
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
 CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
 CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
 CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
 CC probes is useful in in situ hybridization, in Southern, Northern or dot-
 CC blot hybridization to identify or detect the sequence or specific
 CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
 CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
 CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
 CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 9 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4269 GAGCGCTGGAGAAACGACAC 4292
 Db 25 GAGCGCTGGAGAAACGACACAC 2
 XX
 RESULT 268
 ACI83213/C
 ID ACI83213 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC ACI83213;
 XX
 DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 83204.
 XX
 KM EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 KM genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 KM cross-species comparison.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003104410-A1.
 XX
 PD 05-JUN-2003.
 XX
 PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 XX
 PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
 XX
 PA (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX
 PI Miltmann MP;
 XX

XX
DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX
PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 83204; 9pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 10 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4269 GAGGCTGGAAGAAACGCCACACC 4292
DB 25 GAGCCTGGAACACACACGACACC 2
RESULT 269
ID AC145207 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC AC145207;
XX
DT 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 45198.
XX
KM EST; ss; probe; expression sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KM genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
KM cross-species comparison.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003104410-A1.
XX
PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX
PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX
PA (AFPY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Miltmann M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.

XX
PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 45198; 9pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 12 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1554 AAGTCACAGAAATTTCTGATAG 1577
DB 2 AAGTAAACAGAAATTTCTGATAG 25
RESULT 270
ID ACH57228 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ACH57228;
XX
DT 16-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE DNA target sequence #6364 useful in array for genetic analyses.
XX
KM Gene expression analysis; array; hybridisation; genetic variation;
KM tag-labelled compound; gene family; in situ hybridisation;
KM library screening; Southern hybridisation; northern hybridisation;
KM dot-blot hybridisation; gene sequence; mutation detection;
KM target sequence; probe; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN US2003082596-A1.
XX
PD 01-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 08-AUG-2002; 2002US-00215112.
XX
PR 08-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311040P.
XX
PA (MITT/) MITTMANN M.
XX
PI Miltmann M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-576608/54.

XX New probe array useful e.g. for monitoring gene expression levels, for
 PT analyzing genetic variations, or for hybridizing tag-labeled compounds,
 PT comprises multiple nucleic acid probes.

PS Claim 1, SEQ ID NO 6364, 9pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid sequences that are
 CC complementary to particular genes, and can be used as probes for a
 CC variety of analyses such as gene expression analysis. Each probe
 CC comprises 9 or more consecutive nucleotides from at least one of 1436
 CC nucleotide sequences defined in the patent, or their perfect sense match,
 CC sense mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch oligonucleotides.
 CC The probes may be used in an array comprising at least 10 distinct
 CC nucleic acid probes. The array is useful in monitoring gene expression
 CC levels by hybridization to a DNA library, in analyzing genetic
 CC variations, and in hybridizing tag-labeled compounds. The probes are
 CC useful for identifying family members of a gene. The probes are also
 CC useful in situ hybridizations, in screening cDNA or genomic libraries
 CC (or derived subclones) for additional clones containing segments of DNA
 CC that have been previously isolated and sequenced, in Southern, northern,
 CC or dot-blot hybridization of genomic DNA to identify or detect the
 CC sequence of any gene or detect specific mutations in any gene, and in
 CC mapping the 5' terminus of mRNA molecules by primer extensions. The
 CC nucleic acid sequences of the invention are also useful as PCR primers.
 CC The invention provides a large collection of nucleic acid sequences
 CC complementary to particular genes with a wide range of analytical uses.
 CC ACH50865-ACH65960 represent the target sequences of the invention. Note:
 CC The sequence data for this patent was obtained in electronic format
 CC directly from the USPTO web site at seqdata.uspto.gov/patidententry.html
 XX

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 393 CAGCCGAGGCCACCAAGAGGCAC 416
 |||||
 DB 2 CAGCCGAGGTCACCGAGGGGTAC 25

RESULT 271
 ADP17629/c
 ID ADP17629 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

AC ADP17629;

DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DE Renal cell carcinoma differentially expressed gene probe #4034.

XX ss; diagnosis; non-blood disease; solid tumor; gene expression;
 KW peripheral blood mononuclear cell; renal cell carcinoma; prostate cancer;
 KW head/neck cancer; differential expression; probe.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX MO2004048933-A2.

PD 10-JUN-2004.

PF 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037481.

PR 21-NOV-2002; 2002US-0427982P.

PR 03-APR-2003; 2003US-0459782P.

XX (AMHP) WYETH.

PA (TWIN/) TWINE N C.

PA (BURC/) BURCZYNSKI M E.

PA (TREP/) TREPICCHIO W L.

PA (DORN/) DORNER A.

PA (STOV/) STOVER J A.

PA (SLON/) SLONI D K.

XX Twine NC, Burczynski ME, Trepicchio WL, Dornier A, Stover JA;

PI Sloni DK;

XX WPI; 2004-460799/43.

XX Diagnosing non-blood disease such as solid tumor, involves comparing
 PT differential expression profile of specific genes in peripheral blood
 PT sample of subject with reference expression profile of specific genes.
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4365, 350pp; English.

XX The invention relate to a method of diagnosing (M1) non-blood disease
 CC such as solid tumor by providing peripheral blood sample of human having
 CC non-blood disease, and comparing an expression profile of specific genes
 CC in the peripheral blood sample to reference expression profile of the
 CC genes, where each of the genes is differentially expressed in peripheral
 CC blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) of patients having the disease as
 CC compared to PBMCs of normal humans. The method is useful for diagnosing
 CC non-blood disease such as solid tumor. The solid tumor is chosen from
 CC renal cell carcinoma (RCC), prostate cancer and head/neck cancer. The
 CC peripheral blood sample comprises enriched PBMCs. The peripheral blood
 CC sample is a whole blood sample (claimed). (M1) is useful for identifying
 CC genes that are differentially expressed in peripheral blood samples
 CC isolated at different stages of progression, development or treatment of
 CC RCC and/or other solid tumors. This sequence corresponds to a probe to
 CC detect a gene that is differentially expressed and detected by the method
 CC of the invention.

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 451 CCTCGTGCTGTGTGGGCTCTGGG 474
 |||||
 DB 25 CCTCGAAGGTGTGTAGCTCTGGG 2

RESULT 272
 ABT15582
 ID ABT15582 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

AC ABT15582;

DT 06-MAR-2003 (first entry)

DE Amplification refractory mutation system PCR primer #254.

XX Detection; mutation; fungal cytochrome b gene; fungal resistance;
 KW streptolurin; single nucleotide polymorphism; crop; cereal; fruit;
 KW vegetable; pathogenic; fungicide; plant; ARMS; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Level1lula taurica.

XX MO200281742-A2.

PD 17-OCT-2002.

PF 25-MAR-2002; 2002WO-GB001411.

PR 02-APR-2001; 2001GB-00008227.

PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001GB-00022697.

XX (SYGN) SYNGENTA LTD.

XX Burbridge UM, Cleere SM, Stanger CP, Windass JD;

XX WPI; 2003-046869/04.

PT Detecting mutations in fungal cytochrome b gene that leads to fungal

CC Invention. (Updated on 27-OCT-2003 to standardise OS field)
 XX Sequence 26 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 26;
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4423 ATATTATATATATATGCGCCACA 4446
 |||||
 1 ATATTATATATATGCGCTACA 24

RESULT 275
 ADM32961/c
 ID ADM32961 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

XX ADM32961;

DT 17-JUN-2004 (first entry)

XX PCR primer MOB349 used to amplify VEGF signal peptide cDNA.

XX protein production; moss; protoplast; vascular endothelial growth factor;

KW PCR; primer; ss; VEGF.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX MO2004024927-A1.

XX 25-MAR-2004.

PF 08-SEP-2003; 2003WO-BP009959.

XX 12-SEP-2002; 2002EP-00020382.

PR 11-JUL-2003; 2003EP-00015881.

XX (GREG-) GREENOVATION BIOTECH GMBH.

XX Gorr G, Launhardt H, Berg B;

PI WPI; 2004-270051/25.

XX Achieving transient expression of at least an extracellular non-plant

PT protein from a heterologous nucleotide sequence in moss protoplast

PT comprises transiently introducing into the protoplast a heterologous

PT nucleic acid construct.

XX Example 1; Page 19; 49p; English.

CC The specification describes a method for the production of extracellular

CC non-plant protein from moss protoplasts. The method comprises transiently

CC introducing into the protoplast a heterologous nucleic acid construct

CC comprising a heterologous nucleotide sequence operably linked to a

CC promoter. The heterologous nucleotide sequence encodes a protein selected

CC from heterodimer, fusion antibody, immunoglobulin or single-chain

CC antibody. The method is useful for protein production. PCR primers

CC ADM32960-ADM32961 were used to amplify cDNA encoding the signal peptide

CC of human vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF). VEGF was produced

CC using, and to, demonstrate the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 26 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 26;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 514 TGGTCCCTGCTGGAACCATGCA 537

DB 25 TGGTCCAGGCTGCACCATGCA 2

RESULT 276
 ADP86281/c
 ID ADP86281 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

XX ADP86281;

DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)

XX Human VEGF121 signal peptide cDNA amplifying 3' PCR primer, MOB349.

DE Fucosyl transferase; fuct; xylosyl transferase; xy1T;

KW glycosyl transferase; human; vascular endothelial growth factor 121;

KW VEGF121; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS EP1431394-A1.

XX 23-JUN-2004.

PF 20-DEC-2002; 2002EP-00028536.

XX 20-DEC-2002; 2002EP-00028536.

XX (GREG-) GREENOVATION BIOTECH GMBH.

XX Lienhart O;

PI WPI; 2004-452512/43.

XX Producing transformed bryophyte cell, involves introducing nucleic acid

PT sequences that specifically targets fucosyl transferase and xylosyl

PT transferase nucleotide sequence, respectively, into cell.

XX Example; SEQ ID NO 2; 47p; English.

XX The present invention relates to the methods for producing bryophyte

CC plant cells comprising dysfunctional fucosyl transferase (fuct) and

CC xylosyl transferase (xy1T) genes and an introduced glycosyl transferase

CC gene. The invention is useful for producing a transgenic bryophyte plant

CC which involves incorporating a desired polynucleotide and nucleic acid

CC vector into a bryophyte cell and regenerating a bryophyte from the cell.

CC The present sequence is human vascular endothelial growth factor 121

CC (VEGF121) signal peptide cDNA amplifying PCR primer. This sequence is

CC used in the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 26 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 26;

Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 514 TGGTCCCTGCTGGAACCATGCA 537

DB 25 TGGTCCAGGCTGCACCATGCA 2

RESULT 277

ADP70805/c

ID ADP70805 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

XX ADP70805;

DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)

XX VEGF signal peptide PCR primer SEQ ID NO.2.

DE transformed bryophyte cell; dysfunctional fucosyl transferase; fuct;

KW dysfunctional xylosyl transferase; xy1T; bryophyte cell;

KW glycosyl transferase; bryophyte; plant; glycosylated protein; PCR;

KW primer; human; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; signal peptide;

XX ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN W02004057002-A2.
XX
PD 08-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 18-DEC-2003; 2003MO-EP014576.
XX
PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002EP-00028536.
PR 07-OCT-2003; 2003EP-00022453.
XX
PA (GREE-) GREENOVATION BIOTECH GMBH.
XX
PI Reski R, Decker E, Kopriyova A, Gorr G, Stemmer C, Lienhart O;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-500298/47.
XX
PT New transformed bryophyte cell having a dysfunctional fucosyl and xylosyl
PT transferase nucleotide sequence, useful in producing glycosylated
PT proteins with animal glycosylation patterns, such as pharmaceutical
PT proteins.
XX
PS Example; SEQ ID NO 2; 67bp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a transformed bryophyte cell comprising a
CC dysfunctional fucosyl transferase (fuct) nucleotide sequence and a
CC dysfunctional xylosyl transferase (xylt) nucleotide sequence. Also
CC described: (1) a method of producing at least a bryophyte cell where fuct
CC and xylt activity is substantially reduced, comprising introducing into
CC the cell a first nucleic acid sequence that is specifically targeted to
CC an endogenous fucosyl transferase nucleotide sequence and introducing
CC into the cell a second nucleic acid sequence that is specifically
CC targeted to an endogenous xylosyl transferase nucleotide sequence; (2) an
CC isolated polynucleotide that encodes a functional mammalian glycosyl
CC transferase for use in the method of (1); (3) a nucleic acid vector
CC suitable for transformation of a bryophyte cell and including a
CC polynucleotide of (2); (4) a host cell containing a heterologous
CC polynucleotide or nucleic acid vector of (3); (5) a method of producing a
CC host cell of (4), comprising incorporating the polynucleotide or nucleic
CC acid vector into the cell by means of transformation; (5) a bryophyte
CC plant or bryophyte tissue comprising a bryophyte cell of (4); and (6) a
CC method of producing a bryophyte plant, comprising incorporating a
CC polynucleotide or nucleic acid vector as described above into a bryophyte
CC cell and regenerating a bryophyte from the cell. The polynucleotide is
CC useful in the production of a transgenic bryophyte cell. The methods and
CC compositions of the present invention are useful for producing
CC glycosylated proteins comprising animal glycosylation patterns, such as
CC pharmaceutical proteins for use in mammals, including humans. The present
CC sequence represents a PCR primer used for amplifying the human vascular
CC endothelial growth factor (VEGF) signal peptide cDNA sequence, which is
CC used in an example from the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 26 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 26;
Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Qy 514 TGGTCCCTGCTGGAACCATGCA 537
Db 25 TGGTCCCAAGGCTGCACCCATGCA 2
XX
RESULT 278
AAK63054
ID AAK63054 standard; RNA; 27 BP.
XX
AC AAK63054;
XX
DT 16-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Delta-9 desaturase hammerhead ribozyme SEQ ID NO:929.

XX
KM Maize; corn; Zea mays; delta-9 desaturase; GBS; target; substrate;
KM granule bound starch synthase; hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme;
KM modulation; gene expression; transgenic plant; cleavage; canola plant;
KM caffeine synthesis; coffee plant; nicotine production; tobacco;
KM fruit ripening; flower pigmentation; lignin production; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Zea mays.
XX
PN W09710328-A2.
XX
PD 20-MAR-1997.
XX
PF 12-JUL-1996; 96MO-US011689.
XX
PR 13-JUL-1995; 95US-0001135P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX (DOWC) DOWELANCO.
XX
PI Zwick WG, Edington BE, Mcswigen JA, Merlo PAO, Guo L, Skokut TA;
PI Young SA, Folkerts O, Merlo DJ;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-202224/18.
XX
PT Ribozyme which modulates plant gene expression - preferably modulates
PT expression of DELTA-9 desaturase or granule bound starch synthase in
PT maize or canola.
XX
PS Claim 40; Page 88; 155bp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule (1)
CC with RNA cleaving activity, which modulates the expression of a plant
CC gene. Also described is a gene comprising a cDNA sequence encoding maize
CC Delta-9 desaturase. (1) can be used to modulate expression of a gene,
CC preferably Delta-9 desaturase or a granule bound starch synthase (GBSS)
CC gene, in a plant (preferably a maize or canola plant). (1) can be used to
CC modulate caffeine synthesis in a coffee plant, nicotine production in a
CC tobacco plant, fruit ripening processes in an apple, tomato, pear, plum
CC or peach plant, flower pigmentation in a rose, petunia, chrysanthemum or
CC marigold plant or lignin production in a tobacco, aspen, poplar or pine
CC plant
XX
SQ Sequence 27 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 0 T; 9 U; 1 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 27;
Best Local Similarity 44.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 11; Conservative 9; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Qy 300 TGGTTTCTGTATGAGGAAGTTCTC 324
Db 1 UGGCTUCUCUGAUGAAGAAUUCUC 25
XX
RESULT 279
AAV96914/C
ID AAV96914 standard; RNA; 27 BP.
XX
AC AAV96914;
XX
DT 01-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Potato citrate synthase hammerhead ribozyme position 723.
XX
KM Solanidine; glucosyltransferase; potato; citrate synthase; target;
KM hammerhead ribozyme; hairpin ribozyme; alkaloid biosynthesis;
KM flower formation; cleavage; solanaceous plant; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Solanum tuberosum.
XX
PN W09832843-A2.


```

XX 30-JUL-1998.
PD
XX
XX 14-JAN-1998; 98MO-US000738.
PF
XX
PR 28-JAN-1997; 97US-0036545P.
PR 28-JAN-1997; 97US-0036589P.
PR 24-NOV-1997; 97US-00979416.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PI
XX
XX Zwick MG, Mcswiggen JA;
XX
XX MPI; 1998-427939/36.
XX
XX New enzymatic nucleic acid(s) - useful for, e.g. reducing alkaloid
XX biosynthesis or regulating flowering.
XX
XX Claim 53; Page 54; 79pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes enzymatic nucleic acid molecules with RNA
XX -cleaving activity (e.g. ribozymes) which are capable of modulating the
XX expression of plant genes: (i) involved in biosynthesis of alkaloids; or
XX (ii) involved in flower formation. AAV95982 to AAV96334, and AAV96335 to
XX AAV96354 represent potato solanidine glucosyltransferase hammerhead and
XX hairpin ribozymes, respectively. AAV95629 to AAV95981, and AAV96355 to
XX AAV96734 represent potato solanidine glucosyltransferase target
XX sequences. AAV96773 to AAV97170, and AAV97171 to AAV97195 represent
XX potato citrate synthase hammerhead and hairpin ribozymes, respectively.
XX AAV96735 to AAV96772, and AAV97196 to AAV97220 represent potato citrate
XX synthase target sequences. Ribozymes of the present invention can be used
XX to inhibit the synthesis of toxic alkaloids in solanaceous plants,
XX particularly potato but also tomato, pepper, aubergine and datura or to
XX inhibit flowering in potato, lettuce, spinach, cabbage, brussels sprouts,
XX arugula, kale, collards, chard, beet, turnip, sweet potato and turf
XX grass. Also the ribozymes can be used for RNA manipulation in the same
XX way that restriction endonucleases are for DNA, as well as to examine
XX genetic drift and mutations in plants and to detect specific RNA. The
XX ribozymes can be targeted to specific genes or to consensus sequences
XX within a family of related genes, and being catalytic need to be present
XX at only very low concentrations
XX
XX Sequence 27 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 8 G; 0 T; 5 U; 1 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 27;
XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2111 CTTAGGCTTCTCAACAGCCACTTG 2135
DB 26 CTCAGTTCTCATCATCAGCCACTTG 2
XX
XX RESULT 280
XX ID AAX00838 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX AC AAX00838;
XX
XX 29-MAR-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Insert sequence His-6 3 used in a phage expression vector.
XX
XX Catalytic; antibody; phage display; immunising; phage expression vector;
XX prodnug; scfv; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX OS
XX US5855885-A.
XX
XX PN
XX 05-JAN-1999.
XX
XX PD
XX 14-JUL-1994; 94US-00273146.
XX

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XX 22-JAN-1993; 93US-00007684.
XX
XX (MCCA/) MCCAFFERTY J.
XX
XX (CHIS/) CHISWELL D.
XX
XX (DARS/) DARSLEY M J.
XX
XX (TITM/) TITMAS R C.
XX
XX (MART/) MARTIN M T.
XX
XX (KENT/) KENTEN J H.
XX
XX (SMIT/) SMITH R.
XX
XX (FITZ/) FITZGERALD K.
XX
XX (WILL/) WILLIAMS R O.
XX
XX Fitzgerald K, Darsley MJ, Williams RO, Smith R, Martin MT;
XX
XX Kenten JH, Chiswell D, McCafferty J, Titmas RC;
XX
XX MPI; 1999-105036/09.
XX
XX Production of catalytic antibodies displayed on bacteriophages -
XX comprises generating a gene library of antibody-derived domains inserting
XX coding into a phage expression vector and isolating the catalytic
XX antibodies.
XX
XX Example 4; Col 17-18; 117pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to methods for producing catalytic antibodies
XX displayed on a phage. The method comprises: (a) generating a gene library
XX of antibody-derived domains; (b) inserting coding for the domains into a
XX phage expression vector; and (c) isolating the catalytic antibodies. The
XX phage expression vector incorporates a histidine peptide in tandem with a
XX myc peptide. The catalytic antibodies can be isolated by preparing an
XX antigen; optionally immunising an animal with the antigen; generating a
XX library of VH and VL domains from the immunised animal; cloning the VH
XX and VL domains into a phage expression vector to generate phage display
XX antibodies; selecting phage display antibodies which bind specifically to
XX the antigen; screening the selected phage display antibodies for
XX catalytic activity to substrate; and isolating the catalytic antibodies,
XX where the phage expression vector incorporates a histidine peptide in
XX tandem with a myc peptide. The processes are used to produce catalytic
XX antibodies, which can be used for in vivo activation of a prodnug. The
XX present sequence represents an insert used in phage expression vectors
XX that facilitate rapid/multiple isolations of soluble single chain Fv
XX (scfv) antibodies
XX
XX Sequence 27 BP; 7 A; 11 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 27;
XX Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
XX Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2907 CAGCATCTCTCATCAGCATCAAG 2930
DB 3 CCGCATCATCATCATCAGCATCAAG 26
XX
XX RESULT 281
XX ID ABK67147 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX AC ABK67147;
XX
XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human gene specific PCR primer #1235.
XX
XX Primer; ss; DNA microarray; differential expression analysis; human.
XX
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX OS
XX US6352829-B1.
XX
XX PN
XX 05-MAR-2002.
XX
XX PD
XX
XX

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PE 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00225928.
PR 21-MAY-1997; 97US-00859998.
XX
XX (CLON-) CLONTECH LAB INC.
PI Chenchik A, Johkade G, Bibliahvilli R;
XX WPI; 2002-314699/35.
DR
XX Producing sub-population of labeled nucleic acids, useful for analyzing
PT differences in RNA profiles between several different physiological
PT sources, using set of distinct gene specific primers.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 1235; 11pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to producing a sub-population of labeled nucleic
CC acids (NAs) comprising contacting a NA sample from a physiological
CC source, with a pool of 50 distinct gene specific primers under suitable
CC conditions to enzymatically generate sub-population of NAs, where each
CC gene specific primer has a sequence complementary to a distinct mRNA, and
CC each labeled NA is generated using a single gene specific primer. The
CC method is useful for producing a sub-population of labeled NAs which is
CC useful for analyzing the differences in the RNA profiles between several
CC different physiological sources, where the method comprises producing
CC subpopulation of labeled NAs for the different physiological sources,
CC comprising the populations for each physiological source to identify
CC differences in the population, where the comparison is preferably
CC performed by hybridising the labeled NAs for each of the distinct
CC physiological sources to an array of probe NAs stably associated with the
CC surface of a substrate to produce a hybridisation pattern for each of the
CC sources, and comparing the patterns for each of the sources, where
CC differential gene expression assays are utilised in differential
CC expression analysis of diseased a normal tissue e.g. neoplastic a normal
CC tissue, or different tissue or subtype types. The present sequence is a
CC human gene specific PCR primer used in the method of the invention. Note:
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC application, but was obtained in electronic format directly from USPRO
CC at http://wipo.segdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html?DocID=6352829B1
XX
SQ Sequence 27 BP; 10 A; 5 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 27;
Beet Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
OY 1671 CTGCAGCAGATGAGACAGAC 1694
DB 4 CTGAAGCAGATGCAGACAGATAC 27
XX
RESULT 282
ABKT0901
ID ABKT0901 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX
XX ABKT0901;
XX
XX 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Tag PCR primer.
XX
XX 88; PCR; PAR1; thrombin receptor; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;
XX inflammatory disease; cell proliferative disease; primer.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX JP2002010784-A.
XX
XX 15-JAN-2002.
XX
XX 29-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00196514.
XX
XX 29-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00196514.
XX

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XX	PA.	(TEIJ) TEIJIN LTD.	
XX	DR	WPI; 2002-321520/36.	
XX	FT	An inhibitor of cell growth mediated by thrombin used to treat	
XX	PT	inflammatory and cell proliferative diseases.	
XX	PS	Example 2; Page 29; 44pp; Japanese.	
XX	CC	The invention relates to a polypeptide or a compound which can inhibit	
XX	CC	cell growth caused by thrombin. The polypeptide/compound combines to a	
XX	CC	specific region of the structure of PAR1 type human thrombin receptor	
XX	CC	participating to cell growth. Preferably, the compound contains the 52nd	
XX	CC	to the 56th amino acid sequences at the amino end side of PAR1 type human	
XX	CC	thrombin receptor ((X4)-Tyr-Glu-Pro-Phe-Trp-(X5) X4, X5 = optional amino	
XX	CC	acid or peptide sequence). Also included are a modified PAR1 type	
XX	CC	thrombin receptor gene or its fragment used for obtaining the above	
XX	CC	polypeptide, a human PAR1 type thrombin receptor protein and its encoding	
XX	CC	DNA comprising a fully. The polypeptide or the compound is used to treat	
XX	CC	inflammatory diseases and cell proliferative diseases. The present	
XX	CC	sequence is a PCR primer associated with the cloning and/or expression of	
XX	CC	human PAR1 type thrombin receptor (or a modified version)	
XX	SO	Sequence 27 BP; 7 A; 11 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX	Qy	Query Match	0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 27;
XX		Best Local Similarity	83.3%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
XX		Matches	20; Conservative
XX			0; Mismatches
XX			4; Indels
XX			0; Gaps
XX			0;
XX	Db	2907 CAGCACATCCTCATCAGCATCAAG 2930	
XX			
XX		3 CCGCACATCATCATCACCATCAGC 26	
XX	RESULT 283		
XX	ABSS6378		
XX	ID	ABSS6378 standard; DNA; 27 BP.	
XX	XX	ABSS6378;	
XX	XX	21-JAN-2003 (first entry)	
XX	DS	DNA encoding cancer antigen p53BP2 antigenic peptide variant #3.	
XX	XX		
XX	KW	Human; sex: cancer; antigen: p53 binding protein 2; p53BP2;	
XX	KW	immunoglobulin; Ig; variable domain; complementarity determining region;	
XX	KW	CD4; immunogenic; cytotoxic T-lymphocyte; CTL; epitope; T-helper cell;	
XX	KW	B-helper cell; pharmaceutical; vaccine; tumour; gene therapy;	
XX	XX	medullary carcinoma; thyroid; metastasis; anti-idiotypic; cancer therapy.	
XX	OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX	OS	Synthetic.	
XX	XX		
XX	FH	Key	Location/Qualifiers
XX	FT	CDS	1..27
XX	FT		/*tag= a
XX	FT		/product= "p53BP2 antigenic peptide #3"
XX	FT		/partial
XX	FT		/note= "No start or stop codon shown"
XX	FT	unsure	4..6
XX	FT		/*tag= b
XX	FT		/note= "Encodes Leu"
XX	XX		
XX	XX	WO200278609-A2.	
XX	XX	10-OCT-2002.	
XX	XX	01-APR-2002; 2002WO-US010224.	
XX	XX	30-MAR-2001; 2001US-0280733P.	
XX	XX	(PURD) PURDUE PHARMA LP.	

PI	Nicolette CA, Soltis DA;
XX	
XX	WPI: 2003-040614/03.
DR	P-P5DB; ABG71760.
XX	
XX	Novel immunoglobulin variable domain variant for treating cancer,
PT	comprising complementarity determining region having added/substituted
PT	heterologous amino acid sequence, e.g. antigenic sequence from p53
PT	binding protein.
XX	
XX	Diocese; Page 96, 100pp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention discloses a variant of the immunoglobulin (Ig) variable
CC	domain which comprises at least one complementarity determining region
CC	(CDR) and framework regions flanking the CDR. The CDR also has added or
CC	substituted to it an amino acid sequence which is heterologous to the CDR
CC	and is a binding sequence e.g. an antigen sequence from a p53 binding
CC	protein (p53BP2) having immunogenic properties relevant to human lung
CC	cancer. In addition, the CDR may include a cytotoxic T-lymphocyte (CTL)-
CC	epitope sequence, a T-helper cell sequence, B-helper cell sequence or
CC	their combinations, where the variable domain lacks an intrachain
CC	disulphide bond. The variant and pharmaceutical and vaccine compositions
CC	of the variant are useful for decreasing tumour growth rate causing
CC	tumour regression and a decreased mortality. The polynucleotide,
CC	polypeptide and vaccine are useful for treating or preventing (e.g. by
CC	gene therapy) a lung cancer or tumour in a subject. The molecules are
CC	also useful for treating gastrointestinal cancer, breast cancer, small
CC	cell lung cancer or medullary carcinoma of the thyroid. The molecules in
CC	addition are useful for treating or preventing tumour metastases and for
CC	eliciting an anti-idiotypic response to a tumour antigen in a subject in
CC	need of treatment or prevention of a disease condition associated with
CC	the tumour antigen. The variant has a slower clearance and an enhanced
CC	ability to elicit an anti-idiotypic antibody response, and thus is
CC	advantageous for cancer therapy. The sequence presented is the DNA
CC	encoding the antigenic peptide variant #3 of the human cancer antigen
CC	p53BP2 protein, derived from residues 663-677 of ABG71757
XX	
XX	Sequence 27 BP; 6 A, 1 C, 5 G, 5 T, 0 U; 10 Other;
Qy	
Db	Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 27;
	Best Local Similarity 60.9%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;
	Matches 14; Conservative 6; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
	1585 TCTTGTCGAAACAGAGAAGAG 1607
	: : :
	2 TTYTGTGACARACGARAARCAR 24
	RESULT 284
ID	ADA10599
AC	ADA10599 standard; DNA; 27 BP.
XX	
XX	ADA10599;
DT	06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Degenerate DNA encoding T cell epitope from p53BP2 3.
XX	
XX	ss; gene; cancer antigen; p53BP2; p53 binding protein 2; cancer;
KW	immunostimulant; cytostatic; immunogenic ligand;
KW	tumour infiltrating lymphocyte; TIL; immune response; antigenic epitope;
KW	vaccine; human; gene therapy; T cell epitope.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
XX	US2002197243-A1.
PN	
PD	26-DEC-2002.
XX	
XX	01-APR-2002; 2002US-00114091.
XX	

PR		30-MAR-2001; 2001JUS-0280794P.	
XX	(NICO/) NIOLETTTE C A.		
PA	Niolette CA;		
XX			
PI			
DR	WPI; 2003-361859/34.		
P-P	PSDB; ADA10598.		
PT			
PT	Composition for modulating an immune response useful in the treatment of cancer, comprises a polynucleotide encoding an immunogenic ligand.		
XX			
PS	Disclosure; Page 35; 39pp; English.		
CC	The invention relates to a composition comprising a polynucleotide encoding at least one immunogenic ligand, where the immunogenic ligand individually has an ability to elicit an immune response against the same native ligand. The immunogenic ligand is the human cancer antigen P53 binding protein 2 (P53BP2). The immune response involves release of tumour infiltrating lymphocytes (TIL). Also included are a host cell comprising the above polynucleotide and a composition comprising immunogenic ligand. The polynucleotide is useful for modulating immune responses to the cognate antigenic epitopes and their corresponding native proteins, and also as components of anti-cancer vaccines and to expand immune effector cells that are specific for cells having aberrant expression of antigen P53BP2. The polynucleotide is also useful in the manufacture of medicaments and for the treatment of humans and other animals. The polynucleotides are useful as primers for the detection of genes or gene transcripts that are expressed in antigen presenting cells. The present sequence encodes a T cell epitope from the human P53BP2 protein.		
CC			
CC			
CC			
CC			
CC			
CC			
SQ	Sequence 27 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 10 Other;		
Query Match	0.3%; Score 17.6; DB 1; Length 27;		
Best Local Similarity	60.9%; Pred. No. 5.7e+02;		
Matches	14; Conservative 6; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0		
OY	1585 TCCTGGTGGAACAGAGAAGG 1607. : : : 2 TYTNGTAGARACNGARRAARGAR 24		
ID	ABZ22886 standard; DNA; 19 BP.		
AC	ABZ22886;		
DIT	07-APR-2003 (first entry)		
DE	Oligonucleotide kh2.		
KM	Phosphorothioate; locked nucleic acid; INA; immunostimulatory; cytotoxic; antimicrobial; gene therapy; pathogenic infection; cancer; sg.		
OS	Synthetic.		
FH	Key modified_base 1 Location/Qualifiers		
FT	/+tag= a		
FT	/mod_base= OTHER		
FT	/note= "5'-terminally modified by fluorescein"		
PN	WO2002102825-A2.		
PD	27-DEC-2002.		
PF	14-JUN-2002; 2002WO-GB002728.		
PR	15-JUN-2001; 2001GB-00014719.		

XX (MEIJU) SEIKA KAISHA LTD.
PA
XX
PI Watanabe M, Moriya T, Aoyagi K, Sumida N, Murakami T;
DR WPI; 1998-250959/22.
XX
PT Regulatory sequence for *Trichoderma viride* derived cellulase cbh1 gene -
PT for producing Humicola insolens derived endo-glucanase.
XX
PS Example 5, Page 24; 92pp; Japanese.
XX
CC Oligonucleotides AAV36067-69 are used in the course of the invention. The
CC specification describes a new regulatory sequence for *Trichoderma viride*
CC derived cellulase cbh1 gene and the establishment of a system for mass
CC producing cellulase in moulds such as *T. viride*. As the regulatory
CC sequence of cbh1 genes originating in *T. viride* can highly express
CC objective proteins, proteins such as cellulase can be expressed. An
CC expression vector containing the regulatory sequence and Humicola
CC insolens derived endo-glucanase NCE4 DNA was produced, and used to
CC produce endo-glucanase at 15 grams per litre
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4131 CCACTGACCTCTCCCGG 4149
DB 20 CCACTGATCCTCTCCCGG 2
XX
RESULT 290
ABN04290
ID ABN04290 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABN04290;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:4282.
XX
KM Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268660P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA
XX

PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
DR
XX
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4282; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
XX hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, as
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localized to chromosome 22.
XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 11 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 771 AAGAGGAAACATGGGCG 789
DB 1 AAGAGGAAACATGGGCG 19
XX
RESULT 291
ABN04289
ID ABN04289 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABN04289;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:4281.
XX
KM Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AECOM-) AECOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX
XX MPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
XX PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4281; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
XX CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
XX CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
XX CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
XX CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP-
XX CC 1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
XX CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
XX CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
XX CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
XX CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
XX CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 11 A; 4 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.4; DB 1; Length 25;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.7%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX
XX 771 AAGAGGAAACATGGGCGC 789
XX Db 2 AAGAGGAAACATGGGCGC 20
XX
XX
XX RESULT 292
XX ABR21572
XX ID ABR21572 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX ABR21572;
XX
XX 16-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Multiplex group PCR primer #319.
XX
XX
XX Racing potential; horse; grandpaternal DNA; over-represented; breeding;
XX KW grandmother; performance; progeny horse; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX OS
XX
XX MO200292851-A2.
XX PN
XX
XX 21-NOV-2002.
XX PD

XX
XX 15-MAY-2002; 2002WO-GB002273.
XX PF
XX 15-MAY-2001; 2001GB-00011866.
XX PR
XX (ANIM-) ANIMAL HEALTH TRUST
XX PA (BRHO-) BRITISH HORSERACING BOARD.
XX
XX
XX Bins MM, Swinburne JE;
XX
XX MPI; 2003-129314/12.
XX
XX
XX Determining the racing potential of a horse comprises measuring whether
XX PT grandpaternal or grandmaternal DNA from the selected grandmother DNA is
XX PT over-represented in the genome of the horse.
XX
XX
XX Example 2; Page 25; 49pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method for determining racing potential
XX CC of a horse. The method comprises measuring: whether grandpaternal DNA is
XX CC over-represented in the genome of the horse; or in the case where one of
XX CC the grandmothers was selected for breeding on the basis of racing
XX CC performance, whether grandmaternal DNA from the selected grandmother is
XX CC over-represented in the genome of the horse which indicates that the
XX CC horse has good racing potential. The method of the invention is useful
XX CC for determining the racing potential of a horse or for obtaining a
XX CC progeny horse with good racing potential. This polynucleotide sequence
XX CC represents a PCR primer used in the detection method of over-
XX CC representation of DNA from male grandparents of the invention
XX
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 22;
XX Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX
XX 271 TCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTC 292
XX Db 1 TCTCTCAGTTCTCTCTCTGTC 22
XX
XX
XX RESULT 293
XX ADM29606
XX ID ADM29606 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX ADM29606;
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human tumour microsatellite D8S258 PCR primer #2.
XX DE
XX ss; primer; detection; primary tumour; polymorphism;
XX KW prostate-specific antigen; microsatellite; D17S855; NEFL; D13S153;
XX KW D16S402; D16S422; D10S541; D7S522; D16S400; D8S258; PCR; cyclokeratin;
XX KW metastasis; cancer; breast; ovary; colon; stomach; prostate; bladder.
XX
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX
XX MO2003087405-A2.
XX PN
XX 23-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 17-APR-2003; 2003WO-EP004037.
XX PF
XX 17-APR-2002; 2002DE-01017102.
XX PR
XX (BRAN/) BRANDT B H.
XX PA
XX Brandt BH, Tidow N, Schmidt H, Semjonow A;
XX PI
XX MPI; 2003-833742/77.
XX
XX
XX Detection and characterization of primary tumors, useful e.g. for staging
XX PT

PT and for guiding therapeutic intervention, comprises analyzing genetic alterations in tumor cell agglomerates.

XX

PS Claim 8; SEQ ID NO 24; 55pp; German.

CC This invention describes a novel method for the detection and characterization of primary tumours, or individual regions of them, comprising isolating or concentrating agglomerates of tumour cells from a sample and analysing the conglomerates for genetic alterations. The method comprises comparing polymorphic DNA, or changes in it, between tumour samples. Epithelial cells positive for prostate-specific antigen were isolated from a blood sample, DNA was separated and the microsatellite markers D17S855, NEFL, D13S153, D16S402, D10S541, D7S522, D16S400 and D8S258 amplified by multiplexed PCR. The DNA regions analysed are short, simple repeated sequences, particularly microsatellites. Isolation and concentration of tumour cells involves selecting epithelial cells that are positive for cytokeratin and/or tissue-specific proteins. The sample is a cell culture, blood, urine, nipple fluid aspirate or tissue sample from primary tumours, most particularly tumour cells isolated from blood. The method is used to determine clonality, for detecting and staging tumours, for assessing the metastatic potential of a cancer and identifying appropriate therapies, and to predict the likely progression of disease or likely outcome of treatments. It is particularly applied to carcinomas of breast, ovary, colon, stomach, prostate and/or bladder.

CC

XX

SO Sequence 23 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 2366 GCTGCTCAGAGAGGAGGAG 2387
1 GATGCTCACTAAAGAGGAG 22

DB

RESULT 294
ADM64873
ID ADM64873 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
AC ADM64873;
XX
XX
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE NRY polymorphism detection primer #21.
XX
XX ethnic origin determination; polymorphic site determination;
KM Y chromosome; paternity testing; forensic diagnosis;
KM non-recombining region; human; NRY; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003134285-A1.
XX
PD 17-JUL-2003.
XX
PF 01-NOV-2001; 2001US-00002623.
XX
PR 01-NOV-2000; 2000US-0245355P.
XX
XX (OEFN/) OEFNER P J.
PA (UNDE/) UNDERHILL P A.
XX
XX Oefner PJ, Underhill PA;
PI WPI; 2003-843259/78.
XX
XX
XX Determining the ethnic origin of a male by obtaining a nucleic acid sample from the male and identifying at least two polymorphic markers in the nucleic acid sample indicative of the ethnic origin of the male.
PT
PS Claim 24; Page 17; 74pp; English.

XX The invention describes a method of determining the ethnic origin of a male comprising obtaining a nucleic acid sample from the male, and identifying at least two polymorphic markers in the nucleic acid sample indicative of the ethnic origin of the male, using at least one primer pair from the primer pairs given in the specification. Also described is a method of: identifying polymorphic sites in a nucleic acid; a kit for determining the ethnic origin of an individual; determining the ethnic origin of a human male individual; an isolated nucleic acid segment of a human Y chromosome comprising at least 10 contiguous bases including at least one of the polymorphic sites given in the specification; nucleic acid primer pairs for amplifying polymorphic regions of the Y chromosome given in the specification; and determining the paternity of a human male individual. The method is useful for determining the ethnic origin of a male, for paternity testing, for forensic studies or for diagnosis. This sequence represents a primer used to detect polymorphisms in the non-recombining region of the human Y chromosome (NRY).

CC

XX

SO Sequence 23 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.1e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 273 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 294
1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 22

DB

RESULT 295
ADQ81521
ID ADQ81521 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
AC ADQ81521;
XX
XX
DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Synthetic DNA oligo J-1 related to modifying splicing of mRNA precursors.
XX
XX engineered nucleic acid; ENA; mRNA splicing; dystrophin;
KM Duchenne muscular dystrophy; DMD; gene therapy; ss; DNA/RNA hybrid.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT 1..23
FT misc_RNA
XX
XX /note="This oligo contains some uracil nucleotides"
PN WO2004048570-A1.
XX
XX 10-JUN-2004.
PD
PD 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-JP014915.
XX
XX
PF 25-NOV-2002; 2002JP-00340857.
XX
PR 31-JUL-2003; 2003JP-00204381.
XX
XX (UYKO-) UNITV KOBE.
PA (SANY) SANKYO CO LTD.
XX
XX Matsuo M, Takeshima Y, Koizumi M;
PI WPI; 2004-561507/54.
XX
XX Novel dystrophin cDNA and oligonucleotides, useful for creating Duchenne muscular dystrophy.
PT
PS Disclosure, Page 167; 522pp; Japanese.
XX
XX This invention relates to novel oligonucleotides that are engineered nucleic acid (ENA) molecules capable of modifying splicing in mRNA precursors. Specifically, it refers to oligonucleotides derived from the

RESULT 298
 AAT74516
 ID AAT74516 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 AC
 XX AAT74516;
 XX
 DT 11-DEC-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Allele-mutation detection allele-specific PCR primer CP 1A.
 XX
 KW Differentiation; gene expression; gene therapy; genetic disorder;
 KW cystic fibrosis; Fanconi's anaemia; sickle cell anaemia;
 KW retinitis pigmentosa; xeroderma pigmentosa; ataxia telangiectasia;
 KW Bloom's syndrome; retinoblastoma; Duchenne's muscular dystrophy;
 KW Tay-Sach's disease; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN MO9713869-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-APR-1997.
 XX
 PF 08-OCT-1996; 96WO-US016162.
 XX
 PR 10-OCT-1995; 95US-0005254P.
 XX
 PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 XX
 PI Gruenert DC, Dohrman A;
 XX
 DR WPI, 1997-235905/21.
 XX
 PT Detection of allele specific mutation(s) and differentiation in gene
 PT expression - for assessment of gene therapy used in correction of genetic
 PT disorders e.g. cystic fibrosis.
 XX
 PT
 XX
 BS Claim 9; Page 24; 79pp; English.
 XX
 CC A novel method has been developed for the detection of allele specific
 CC mutations and for differentiation between gene expression of a mutated
 CC tissue or cells and a normal non-mutated tissue. The method involves: (a)
 CC obtaining a sample from the same type of each of the mutated and non-
 CC mutated tissue or cells; (b) fixing the cells; (c) digesting the cells to
 CC expose single stranded mRNA and to eliminate DNA contained in the cells;
 CC (d) subjecting the mRNA to reverse transcription reaction conditions to
 CC obtain first strand cDNA from the mRNA template; and (e) subjecting the
 CC cDNA to polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to obtain the cDNA in sufficient
 CC quantities for assay, where the amplification is performed in the
 CC presence of allele-specific and allele-non-specific primers, using a
 CC solution comprising at least one non-interfering labelled nucleotide
 CC marker detectable by spectroscopic, autoradiographic, immunocytochemical
 CC or enzymatic detection means. The present sequence represents a
 CC specifically claimed allele-specific primer. The method may be used for
 CC detection of a mutation which causes cystic fibrosis, Fanconi's anaemia,
 CC sickle cell anaemia, retinitis pigmentosa, xeroderma pigmentosa, ataxia
 CC telangiectasia, Bloom's syndrome, retinoblastoma, Duchenne's muscular
 CC dystrophy or Tay-Sach's disease. It may also be useful for qualitative
 CC and quantitative assessment of the success of a gene therapy of these
 CC diseases
 CC
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 10 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
 349 CTGAGCGCCTGAACAGAGAGT 370
 1 |||||
 2 CAGAGTACCTGAACAGAGAGT 23

```

ID ABL53563 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABL53563;
XX
DT 10-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human endo type protease 23.32 PCR primer #2.
XX
KW Endo type protease 23.32; endoprotease; human; tumour; haemopathy;
XX HIV infection; immunological disease; inflammation; cytostatic;
XX haemostatic; anti-HIV; virucide; immunomodulator; antiinflammatory;
XX enzyme; gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200220744-A1.
XX
PD 14-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 02-JUL-2001; 2001WO-CN001144.
XX
PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000CN-00119412.
XX
PA (BIOW-) BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC SHANGHAI.
XX
PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-269623/31.
XX
PT Human endo type protease 23.32 and encoding polynucleotide, used in
PT diagnosis and treatment of malignant tumors, hemopathy, human
PT immunodeficiency virus infection, immunological diseases and
PT inflammation.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 12; 36pp; Chinese.
XX
CC The present invention relates to human endo type protease 23.32 (see
CC ABL53563). The protease and its coding sequence are useful for the
CC diagnosis and treatment of malignant tumors, haemopathy, HIV infection,
CC immunological disease and inflammation. The present sequence is a PCR
CC primer, which was used in an example from the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 0 G; 18 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4414 ATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA 4435
DB 22 ATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTA 1
RESULT 300
ID AAL37775/C
XX AAL37775 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAL37775;
XX
DT 19-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human chondral connexin protein 8-91 DNA PCR primer 1.
XX
KW Human; chondral connexin 8-91; DNA recombination; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN CN1331204-A.
XX
PD 16-JAN-2002.
XX
PF 30-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116915.
XX

```

PR 30-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116915.
XX
XX (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.
XX
XX Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-292869/34.
XX
XX Polypeptide-human chondral connexin 8.91 and polynucleotide for coding
PT it.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 16 Disclosure; 31pp; Chinese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel polypeptide-human chondral connexin
CC 8.91, the polynucleotide coding for it, the process for preparing the
CC polypeptide by DNA recombination, the application of the polypeptide in
CC treating diseases, the antagonist of the polypeptide and its medical
CC action, and the application of the polynucleotide. This polynucleotide
CC sequence represents a PCR primer of the DNA encoding the human chondral
CC connexin 8.91 protein of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 2136 ACTTCAGAGTGAAGAAGAAC 2157
DB 23 ATTTCAGGAATGTAAAGAAC 2
XX
XX RESULT 301
XX ABQ73494/C
XX ID ABQ73494 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ABQ73494;
XX
XX 02-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Pre-trans-splicing molecule related oligonucleotide #1.
XX
XX Pre-trans-splicing molecule; PTM; spliceosome; cytosolic; gene therapy;
XX immunosuppressive; antimicrobial; gene regulation; gene repair; cancer;
XX targeted cell death; genetic disorder; infectious disorder;
XX autoimmune disease; proliferative disorder; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200253581-A2.
XX
XX 11-JUL-2002.
XX
XX 08-JAN-2002; 2002WO-US000416.
XX
XX 08-JAN-2001; 2001US-00756095.
XX 08-JAN-2001; 2001US-00756096.
XX 08-JAN-2001; 2001US-00756097.
XX 20-APR-2001; 2001US-00838858.
XX 29-APR-2001; 2001US-00941492.
XX
XX (INTR-) INTRON INC.
XX
XX Mitchell IG, Garcia-Blanco MA, Baker CC, Puttaraju M,
XX Mansfield GS, Chao H;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-56693/60.
XX
XX Novel cell having pre-trans-splicing molecules with target binding
PT domains that target binding of PTM to pre-mRNA, 3' or 5' splice region,
PT spacer region, nucleotide sequence to be trans-spliced to target-pre-
PT mRNA.
XX

PS Example; Fig 3; 229pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a cell (I) comprising pre-trans-splicing
CC molecules (PTMs) (II) which have one or more target binding domains (IIa)
CC that target binding of PTM to pre-mRNA, 3' splice region (IIb) that
CC includes branch point pyrimidine tract and 3' splice acceptor site, or 5'
CC splice site (IIc), spacer region (IId) that separates RNA splice site
CC from target binding domain, and nucleotide sequence to (Iie) be trans-
CC spliced to target-pre-mRNA. Optionally, the cell comprises (Ii) either
CC comprising: (A) (Iib) and (Iie); or (B) (Iic), (IId) and (Iie). The cell
CC may comprise a recombinant vector expressing (Ii). (I) has cytosolic,
CC immunosuppressive and antimicrobial activities, and can be used in gene
CC therapy. (Ii) comprising one or more (preferably two or more) (Iia) and
CC (Iib) (or (Iic)), (IId) and (Iie), or (Ii) comprising either (A) or (B)
CC (excluding (Iid)), is useful for producing a chimeric RNA molecule in a
CC cell which involves contacting a target pre-mRNA expressed in the cell
CC with (Ii) that is recognised by nuclear splicing components. The chimeric
CC RNA produced comprises sequences encoding a toxin or translatable
CC protein. The nucleotide sequence to be trans-spliced to target pre-mRNA
CC preferably comprises nucleotide sequences comprising exons 1-10 of cystic
CC fibrosis trans-membrane conductance regulator (CFTR). The chimeric RNA
CC molecule produced using (Ii) which either comprises (A) or (B) further
CC comprises a nucleotide sequence tag. (I) can be used for gene regulation,
CC gene repair and targeted cell death. (I) can be used for the treatment of
CC various diseases including genetic, infectious or autoimmune diseases and
CC proliferative disorders such as cancer and to regulate gene expression in
CC plants. ABQ73414 to ABQ73536 represent sequences used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 10 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1952 CATCCACGCGCTCTGGACATC 1973
DB 24 CATCATCAGCGCCCTGGACATC 3
XX
XX RESULT 302
XX AAT28179/C
XX ID AAT28179 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX AAT28179;
XX
XX 18-DEC-1996 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide D used in supramolecule.
XX
XX supramolecule; antibody; enzyme; treatment; diagnosis; disease;
XX nano-electronic; catalyst; sensor; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1 /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= Thymine-MMT-AP-CEDIPPA
XX FT
XX WO9613522-A1.
XX
XX 09-MAY-1996.
XX
XX 30-OCT-1995; 95WO-US013990.
XX
XX 31-OCT-1994; 94US-00332514.
XX
XX (BURS-) BURSTEIN LAB INC.
XX
XX Virtanen J, Virtanen S;
XX
XX WPI; 1996-239451/24.
XX
XX

XX New supra-molecule comprising two effector molecules linked by
PT complementary nucleic acid - useful for treatment and diagnosis of
PT disease, in nano-electronics, as catalysts, sensors, etc.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 35; 71pp; English.
CC AAT28176-81 are used in construction of supramolecules which comprise 2
CC components, each consisting of an effector mol. covalently joined to a
CC nucleic acid. The 2 nucleic acids are at least partly complementary to
CC allow base pairing. The effector may be an antibody, e.g. anti-SP41/160
CC (IAMDB6), an enzyme, e.g. phospholipase A2, lipase, ribonuclease or
CC carboxypeptidase, or a ligand. Amino or thiol functionalities are
CC incorporated into the oligonucleotides at desired points during automated
CC synthesis. By using amino and thiol specific cross-linking agents, the
CC synthesis of branched oligonucleotides is easily accomplished. Enzymes
CC are attached at either the 3' or 5'-terminus of the oligonucleotide which
CC contains an amino group. N-monomethoxytryptyl aminopropyl cyanoethyl N,N-
CC diisopropylphosphoramidite (MMT-AP-CEDIPPA) and N-fluorenylmethoxy-
CC carbonyl-O-dimethoxytriphenyl serinyl CEDIPPA (FMOC-DMT-SER-CEDIPPA) are
CC introduced into these oligonucleotides or analogous amides to introduce
CC aliphatic amino groups. The supramolecules are useful in treatment and
CC diagnosis of disease, in assays and electronics
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 8 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SO
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1893 CTGAGATCTCTCAACACCTCC 1914
DB 23 CAGGAGTCTTCAAAAACCTCCC 2
RESULT 303
AAA29483/c
ID AAA29483 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX AAA29483;
XX
XX 08-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Transferrin receptor gene DNA sequence fragment #1.
XX
XX Polynucleotide analysis; detection; variance; transferrin receptor; ds.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200018967-A1.
XX
XX 06-APR-2000.
XX
XX 30-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022988.
XX
XX 01-OCT-1998; 98US-0102724P.
XX 17-AUG-1999; 99US-0149533P.
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-00394387.
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-00394457.
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-00394467.
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-00394774.
XX
XX (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.
XX
XX Stanton VP, Wolfe JL, Kawate T, Verdine G;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-293188/25.
XX
XX Cleaveing a polynucleotide for detection of variance in nucleotide
XX sequence, full sequence determination of a polynucleotide, genotyping of
XX DNA and labeling a polynucleotide fragment.
XX
XX Example 4; Fig 29; 290pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method for cleaving a polynucleotide.
CC The method comprises replacing one or more natural nucleotides at each
CC point occurrence with modified nucleotides and contacting the modified
CC polynucleotide with a reagent that cleaves the polynucleotide at each
CC point occurrence. The method is useful for the analysis of
CC polynucleotides including detection of variance in nucleotide sequence
CC without the need for full sequence determination, full sequence
CC determination of a polynucleotide, genotyping of DNA and labelling a
CC polynucleotide fragment during the process of cleaving it into fragments.
CC The present sequence represents a DNA sequence which is used in an
XX example from the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SO
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4687 GAAGCTGTCTGCTGCAGCTTC 4708
DB 22 GAAGCTGTGCTGTCCAGTTTC 1
RESULT 304
ABN12699
ID ABN12699 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX ABN12699;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:12691.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; heart;
XX muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
XX as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12691; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPL-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMPL-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPL-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
CC hGDMPL-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPL-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPL-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPL
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPL proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPL-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPL-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPL-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPL-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pcc_sequence
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1663 GCCAGCTCTGCAGCAGATGAA 1684
ID ABL51571 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
AC ABL51571;
DT 03-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DE Transferrin receptor gene related oligonucleotide fragment #1.

KM Polymorphism: single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; identification;
KM detection; hybridisation; genotyping; transferrin receptor; human; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

PN WO200221098-A2.

PD 14-MAR-2002.

PF 04-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US027446.

PR 05-SEP-2000; 2000US-00655104.

PA (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.

PI Stanton VP, Wolfe JL, Kawate T, Verdine GL;

DR MPI; 2002-362259/39.

PT Detecting polymorphism in a polynucleotide (N) comprises hybridizing an
PT oligonucleotide with a variant (N) having modified nucleotides
PT incorporated at each point of suspected polymorphism occurrence.

PS Example 4; Fig 29b; 245pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a method for detecting a polymorphism (P)
CC in polynucleotide (N). The method comprises: (1) hybridising

CC oligonucleotides with fragments of (N) segments which contain a
CC polymorphism, and have modified nucleotides that are incorporated at each
CC point of occurrence of suspected (P) during amplification; and (2)
CC analysing the hybridising fragments for an incorporated detectable label
CC identifying the susceptible polymorphism. The method is used for
CC detecting polymorphisms (e.g. a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP), a
CC deletion or an insertion) in (N). The method is useful for developing
CC diagnostic and prognostic tools for detecting a predisposition of certain
CC disease and disorders. The method is useful for detecting variance in DNA
CC sequencing, and has applications in genotyping. The present sequence
CC represents a transferrin receptor gene related oligonucleotide sequence,
CC which is used in an example from the present invention
XX

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 8 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4687 GAAGCTGTCTGCTCAGCTTC 4708
ID 22 GAAGCTGTCTGCTCAGCTTC 1

RESULT 306
ACD01058/c
ID ACD01058 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

AC ACD01058;

DT 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)

DE G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #1531.

DE Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;

KM G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO2003031621-A2.

PD 17-APR-2003.

PF 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.

PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.

PA (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.

PI Zhang J;

DR MPI; 2003-381720/36.

PT New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,
PT investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant
PT expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.

PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1555; 156pp; English.

CC The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein
CC coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a
CC 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a
CC 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or
CC without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the
CC sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kbase in
CC length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful
CC for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with
CC aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene
CC encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 3 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 118518.
XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
KM cross-species comparison.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003104410-A1.
XX
XX 05-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX
XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX
XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Miltmann MP;
XX
XX MPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX
XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 118518; 9pp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1364 GGGTCTGAGTCTCCGACCGG 1385
DB 4 GGGTCTTGTAGTCTCCGACCGG 25

RESULT 310
AC173331
ID AC173331 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX AC173331;
XX
XX 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 73322.
XX

KW EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
KM cross-species comparison.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003104410-A1.
XX
XX 05-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX
XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX
XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Miltmann MP;
XX
XX MPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX
XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 73322; 9pp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1457 CAAAGTCGACGTTGAGTCGCG 1478
DB 1 CAAATGACGCTTGAGTCGCG 22

RESULT 311
AC133939
ID AC133939 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX AC133939;
XX
XX 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 33930.
XX
XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
KW

XX	cross-species comparison.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	US2003104410-A1.
XX	
PD	05-JUN-2003.
XX	
PF	15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX	
PR	16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX	
PA	(AFYF-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX	
PI	Mittmann MP;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX	
PT	New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT	Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT	sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX	
PS	Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 33930; 9pp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC	acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC	perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC	Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC	in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC	in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC	compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC	of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC	hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC	nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC	probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC	gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC	or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC	nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC	probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC	blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC	mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' terminus of mRNA molecules by
CC	primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC	for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC	isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC	nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC	data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC	from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX	
SO	Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 10 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
QY	Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
XX	Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
XX	Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
XX	
DB	4622 CTGAGTGTGAGCAAGGCTCTCGG 4643
XX	
DB	4 CTGGGGTGTGAGCATGTGACTCCG 25
XX	
RESULT 312	
XX	ACT199593
XX	ACT199593 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX	ACT199593;
XX	
DT	14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 99584.
XX	
XX	EST; 88; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KM	genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
XX	cross-species comparison.
XX	

XX	OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	PN	US2003104410-A1.
PD	05-JUN-2003.	
PB	15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.	
PF	16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.	
PR	(AEFY-) AEFYMETRIX INC.	
PA	Mittmann MP;	
P1	WPI: 2003-567953/53.	
DR		
XX		
PT	New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the sequence or specific mutations of any gene.	
XX		
PS	Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 99584; 9pp; English.	
XX		
CC	The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch. Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library, in analysing genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring gene expression levels, identifying diallelic markers or polymorphisms, or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html	
CC		
SC	Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
Query Match	0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;	
Best Local Similarity	86.4%; Pred.No. 5.9e+02;	
Matches	19; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
OY	865 GTGTCGTCTCCACCGAGCT 886 DB 1 GTCTCGTCTCTACCTAGCT 22	
RESULT 313		
ACT199592		
ID	ACT199592 standard; DNA; 25 BP.	
AC	ACT199592;	
XX		
DT	14-OCT-2003 (first entry)	
XX		
DE	Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 99583.	
XX		
KW	EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression; genetic variation; diallelic marker; polymorphism; human; cross-species comparison.	
KX		
OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX		

PN US2003104410-A1.
XX
XX 05-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
PF
XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
PR
XX (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
PI
XX Miltmann MP;
XX
XX MPI; 2003-567953/53.
DR
XX
XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
XX
PS Claim 1, SEQ ID NO 99583; 9pp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying allelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' terminus of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 865 GTGTCTGTCTCTCCACCCGAGCT 886
DB 1 GTCTCGTGTCTCAACCTAGCT 22
XX
RESULT 314
ACI62336
ID ACI62336 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ACI62336;
XX
DT 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 62327.
DE
XX
XX EST; ss: probe: expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KM genetic variation; allelic marker; polymorphism; human;
XX cross-species comparison.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003104410-A1.
PN
XX

PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
PF
XX
XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
PR
XX (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
PI
XX Miltmann MP;
XX
XX MPI; 2003-567953/53.
DR
XX
XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
XX
PS Claim 1, SEQ ID NO 62327; 9pp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying allelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' terminus of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 5.9e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 502 CCACGCCACCATGTGTCCTG 523
DB 1 CCACGACACCATGTGTCCTG 22
XX
RESULT 315
ABX78187/c
ID ABX78187 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABX78187;
XX
DT 17-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human bifunctional apoptosis regulator PCR primer #1.
DE
XX
XX Human; bifunctional apoptosis regulator; antisense; phosphorothioate;
KM cytostatic; antiinflammatory; inhibitor; infection; inflammation; tumour;
XX PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US6468796-B1.
PN
XX 22-OCT-2002.
PD
XX

PT Detector for identifying human papilloma virus subtypes, comprises
 PT carrier having two parts carrying first and second oligonucleotides that
 PT respectively hybridize with DNA contained in first and second subtypes of
 PT the virus.

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 42; 221bp; English.

XX The invention comprises oligonucleotides for detecting and identifying
 CC subtypes of human papilloma virus (HPV) contained in a sample. The
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for simultaneously detecting
 CC and identifying subtypes of HPV. The present DNA sequence represents an
 CC HPV detection oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX Sequence 26 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 26;
 Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 2560 ACCTGGTGTCTCAGTCTTATGG 2581
 22 ACATGGTGTCTCAGTCTCATGG 1

RESULT 318

ADFA3685/c
 ID ADFA3685 standard; DNA; 26 BP.

XX ADFA3685;

XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX HPV 16 detecting probe M1618.

XX detection; human papillomavirus; HPV subtype; probe; ss.

XX Human papillomavirus type 16.

XX JP2002360271-A.

XX 17-DEC-2002.

XX 28-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00362595.

XX 04-MAY-2001; 2001TW-00110785.

XX (KING-) KING CAR FOOD IND CO LTD.

XX WPI; 2003-600935/57.

PT A detecting apparatus and a detecting method for identifying the subtypes
 PT of many species of human papilloma viruses at the same time and a
 PT composition for the detection.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 42; 166bp; Japanese.

XX This invention describes a novel detecting apparatus for identifying the
 CC subtypes of human papillomaviruses (HPV) contained in a sample which
 CC comprises a carrier which can load sample, a first oligonucleotide loaded
 CC on first part of the carrier and a second oligonucleotide loaded on
 CC second part of carrier, in which first and second oligonucleotides
 CC hybridize with the DNA of the first and the second HPV subtype and can
 CC identify HPV subtype contained in sample at the same time. ADFA3644-
 CC ADFA4289 represent oligonucleotide probes used in the method of the
 CC invention.

XX Sequence 26 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 17.2; DB 1; Length 26;
 Best Local Similarity 86.4%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2560 ACCTGGTGTCTCAGTCTTATGG 2581

Db 22 ACATGGTGTCTCAGTCTCATGG 1

RESULT 319

ADK13408
 ID ADK13408 standard; DNA; 17 BP.

XX ADK13408;

XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Human glioma endothelial marker (GEM) long tag oligonucleotide.

XX glioma; brain tissue; neoplastic; glioma endothelial marker; GEM;

XX anticancer; antiglioma; immune response; cytostatic;

XX multi-drug sensitive glioma; human; long tag; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO2004016758-A2.

XX 26-FEB-2004.

XX 15-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025614.

XX 15-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403390P.

XX 01-APR-2003; 2003US-0458978P.

XX (GEN2) GENZYME CORP.

XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.

XX Madden SI, Wang CJ, Cook BP, Lattera J, Walter K;

XX WPI; 2004-247973/23.

XX Example 10; Page 69; 114bp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for aiding in the diagnosis
 CC of glioma. (M1) involves detecting an expression product of at least one
 CC gene (I) in a first brain tissue sample (T) suspected of being
 CC neoplastic, where (I) is chosen from any one of 255 genes (glioma,
 CC endothelial markers (GEMs)) as given in specification, and comparing the
 CC expression of (I) in (T) with expression of (I) in a second normal brain
 CC tissue sample (R), where increased expression of (I) in (T) relative to
 CC (R), identifies (T) as likely to be neoplastic. Also described: (1)
 CC treating (M2) glioma involves contacting cells of the glioma with an
 CC antibody that specifically binds to a extracellular epitope; (2)
 CC identifying (M3) a test compound as potential anticancer or antiglioma
 CC drug involves contacting a test compound with the cell which expresses
 CC (I), monitoring an expression product of the at least one gene and
 CC identifying test compound as a potential anticancer drug if it decreases
 CC the expression of at least one gene; (3) identifying (M4) a test compound
 CC as potential anticancer or antiglioma drug involves contacting a test
 CC compound with the cell which expresses mRNA of at least one gene
 CC identified by a tag as described above, monitoring mRNA of the gene, and
 CC identifying the test compound as a potential anticancer drug if it
 CC decreases the expression of at least one gene; and (4) inducing (M5) an
 CC immune response to glioma involves administering to a mammal, a protein
 CC or (I). (I) have cytostatic activities, and can be used to trigger immune
 CC destruction of glioma cells, and as immune response inducers. (M1) is
 CC useful for aiding in diagnosing glioma. (M2) is useful for treating multi
 CC -drug sensitive glioma in a human. (M5) is useful for inducing an immune
 CC response to a glioma in a mammal having glioma or in a mammal who has had
 CC a glioma surgically removed. The present sequence represents a human GEM
 CC long tag oligonucleotide, which is used in the exemplification of the
 CC present invention.

XX Sequence 17 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5232 ATGGAAGTCTGCGTAAC 5248
1 ATGGAAGTCTGCGTAAC 17

RESULT 320

ADK94331
ID ADK94331 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

AC ADK94331;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Primer of the invention #51.

XX human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss; primer.

XX Synthetic.

PN JP2003259875-A.

PD 16-SEP-2003.

PF 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.

PR 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.

PA (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIUTTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.

DR WPI; 2004-093977/10.

PT Novel polynucleotide useful for PCR amplification along with two DNA

PT fragment from another set of sequences, or for detecting single

PS nucleotide polymorphism in human gene.

PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 3360; 2627bp; Japanese.

CC The present invention relates to a polynucleotide isolated from a human

CC gene and is useful for detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism in a

CC human gene or for diagnosing of disease. The invention enables the

CC detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism in a human gene. The

CC present sequence represents a primer of the invention.

XX Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY 4465 TGTGCCAAGTCTGTCG 4481
3 TGTGCCAAGTCTGTCG 19

RESULT 321

ADJ61322
ID ADJ61322 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADJ61322;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Oligonucleotide associated to IL5R-X61176 #14.

XX interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;

KW airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;

KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KM ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS MO2004011613-A2.

PN 05-FEB-2004.

PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.

PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-039076P.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;

XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;

XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.

PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.

PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,

PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory

PT disease e.g., asthma.

PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2178; 85pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,

XX initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-

XX end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.

XX interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the

XX oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the

XX respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways

XX of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is

XX useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment

XX of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is

XX chosen from airway inflammation, allergy/asthma, impeded

XX respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases

XX (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome

XX (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway

XX obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the

QY 279 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
3 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 19

ADJ61712
ID ADJ61712 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADJ61712;

DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human oligonucleotide #2078.

XX Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;

KW CCR1; CCR3; Eotaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;

KW trypsinase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;

KW lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;

KW asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;

KW airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;

KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;

KW acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX US2004049022-A1.
 XX
 XX 11-MAR-2004.
 PD
 XX 25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.
 PF
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 PR 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
 XX
 XX (NYCE/) NYCE J M.
 PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUILAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX
 XX Nyce JW, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguilar D, Miller S,
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT Initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCRI,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2: SEQ ID NO 2178; 174bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)-
 CC -5 receptor, CCRI, CCRI, CCRI, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCRI, CCRI, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation or an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from allergy, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. NO. 4.4e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 279 TTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
 DB 3 TTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 19

RESULT 323
 AAH49113

ID AAH49113 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH49113;
 XX
 DT 12-NOV-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human FBN1 gene associated primer #6.
 DE
 KW Neonate screening; prenatal screening; gene chip; diagnosis;
 KW phenylketonuria; maple syrup disease; galactosemia; homocysteinuria;
 KW medium-chain acyl-CoA-dehydrogenase deficiency; biotinidase deficiency;
 KW familial hypercholesterolemia; familial defective apolipoprotein-B;
 KW cystic fibrosis; Marfan syndrome; Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome;
 KW androgenital syndrome; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200153520-A2.
 PN
 XX 26-JUL-2001.
 PD
 XX 09-JAN-2001; 2001WO-BP000139.
 PF
 XX 21-JAN-2000; 2000DE-01002446.
 PR
 XX (CULL/) CULLEN P.
 PA (SEED/) SEEDORF U.
 PA
 XX Cullen P, Seedorf U;
 PI
 DR WPI; 2001-457616/49.
 XX
 PT DNA chip, useful for neonatal or prenatal screening for many genetic
 PT diseases simultaneously; carries oligonucleotides complementary to
 PT phenotypically relevant reference sequences.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 81; 101bp; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel nucleotide support (A; gene chip) which
 CC carries a selection of oligonucleotides (I) that are identical, or
 CC complementary, to segments of reference sequences relevant to at least
 CC two genetically determined phenotypes. (A) are used for simultaneous
 CC diagnosis of at least two of the following diseases: phenylketonuria
 CC (maple syrup disease), galactosemia, homocysteinuria, biotinidase
 CC deficiency, medium-chain acyl-CoA-dehydrogenase deficiency, familial
 CC hypercholesterolemia, familial defective apolipoprotein-B, cystic
 CC fibrosis, Marfan syndrome, Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome and androgenital
 CC syndrome. Specifically they are used in neonatal or prenatal diagnosis.
 CC (A) require a relatively small number of separate hybridization regions
 CC (about 500 for testing for 21 specified disorders), so can be used for
 CC simultaneous testing for many diseases. Testing is quick, inexpensive,
 CC reliable and more sensitive than current physiological methods. AAH48868-
 CC AAH48916 represent oligonucleotides used to illustrate the method of the
 CC invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. NO. 4.8e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4367 ATTCTGAGAGAGAAC 4383
 DB 5 ATTCTGAGAGAGAAC 21
 XX
 XX
 XX
 AC ADL90183;
 AC ADL90183;
 XX
 DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

RESULT 324
 ADL90183
 ID ADL90183 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADL90183;
 AC ADL90183;
 XX
 DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Soybean glycinin G1 primer seqid 17.
 XX KW immunomodulator; immunotherapy; allergen characterisation;
 KW immunoglobulin E; allergen sensitivity; soybean; glycinin G1;
 OS acidic protein; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX OS Glycine max.
 XX US2003166518-A1.
 XX PD 04-SEP-2003.
 XX PF 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-00759967.
 XX PR 13-JAN-2000; 2000US-0175948P.
 XX PR 03-MAR-2000; 2000US-0186724P.
 XX PA (BEAR/) BEARDSLEE T A.
 XX PA (ZEEC/) ZEECE M G.
 XX PA (SARA/) SARATH G.
 XX PA (MARK/) MARKWELL J P.
 XX PI Beardslee TA, Zeece MG, Sarath G, Markwell JP;
 XX DR WPI; 2003-898094/82.
 XX PT Allergen characterization comprises obtaining a recombinant fusion
 PT protein and detecting the binding of immunoglobulin E molecules in the
 PT biological sample to the recombinant fusion protein.
 XX PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 17; 34pp; English.
 XX CC The invention describes a method of allergen characterisation comprising:
 CC obtaining a recombinant fusion protein; attaching the recombinant fusion
 CC protein to a substrate through the native protein; contacting the
 CC recombinant fusion protein attached to the substrate with a biological
 CC sample from an individual; and detecting the binding of immunoglobulin E
 CC molecules in the biological sample to the recombinant fusion protein.
 CC Also described are: a method for determining the sensitivity of an
 CC individual to a suspected allergen; a method for determining the amount
 CC of immunoglobulin E specific for an allergen in a biological sample; a
 CC method of immunotherapy; a method of allergen characterisation; a method
 CC for determining the sensitivity of an individual to a suspected allergen;
 CC a method of determining the amount of immunoglobulin E specific for an
 CC allergen in a biological sample; a kit comprising the recombinant fusion
 CC protein and instructions for using the recombinant fusion protein to
 CC determine IGE binding to the known or suspected allergen; and a method for
 CC epitope determination. The method is useful for characterising allergens.
 CC This sequence represents a primer used to isolate a region of the soybean
 CC glycinin G1 gene used in fusion protein ELISA for allergen
 CC characterisation.
 XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 12 A; 2 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 21;
 Db Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2807 AGAAATGAGAGGAA 2823
 Db 5 AGAAATGAGAGGAA 21
 RESULT 325
 ID AAQ25483/c
 XX AAQ25483 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 AC AAQ25483;
 XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 07-DEC-1992 (first entry)
 XX

DE DE Purine rich HUMTNFPA target duplex sequence.
 XX KW Target; human Tumour necrosis factor mRNA; AIDS; triplex; HIV; hepatitis;
 KW malignancy; inflammation; ds.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO9209705-A1.
 XX PD 11-JUN-1992.
 XX PF 25-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008811.
 XX PR 23-NOV-1990; 90US-00617907.
 XX PR 18-JAN-1991; 91US-00643382.
 XX PR 08-APR-1991; 91US-00683420.
 XX PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686544.
 XX PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686546.
 XX PR 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686547.
 XX PR 27-SEP-1991; 91US-00766733.
 XX PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
 XX PI Froehner B, Krawczyk S, Matteucci MD, Milligan J;
 XX DR WPI; 1992-217083/26.
 XX PT New oligomers contg. modified bases - which form a triplex with G-C
 PT doublet in a DNA duplex, for treating and diagnosing HIV, hepatitis,
 PT herpes malignancy and inflammation.
 XX PS Claim 11; Page 64; 77pp; English.
 XX CC The sequence depicts a HUMTNFPA sequence beginning at nucleotide 1137.
 CC The sequence is a viral duplex sequence which contains a purine-rich
 CC region concentrated on one chain of the duplex. The sequence may be
 CC prep. by standard DNA synthesis. The HUMTNFPA duplex sequence is used as
 CC a target for novel oligomers which are capable of forming a triplex at
 CC physiological pH by coupling into the major groove of the DNA duplex. Ten
 CC such oligomers TNF 211-20 are capable of forming a triplex with this
 CC sequence. The oligomers are used in the treatment of inflammation.
 CC Similar oligomers may be used to target viral DNA duplexes specific for
 CC HIV, herpes and other viruses. The triple helices form under mild
 CC conditions thus assays may be carried out without subjecting the test
 CC specimen to harsh conditions. The oligomer is able to inhibit gene
 CC expression, as verified by in vitro systems. See also AAQ25452-25501 and
 XX AAQ30226-448. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 11 A; 0 C; 11 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 22;
 Db Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 277 TCTTCTCTCTCTCT 293
 Db 22 TCTTCTCTCTCTCT 6
 RESULT 326
 ID AAT76387
 XX AAT76387 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 AC AAT76387;
 XX DT 15-SEP-1997 (first entry)
 DE Human tumour necrosis factor alpha antisense oligonucleotide HSTNFPA56.
 XX KW Asthma; airway epithelium; adenosine free; cystic fibrosis;
 KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; bronchitis; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.

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XX XX WO9640162-A1.
XX XX
XX XX 19-DEC-1996.
XX XX
XX PF 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009306.
XX XX
XX PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474497.
XX XX
XX PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX XX
XX PI Nyce JW, Metzger WJ;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 1997-051871/05.
XX XX
XX PT Treatment of airway diseases such as asthma - by topically applying
XX PT adenosine-free antisense oligonucleotide to airway epithelium of
XX PT subject.
XX PS Claim 5; Page 37; 71pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC A method for treating airway disease in a subject has been produced,
XX CC which involves the topical administration of an essentially adenosine
XX CC free antisense oligonucleotide (ON) to the airway epithelium of the
XX CC subject. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide HSTNFA56
XX CC specific for the human tumour necrosis factor alpha. The method can be
XX CC used to treat airway diseases such as cystic fibrosis, asthma, chronic
XX CC obstructive pulmonary diseases, bronchitis and other airway diseases
XX CC characterised by an inflammatory response. By eliminating adenosine from
XX CC the antisense ON, its liberation upon antisense degradation is prevented,
XX CC thereby preventing adenosine- induced bronchoconstriction in patients
XX CC with hyper-reactive airways
XX SQ
XX Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 22;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 277 TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 293
XX 1 TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 17
XX DB
XX
XX RESULT 327
XX AAX54536
XX ID AAX54536 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AC AAX54536;
XX XX
XX DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Human adenosine A1 receptor antisense oligonucleotide fragment.
XX XX
XX KW Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
XX KW impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
XX KW pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
XX KW acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
XX KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
XX KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; emphysema;
XX KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
XX KW colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
XX KW hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
XX KW prostate cancer; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX PN WO913886-A1.
XX XX
XX PD 25-MAR-1999.
XX XX
XX PF 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019419.
XX XX

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PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.
PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.
XX XX
XX XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX XX
XX XX
XX PI Nyce JW;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 1999-229400/19.
XX XX
XX PT New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
XX PT vasoconstriction.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 27; 120pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AAX52869-X55271)
XX CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
XX CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene initiation
XX CC codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the 5'-end, the 3'-
XX CC end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding regions and all
XX CC segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one or more diseases,
XX CC conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides may be derived
XX CC from sequences AAX55272-74. These multiple target oligonucleotides
XX CC (specifically AAX55180-271) can be used for the antisense treatment of
XX CC diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and conditions are those
XX CC associated with impaired respiration and inflammation, including lung
XX CC diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergic rhinitis,
XX CC acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
XX CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension,
XX CC pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary
XX CC disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas, carcinomas e.g.
XX CC colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer,
XX CC hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, hepatic metastases, as
XX CC well as all types of cancers which may metastasize or have metastasized
XX CC to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer
XX SQ
XX Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 22;
XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 277 TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 293
XX 1 TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 17
XX DB
XX
XX RESULT 328
XX AAA33980
XX ID AAA33980 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AC AAA33980;
XX XX
XX DT 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO.1669.
XX XX
XX KW Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
XX KW rhonophoretic; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
XX KW allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
XX KW antiasthmatic; cyostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
XX KW lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
XX KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
XX KW pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
XX KW cancer; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO200009525-A2.
XX XX
XX PD 24-FEB-2000.
XX XX
XX PF 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.
XX XX

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PR 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212P.
XX
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
XX NYCE JW;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-205971/18.
DR
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
PT cancers.
XX
XX
PS Claim 18; Page 472; 1343pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense
CC oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets
CC nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
CC antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,
CC impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas,
CC sarcomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including
CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the
CC ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA3313 to AAA3512 represent the
CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185
CC sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ
CC from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680 (AAA2333 to
CC AAA3392) are specifically claimed ONs from the present invention. N.B.
CC Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match
CC up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence
CC listing
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 277 TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 293
Db 1 TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 17
RESULT 329
AAF20102
ID AAF20102 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAF20102;
XX
DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour necrosis factor alpha polynucleotide fragment #1669.
XX
XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
XX human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
XX surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
XX immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;
XX respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
XX surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
XX pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
XX cancer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX W0200062736-A2.
XX
XX 26-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 24-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008020.
XX
XX 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958P.
XX
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
XX (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX
XX NYCE JW;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-679539/66.
XX
XX Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger
PT adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers
PT and respiratory obstructions.
XX
XX
PS Claim 14; Page 241; 1592pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'Universal' or alternative base.
CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
CC immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
CC expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with
CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and
CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/or
CC surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide
CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
CC the present invention
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 277 TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 293
Db 1 TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 17
RESULT 330
AB295796
ID AB295796 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AB295796;
XX
XX 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour necrosis factor antisense fragment no.1660.

XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KM antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KM antiallergic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KM antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KM adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KM lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan U, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 11038; 872bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiallergic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 277 TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 293
1 TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 17
|||||
RESULT 331
ABD19536 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
ID ABD19536 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX ABD19536;
AC
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human tumour necrosis factor DNA fragment 1660.
DE

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan U, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 11038; 763bp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiallergic, antiinflammatory, antiallergic, is a
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc., tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 277 TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 293
|||||

Db 1 TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 17

RESULT 332

ABN12603

AC ABN12603 standard; DNA, 25 BP.

XX

XX ABN12603;

DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:12595.

XX

KM Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;

KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;

KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

XX WO200192524-A2.

PN

XX

PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX

XX

PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX

XX

PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

XX

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

PA

PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

PI WPI; 2002-119446/23.

DR

XX

XX

PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,

PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser

PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.

XX

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12595; 214pp; English.

XX

XX

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like

XX protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-

XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1

XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify

XX hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to

XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1

XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for

XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be

XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP

XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration

XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule

XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, as

XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1

XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The

XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a

XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart

XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.

XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the

XX hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.

XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed

CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO

CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

XX

XX

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY

QY 1222 TTGACCGACGCTCTCCCGGCGCT 1246

DB

DB 1 TTGACCTCGACGTGGCCAGCCCT 25

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 333

ABN12706

AC ABN12706 standard; DNA, 25 BP.

XX

XX

XX ABN12706;

DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)

XX

DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:12698.

XX

XX

KM Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;

KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;

KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX

XX WO200192524-A2.

PN

XX

PD 06-DEC-2001.

XX

XX

PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.

XX

XX

PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.

PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.

PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.

PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.

PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.

XX

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

PA

PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;

PI WPI; 2002-119446/23.

DR

XX

XX

PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,

PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser

PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.

XX

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12698; 214pp; English.

XX

XX

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like

XX protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-

XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1

XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify

XX hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to

XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1

XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for

XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be

XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP

-1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule CC and/or probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, as CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1 CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22. CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B. CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

SO Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1667 GCTCTGACAGATGAGAACAG 1691
1 GCTTCAGCAGCAGCTGAGCAAG 25

Db

RESULT 334
ABN12704
ID ABN12704 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
AC ABN12704;
XX
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:12696.
XX
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12696; 214pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

SO Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1665 CAGCTCTGACAGATGAGAACCA 1689
1 CAGCTTCAGCAGCAGCTGAGCAAA 25

Db

RESULT 335
ABN12602
ID ABN12602 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
AC ABN12602;
XX
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:12594.
XX
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12594; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1221 TTGACGACGAGCTCTCCCGGCGC 1245
Db 1 TTGACCTGCACTGCGCCGAGCC 25
RESULT 336
ABN12705
ID ABN12705 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABN12705;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMPLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:12697.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMPLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMPLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMPLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 12697; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMPLP-1). The protein and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMPLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMPLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMPLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMPLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMPLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMPLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMPLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMPLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMPLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMPLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMPLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 10 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1666 AGCTCTGACGACGATGAAGAACAA 1690
Db 1 AGCTTACGACGACGCTGAAGCAAAA 25
RESULT 337
ABO61345/C
ID ABO61345 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABO61345;
XX
DT 03-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human aquaporin 5 (AQP5) gene oligonucleotide (OGN) chip PCR primer 84.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; primer; aquaporin; AQP5; AQP; water channel protein;
KW oligonucleotide chip; OGN chip; cDNA chip; lung cancer;
KW mutation detection; polymorphism detection; gene expression.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200220787-A1.
 PN 14-MAR-2002.
 PD 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-KR001528.
 PF 09-SEP-2000; 2000KR-00053821.
 PR (GOOD-) GOODGENE INC.
 PA (MOON/) MOON W.
 XX (MOON/) MOON C.
 PI Moon W, Moon C, Moon Y, Kim B, Kim D, Shin C, Um T, Kim H;
 PI Song M, Kim H, Song S;
 XX MPI; 2002-393847/42.
 DR Novel aquaporin 5 gene mutant useful for diagnosing lung, stomach, colon,
 PT prostate, or head or neck cancer.
 PS Claim 9; Fig 20; 154pp; English.
 XX The invention comprises a mutant form of the human aquaporin 5 (AQP5)
 CC gene. Aquaporin (AQP) is a family of water channel proteins, through
 CC which water is transported into and out of cells - ten types of mammalian
 CC AQP have been identified so far. The invention also comprises an
 CC oligonucleotide (OGN) chip having 902 oligonucleotide primer sequences
 CC and a cDNA chip comprising one or more sequences from the human AQP5
 CC gene. The mutant AQP5 gene is useful for diagnosing cancer (i.e lung
 CC cancer). The OGN chip is useful for detecting mutations and polymorphisms
 CC in AQP5 and the cDNA chip is useful for analysis of gene expression. The
 CC present DNA sequence represents a human aquaporin 5 (AQP5) gene
 CC oligonucleotide (OGN) chip PCR primer
 XX Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4865 TGGCAGGCGCTGTGCCAGGTTCCT 4889
 DB 25 TCCGAGGCGCTGTGCCAGGTTCCT 1
 RESULT 338
 ABQ1341/c
 ID ABQ1341 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 AC ABO1341;
 XX 03-OCT-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human aquaporin 5 (AQP5) gene oligonucleotide (OGN) chip PCR primer 80.
 XX Human; ss; PCR; primer; aquaporin; AQP5; AQP; water channel protein;
 KW oligonucleotide chip; OGN chip; cDNA chip; lung cancer;
 KM mutation detection; polymorphism detection; gene expression.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO200220787-A1.
 PN 14-MAR-2002.
 PD 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-KR001528.
 PF 09-SEP-2000; 2000KR-00053821.
 PR (GOOD-) GOODGENE INC.
 PA (MOON/) MOON W.
 XX (MOON/) MOON C.

XX Moon W, Moon C, Moon Y, Kim B, Kim D, Shin C, Um T, Kim H;
 PI Song M, Kim H, Song S;
 XX MPI; 2002-393847/42.
 DR Novel aquaporin 5 gene mutant useful for diagnosing lung, stomach, colon,
 PT prostate, or head or neck cancer.
 PS Claim 9; Fig 20; 154pp; English.
 XX The invention comprises a mutant form of the human aquaporin 5 (AQP5)
 CC gene. Aquaporin (AQP) is a family of water channel proteins, through
 CC which water is transported into and out of cells - ten types of mammalian
 CC AQP have been identified so far. The invention also comprises an
 CC oligonucleotide (OGN) chip having 902 oligonucleotide primer sequences
 CC and a cDNA chip comprising one or more sequences from the human AQP5
 CC gene. The mutant AQP5 gene is useful for diagnosing cancer (i.e lung
 CC cancer). The OGN chip is useful for detecting mutations and polymorphisms
 CC in AQP5 and the cDNA chip is useful for analysis of gene expression. The
 CC present DNA sequence represents a human aquaporin 5 (AQP5) gene
 CC oligonucleotide (OGN) chip PCR primer
 XX Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4867 CCAGGCGCTGTGCCAGGTTCCTGT 4891
 DB 25 CCAGGCGCTGTGCCAGGTTCCTAT 1
 RESULT 339
 ABQ12989/c
 ID ABQ12989 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 AC ABO12989;
 XX 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)
 DT Oligonucleotide adapter/capture probe 12980.
 DE Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.
 XX Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.
 KW Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO200216649-A2.
 PN 28-FEB-2002.
 PD 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.
 PF 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.
 PR 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228854P.
 PA (ILUW-) ILLUMINA INC.
 XX Gunderson K;
 PI
 XX MPI; 2002-292068/33.
 DR Array comprising adapter sequences useful for immobilizing or detecting a
 PT target nucleic acid sequence, has different addresses comprising
 PT different specific capture probes.
 XX Claim 1; Page 249; 261pp; English.
 PS The invention relates to an oligonucleotide array (I) comprising at least
 CC 25 different addresses (adapter sequences) with each comprising a
 CC different capture probe selected from a group consisting of the sequences
 CC given in ABQ00010-ABQ13409. (I) is useful for immobilizing a target

CC nucleic acid sequence by attaching a adapter nucleic acid (ABG00010-
CC ABG013409) to a target nucleic acid to form a modified target nucleic acid
CC and contacting the modified target nucleic acid with (I). The steps of
CC above method is useful for detecting a target nucleic acid, which further
CC comprises detecting the presence of the modified target nucleic acid
XX

SO Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1464 GACCTGAGTCTGGGAAATCATCA 1488

Db 25 GACCTGTGGCTGGGAACTTTCA 1

RESULT 340
ABV81218/c
ID ABV81218 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

AC ABV81218;

DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)

DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2464.

XX Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
KM human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
KM male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
KM prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN EPI229046-A2.

PD 07-AUG-2002.

PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.

PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

PI Zhan J;

DR WPI; 2002-676582/73.

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX

CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
CC fetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
CC example from the invention
XX

SO Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4799 TGGAGGAGCAGGAATCATCTCTCT 4823

Db 25 TGGAGGTGGGAGCAGAGCCCT 1

RESULT 341
ABV92430/c
ID ABV92430 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

AC ABV92430;

DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)

DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 3143.

XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KM Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KM gene therapy; transgenic; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN EPI239051-A2.

PD 11-SEP-2002.

PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.

PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.

PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.

XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.

PI Shannon M;

DR WPI; 2002-684061/74.

XX

XX

XX

XX

XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL1,
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.

XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 3143; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
XX protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
XX acids (SI, ABB3399), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
XX (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
XX fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
XX Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
XX adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
XX downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
XX for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)

CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the protein. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office

XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 817 CGCTGGAGGAGGACACACGCGA 841
DB 25 CTCTGGAGGAGGACACACGCGA 1

RESULT 342
ABV92431/C
ID ABV92431 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
AC ABV92431;
XX
DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 3144.
XX
XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KM Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
XX gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1239051-A2.
XX
PD 11-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000671.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0128205P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA
XX Shannon M;
PI
XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
DR
XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL
PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSHL1.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 3144; 60pp + Sequence listing; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (S1, AB883999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an

CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (II) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the protein. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office

XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 816 CGCTGGAGGAGGACACACGCG 840
DB 25 CCTTGGAGGAGGACACACGCG 1

RESULT 343
ACD01075/C
ID ACD01075 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
AC ACD01075;
XX
DT 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #1548.
XX
XX G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;
KM Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;
XX G-protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003031621-A2.
XX
PD 17-APR-2003.
XX
PF 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.
XX 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.
PR
XX (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
PA
XX Zhang J;
PI
XX WPI; 2003-381720/36.
DR
XX New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,
PT investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant
PT expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1572; 156pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein
CC coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a
CC 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a
CC 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or
CC without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the
CC sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kb in
CC length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful
CC for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with
CC aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene
CC encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 3 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4415 TAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 4439
DB 25 TAACAGTACAGCAATTAATTAAT 1

RESULT 344
ACD01055/c
ID ACD01055 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ACD01055;
XX
DT 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #1528.
XX
KM Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;
KW G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003031621-A2.
XX
PD 17-APR-2003.
XX
PF 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.
XX
PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.
XX
PA (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
XX
PI Zhang J;
XX
PI Zhang J;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-381720/36.
XX
XX New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,
PT investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant
PT expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1552; 156pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein
CC coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a
CC 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a
CC 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or
CC without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the
CC sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kbase in
CC length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful
CC for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with
CC aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumours and cancers.
CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene
CC encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 3 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4414 ATATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 4438
DB 25 ATATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 1

RESULT 345
ACD01057/c
ID ACD01057 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ACD01057;

XX
DT 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #1530.
XX
XX
KM Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;
KW G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003031621-A2.
XX
PD 17-APR-2003.
XX
PF 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.
XX
PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.
XX
PA (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
XX
PI Zhang J;
XX
PI Zhang J;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-381720/36.
XX
XX New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,
PT investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant
PT expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1554; 156pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein
CC coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a
CC 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a
CC 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or
CC without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the
CC sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kbase in
CC length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful
CC for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with
CC aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumours and cancers.
CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene
CC encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 3 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4415 TAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 4439
DB 25 TAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 1

RESULT 346
ACD01076/c
ID ACD01076 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ACD01076;
XX
DT 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #1549.
XX
KM Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;
KW G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytostatic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003031621-A2.
XX
PD 17-APR-2003.
XX
PF 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.

XX
PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.
XX
PA (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
XX
PI Zhang J;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-381720/36.
XX
XX New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,
PT investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant
PT expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
XX
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1573; 156bp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein
CC coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a
CC 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a
CC 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or
CC without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the
CC sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kbase in
CC length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful
CC for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with
CC aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumours and cancers.
CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene
CC encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A.; 2 C.; 3 G.; 15 T.; 0 U.; 0 Other;

```
Query Match Similarity      0.3%   Pared 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity      80.0%;   Score No. 6.3e-02;
Matches    20; Conservative    0; Mismatches    5; Indels    0; Gaps    0.
```

OY 4414 ATATTAATTATTTTAAATAATAA 4438

DB 25 ATTAACAGTAGCGCAATATAATAA 1.

RESULT 347
 ACD01054/C
 ID ACD01054 standard; DNA, 25 BP.
 XX
 AC ACD01054;
 XX
 DT 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1 analysis oligonucleotide #1527.
 XX
 KW Human; G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR-A-1; cancer; tumour;
 KW G-Protein-Agonist; G-Protein-Antagonist; gene therapy; cytotoxic; sa
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN W02003031621-A2.
 XX
 PD 17-APR-2003.
 XX
 PF 11-OCT-2002; 2002WO-US032599.
 XX
 PR 12-OCT-2001; 2001US-0329000P.
 XX
 PA (AMSH) AMERSHAM BIOSCIENCES SV CORP.
 XX
 PI Zhang J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-381720/36.
 XX
 PT New GPCR-A-1 nucleic acid and polypeptide, useful for diagnosing,
 PT investigating and/or treating disorders associated with aberrant
 PT expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumors and cancers.
 XX
 SS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1551; 156bp; English.
 XX

CC The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid encoding a G protein
CC coupled receptor (GPCR), mutations of which cause cancer, comprising a
CC 2225 or 1921 base pair sequence, or their degenerate variants, encoding a
CC 409 residue amino acid sequence, all given in the specification, with or
CC without conservative amino acid substitutions, or complements of the
CC sequence of them. The encoding nucleic acid is not more than 100 kbase in
CC length. The methods and compositions of the present invention are useful
CC for diagnosing, investigating and/or treating disorders associated with
CC aberrant expression or activity of GPCR-A-1, such as tumours and cancers.
CC This sequence represents an oligonucleotide used to analyse the gene
CC encoding human G-protein coupled receptor GPCR-A-1
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 3 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match	17	Score	17	DB	1	Length	25
Best Local Similarity	80.0%	Pred. No.	6.3	se	0.2		
Matches	20	Conservative	0	Mismatches	5	Indels	0
				Gaps	0		
OY	4415	TAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT	4439				
Db	25	TAATACAATCATATAACAATAAT	1				

RESULT 348
ACC83050/c
ID ACC83050 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

AC ACC83050 ;

DT	27-AUG-2003	(first entry)
XX		
DE	Emr1 PuRs fragment, Emr1-B.	

KW Skin disease; gene therapy; psoriasis; allergic dermatitis; skin cancer;
KW eczema; cutaneous leishmaniasis; melanoma; purine-rich sequence; PUs;
KW vaccine; Emrl; ds.

OS Unidentified.

PN WO2003038101-A1.

PD 08-MAY-2003

PF 29-OCT-2002; 2002WQ-GB004849.

PR 30-OCT-2001; 2001GB-00026030.

XX

XX XX

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

PT humans or animals, e.g. psoriasis or skin cancer, comprises a control

PT the control sequence.

PS Example 9; Page 34; 56pp; English.

CC The invention relates to an expression cassette which comprises a control

CC promoter which fragment has enhancer activity and a promoter; and a

CC sequence. The cassette or vector is useful in treating or in

CC animals by gene therapy. The skin disease includes psoriasis, allergic

CC cancer. The cassette or vector may also be used in modulating an immune

CC exemplification of the invention

XX Sequence 25 BP; 13 A; 0 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 268 CCGCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 292
Db 25 CCGCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 1

RESULT 349
ACC71716/c
ID ACC71716 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
AC ACC71716;
XX
AC ACC71716;
XX
DT 01-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2 probe.
XX
KM Human; vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2; cytostatic;
KM angiogenic; antiangiogenic; antiarthritic; antineumatic; antisense;
KM VEGFR-2; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; rheumatoid arthritis;
KM angiogenesis; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Labelled with FAM"
FT modified_base 25
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Labelled with TAMRA"
XX
XX WO2003029266-A1.
XX
XX 10-APR-2003.
XX
XX 26-SEP-2002; 2002WO-US030734.
XX
XX 28-SEP-2001; 2001US-00967655.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Watt AT;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-371980/35.
XX
XX
XX New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
XX nucleic acid encoding vascular endothelial growth factor receptor-2
XX (VEGFR-2), useful for treating a disease/condition associated with VEGFR-
XX 2, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 13; Page 80; 127pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides
XX (ACC71728-ACC71750 and ACC80101-ACC80155) targeted to vascular
XX Endothelial Growth Factor Receptor-2 (VEGFR-2) nucleotide sequence, and
XX which inhibit the expression of VEGFR-2. The oligonucleotides are useful
XX in compositions for treating a disease or condition associated with VEGFR
XX -2, such as hyperproliferative disorder, e.g. cancer, a disease or
XX condition involving angiogenesis, or rheumatoid arthritis. The present
XX sequence is a probe for human VEGFR-2, used in an example from the
XX invention
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 8 A; 11 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 454 CCGTGGTGTGTGGTCTCTGGGGTGTG 478
Db 25 CCGTGGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTGTG 1

RESULT 350
AC157567/c
ID AC157567 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX AC157567;
XX
XX
XX
DT 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 57558.
XX
XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KM genetic variation; diallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
KM cross-species comparison.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
XX US2003104410-A1.
XX
XX 05-JUN-2003.
XX
XX
XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX
XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX
XX (AFPV-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Miltmann MP;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX
XX
XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
XX Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
XX sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 57558; 9pp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
XX acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
XX perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
XX CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
XX in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
XX in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
XX compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
XX of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
XX hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
XX nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
XX probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
XX gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
XX or family members of a gene, and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
XX nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
XX probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
XX blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
XX mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
XX primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
XX for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
XX isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
XX nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
XX data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
XX from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;
Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

RESULT 353

ACI80920/c

ID ACI80920 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX ACI80920;

DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 80911.

XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;

XX genetic variation; diallelic marker; polymorphism; human;

XX cross-species comparison.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003104410-A1.

XX 05-JUN-2003.

XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.

XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.

XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

XX Miltmann MP;

XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.

PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 80911; 9pp; English.

XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
XX acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
XX perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
XX Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
XX in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridization to a DNA library,
XX in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridization of tag-labelled
XX compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
XX of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
XX hybridizing at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
XX nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridization. The nucleic acid
XX probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
XX gene expression levels, identifying diallelic markers or polymorphisms,
XX or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
XX nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
XX probes is useful in situ hybridization, in Southern, Northern or dot-
XX blot hybridization to identify or detect the sequence or specific
XX mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
XX primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
XX for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
XX isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
XX nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
XX data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
XX from USPTO at segdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4462 TGATGCGCAAGCGCTGTCTAGT 4466

DB 25 TGATGCGCAATTCGTCTCAAGT 1

RESULT 354

ACI96374/c

ID ACI96374 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX ACI96374;

DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 96365.

XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;

XX genetic variation; diallelic marker; polymorphism; human;

XX cross-species comparison.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003104410-A1.

XX 05-JUN-2003.

XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.

XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.

XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.

XX Miltmann MP;

XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.

PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.

PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 96365; 9pp; English.

XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
XX acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
XX perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
XX Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
XX in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridization to a DNA library,
XX in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridization of tag-labelled
XX compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
XX of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
XX hybridizing at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
XX nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridization. The nucleic acid
XX probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
XX gene expression levels, identifying diallelic markers or polymorphisms,
XX or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
XX nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
XX probes is useful in situ hybridization, in Southern, Northern or dot-
XX blot hybridization to identify or detect the sequence or specific
XX mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
XX primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
XX for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
XX isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
XX nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
XX data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
XX from USPTO at segdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 25;

Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;

Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3551 CGAGATGTTTGAGAACCCCTGAT 3575

DB 25 CGAGATGTTTCAGACACCTTTAT 1

RESULT 355

ADP56689/c

ID ADP56689 standard; DNA; 26 BP.
 XX
 AC ADP56689;
 XX
 DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer 1 used to amplify human junction adhesion molecule 2 cDNA.
 XX
 XX huJAM splice variant; junction adhesion molecule; immunosuppressive;
 KW antiinflammatory; cytoskeletal; cardiac; immune deficiency; autoimmune;
 KW inflammatory; cancer; cardiovascular; wound healing; gene therapy; human;
 KW huJAM2; ss; PCR; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2004053058-A2.
 XX
 PD 24-JUN-2004.
 XX
 PF 04-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US037077.
 XX
 PR 11-DEC-2002; 2002US-0432702P.
 XX
 PA (ELIL) LILLY & CO ELI.
 XX
 PI Babbey CM, Mcentire JK;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-468834/44.
 XX
 PT New huJAM splice variant polypeptide, useful in preparing a composition
 PT for treating an immune system disorder (e.g., autoimmune disease or
 PT inflammatory disorder), cancer or cardiovascular disorder or for
 PT promoting wound healing.
 XX
 PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 9; 55pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated huJAM (human junction adhesion
 CC molecule) splice variant polypeptide. The polypeptide of the invention of
 CC the invention may be immunosuppressive, antiinflammatory, cytoskeletal and
 CC cardiac activities and may be useful in preparing a composition for
 CC treating an immune deficiency, autoimmune disease, inflammatory disorder,
 CC cancer or cardiovascular disorder or for promoting wound healing.
 CC possibly via gene therapy. The current sequence is that of the PCR primer
 CC 1 of the invention which was used to amplify human junction adhesion
 CC molecule 2 (huJAM2) cDNA.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 26 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 13 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 17; DB 1; Length 26;
 Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.7e+02;
 Matches 20; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4157 TGCTGCTCTCTCTGCGCAGCTTCC 4181
 DB 26 TGGCGGCTCTCTCTGCGCAGCTTCC 2
 RESULT 356
 AA219977
 ID AA219977 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AA219977;
 XX
 DT 21-DEC-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human uncoupling protein 2 gene primer hucp21f.
 XX
 KW Uncoupling protein 2; UCP2; human; obesity; diabetes; diagnosis;
 KW gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX

PN WO9948905-A1.
 XX
 PD 30-SEP-1999.
 XX
 PF 23-MAR-1999; 99WO-US006317.
 XX
 PR 23-MAR-1998; 98US-0078972P.
 XX
 PA (MUSC-) MUSC FOUND RES DEV.
 XX
 PI Garvey WT, Argyropoulos G;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-591072/50.
 XX
 PT Use of uncoupled protein 2 or 3 as markers for identifying subjects at
 PT risk of developing obesity or diabetes.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 72; 112pp; English.
 XX
 CC This is the nucleotide sequence of primer hucp21f. A set of primers (see
 CC AA219977-73 and AA219977-95) including hucp21f, was used in the PCR
 CC amplification and sequencing of genomic fragments of the human uncoupling
 CC protein 2 (UCP2) gene (see AA219967). The invention provides a method for
 CC identifying a subject having a risk of developing obesity and/or type II
 CC diabetes mellitus by detecting the presence of a single nucleotide
 CC polymorphism in UCP2 or UCP3 nucleic acid (see AA219967-70)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4800 GGAAGGACGAGGAATCAGC 4819
 DB 1 GGAAGGACGAGGAATCAGC 20
 RESULT 357
 AB272255
 ID AB272255 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AB272255;
 XX
 DT 03-APR-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Gene 216 SSCP sequencing primer SEQ ID NO 227.
 XX
 KW Human; Gene 216; chromosome 20p13-p12; antisthmatic; anorectic;
 KW antiinflammatory; gastrointestinal; gene therapy; vaccine; asthma;
 KW obesity; inflammatory bowel disease; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200178894-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.
 XX
 PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.
 XX
 PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
 XX
 PI Kelch T;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-639428/73.
 XX
 PT Isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome 20p13-p12 and the
 PT proteins they encode, useful for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment
 PT of asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease.
 XX
 PS Example 10; Page 150; 520pp; English.

XX The invention relates to isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome
CC 20p13-p12 and the proteins they encode. The nucleic acids and proteins
CC may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases
CC associated with inappropriate Gene 216 expression. For example, the
CC nucleic acids (or vectors) and proteins may be used to treat disorders
CC associated with decreased expression by rectifying mutations or deletions
CC in a patient's genome that affect the activity of gene 216 by expressing
CC inactive proteins or to supplement the patients own production of Gene
CC 216 proteins. Additionally, the nucleic acids may be used to produce the
CC secreted Gene 216 protein, by inserting the nucleic acids into a host
CC cell and culturing the cell to express the protein. The nucleic acids and
CC complementary sequences may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic
CC assays to detect and quantitate the presence of similar nucleic acid
CC sequences in samples and therefore which patients may be in need of
CC restorative therapy. The Gene 216 protein may also be used as antigens in
CC the production of antibodies against Gene 216 and in assays to identify
CC modulators of Gene 216 expression and activity. The anti-Gene 216
CC antibodies and antagonists may also be used to down regulate expression
CC and activity. The anti-Gene 216 antibodies may also be used as diagnostic
CC agents for detecting the presence of Gene 216 proteins in samples (e.g.
CC by enzyme linked immunosorbant assay or ELISA). Disorders that may be
CC prevented, diagnosed and/or treated by the above methods include, for
CC example asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease. The present
CC sequence is that of a Gene 216 related primer used in examples of the
CC invention. The primers are used in the physical mapping of the gene
CC (ABZ72067-ABZ72088), polymorphism identification using single strand
CC conformational polymorphism (SSCP) analysis (ABZ72091-ABZ72184),
CC sequencing (ABZ72185-ABZ72268) and genotyping (ABZ72317-ABZ72362)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2374 CAGAGAGGAGGAGCAGAG 2393
Db 1 CTGAGTCGAGGAGCAGAG 20
RESULT 358
ABZ72256
ID ABZ72256 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ72256;
XX
DT 03-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Gene 216 SSCP sequencing primer SEQ ID NO 228.
XX
KW Human; Gene 216; chromosome 20p13-p12; antidiarrhetic; anorectic;
KW antiinflammatory; gastrointestinal; gene therapy; vaccine; asthma;
KW obesity; inflammatory bowel disease; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200178894-A2.
XX
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 13-APR-2001; 2001MO-US012245.
XX
PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.
XX
PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
XX
PI Keith T;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-639428/73.
XX
PT Isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome 20p13-p12 and the
PT proteins they encode, useful for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment

PT of asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease.
XX
XX Example 10; Page 150; 520pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to isolated genes (Gene 216) from human chromosome
CC 20p13-p12 and the proteins they encode. The nucleic acids and proteins
CC may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases
CC associated with inappropriate Gene 216 expression. For example, the
CC nucleic acids (or vectors) and proteins may be used to treat disorders
CC associated with decreased expression by rectifying mutations or deletions
CC in a patient's genome that affect the activity of gene 216 by expressing
CC inactive proteins or to supplement the patients own production of Gene
CC 216 proteins. Additionally, the nucleic acids may be used to produce the
CC secreted Gene 216 protein, by inserting the nucleic acids into a host
CC cell and culturing the cell to express the protein. The nucleic acids and
CC complementary sequences may also be used as DNA probes in diagnostic
CC assays to detect and quantitate the presence of similar nucleic acid
CC sequences in samples and therefore which patients may be in need of
CC restorative therapy. The Gene 216 protein may also be used as antigens in
CC the production of antibodies against Gene 216 and in assays to identify
CC modulators of Gene 216 expression and activity. The anti-Gene 216
CC antibodies and antagonists may also be used to down regulate expression
CC and activity. The anti-Gene 216 antibodies may also be used as diagnostic
CC agents for detecting the presence of Gene 216 proteins in samples (e.g.
CC by enzyme linked immunosorbant assay or ELISA). Disorders that may be
CC prevented, diagnosed and/or treated by the above methods include, for
CC example asthma, obesity and inflammatory bowel disease. The present
CC sequence is that of a Gene 216 related primer used in examples of the
CC invention. The primers are used in the physical mapping of the gene
CC (ABZ72067-ABZ72088), polymorphism identification using single strand
CC conformational polymorphism (SSCP) analysis (ABZ72091-ABZ72184),
CC sequencing (ABZ72185-ABZ72268) and genotyping (ABZ72317-ABZ72362)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2374 CAGAGAGGAGGAGCAGAG 2393
Db 1 CTGAGTCGAGGAGCAGAG 20
RESULT 359
AAS96645/c
ID AAS96645 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAS96645;
XX
DT 09-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Telomerase reverse transcriptase, antisense oligonucleotide #55.
XX
KW Telomerase reverse transcriptase; TERT; cytosolic; apoptosis;
KW cell growth inhibitor; antisense oligonucleotide; antisense technology;
KW ss.
XX
PN Homo sapiens.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PD WO200188198-A1.
XX
PF 15-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US015774.
XX
PR 16-MAY-2000; 2000US-00572423.
XX
PR 07-DEC-2000; 2000US-00733294.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Gaarde WA, Freier SM, Wanciewicz B;

XX WPI; 2002-075321/10.
DR
XX
PT New compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding telomerase
PT transcriptase (TERT), which specifically hybridizes with and inhibits
PT expression of TERT, useful for modulating apoptosis and inhibiting cell
PT growth.
XX
PS Claim 26; Page 91; 154pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a compound, 8-50 nucleobases in length targeted
CC to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human TERT (telomerase reverse
CC transcriptase), where the compound specifically hybridizes with and
CC inhibits the expression of TERT. A series of oligonucleotides were
CC designed to target different regions of the human TERT RNA. These were 20
CC nucleotides in length and composed of a central gap region consisting of
CC ten 2'-deoxynucleotides, flanked on both sides (5' and 3' directions) by
CC five-nucleotide wings. The wings were composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-
CC MOE) nucleotides. The compounds were analysed for their effect on human
CC TERT mRNA levels by reverse transcriptase (RT)-polymerase chain reaction
CC (PCR). The compound is useful for inhibiting the expression of TERT in
CC cells or tissues, for treating a human having disease or condition
CC associated with TERT, for modulating apoptosis, for inhibiting cell
CC growth (preferably, cancer cell growth), in antisense therapy and for
CC diagnosis and therapeutics. This sequence is an antisense
CC oligonucleotide used to modulate the activity of nucleic acid molecules
CC encoding TERT, described in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 830 GGACAGGCGAGGACCTG 849
DB 20 GTACACAGCGGAGGACCTG 1
XX
RESULT 360
ABX75108
ID ABX75108 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABX75108;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human gene 216 sequence containing SNP #3.
XX
KW Human; mouse; ds; gene 216; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory; anorectic;
KW chromosome 20p13-p12; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; gene therapy;
KW respiratory disease; asthma; obesity; bronchial hyper-responsiveness;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; inflammatory bowel syndrome.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200283077-A2.
XX
PD 24-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 15-APR-2002; 2002WO-US012063.
XX
PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.
PR 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.
XX
PA (SCHE) SCHERING CORP.
PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
PI Keith T, Little RD, Van Berdewegh P, Dupuis J, Del Maestro RG;
PI Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-092960/08.
XX

XX
PT New isolated gene 216 nucleic acids, useful for diagnosing, preventing or
PT treating a disorder, such as asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness,
PT chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, obesity or inflammatory bowel
PT syndrome.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 586; 650pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid, gene 216,
CC identified from human chromosome 20p13-p12. The invention also discloses
CC regions of the 216 gene that contain single nucleotide polymorphisms
CC (SNP's) which may be used as markers for disease susceptibility or
CC severity. The nucleotides of the invention may have antiasthmatic,
CC antiinflammatory or anorectic activities and may be used in gene therapy.
CC The nucleic acids, antibodies or its fragments are useful for diagnosing,
CC preventing or treating a disorder, such as respiratory diseases (e.g.
CC asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness, chronic obstructive pulmonary
CC disease or adult respiratory distress syndrome), obesity, or inflammatory
CC bowel syndrome. The nucleic acids are also useful for identifying
CC increased susceptibility of a subject to the disorders mentioned. The
CC nucleic acids can also be used as primers and templates for the
CC recombinant production of disorder-associated peptides or polypeptides,
CC for chromosome and gene mapping, or for tissue distribution studies. The
CC present sequence represents a gene 216 DNA sequence used in the scope of
CC the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2374 CAGACGAGGAGGAGGAGAAG 2393
DB 1 CTGAGTGGAGGAGGAGGAGAAG 20
XX
RESULT 361
ABX75109
ID ABX75109 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABX75109;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human gene 216 sequence containing SNP #4.
XX
KW Human; mouse; ds; gene 216; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory; anorectic;
KW chromosome 20p13-p12; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; gene therapy;
KW respiratory disease; asthma; obesity; bronchial hyper-responsiveness;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; inflammatory bowel syndrome.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200283077-A2.
XX
PD 24-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 15-APR-2002; 2002WO-US012063.
XX
PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.
PR 13-APR-2001; 2001WO-US012245.
XX
PA (SCHE) SCHERING CORP.
PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.
PI Keith T, Little RD, Van Berdewegh P, Dupuis J, Del Maestro RG;
PI Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-092960/08.
XX
PT New isolated gene 216 nucleic acids, useful for diagnosing, preventing or
XX

PT treating a disorder, such as asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness,
PT chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, obesity or inflammatory bowel
PT syndrome.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 586; 650pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid, gene 216,
CC identified from human chromosome 20p13-p12. The invention also discloses
CC regions of the 216 gene that contain single nucleotide polymorphisms
CC (SNPs) which may be used as markers for disease susceptibility or
CC severity. The nucleotides of the invention may have antiasthmatic,
CC antiinflammatory or anorectic activities and may be used in gene therapy.
CC The nucleic acids, antibodies or its fragments are useful for diagnosing,
CC preventing or treating a disorder, such as respiratory diseases (e.g.,
CC asthma, bronchial hyper-responsiveness, chronic obstructive pulmonary
CC disease or adult respiratory distress syndrome), obesity, or inflammatory
CC bowel syndrome. The nucleic acids are also useful for identifying
CC increased susceptibility of a subject to the disorders mentioned. The
CC nucleic acids can also be used as primers and templates for the
CC recombinant production of disorder-associated peptides or polypeptides,
CC for chromosome and gene mapping, or for tissue distribution studies. The
CC present sequence represents a gene 216 DNA sequence used in the scope of
CC the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2374 CAGAGAGAGGAGCAGAG 2393
Db 1 CTGAGTCGAGGAGCAGAG 20
RESULT 362
ADJ36836 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ36836;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human gene 216 SNP detection primer seq id 227.
XX
XX antiasthmatic; respiratory; gene therapy; asthma;
KW bronchial hyperresponsiveness; atopy; chronic obstructive lung disease;
KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; obesity; inflammatory bowel disease;
KW human; gene 216; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004002470-A1.
XX
PD 01-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00277216.
XX
PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.
PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.
PR 19-APR-2002; 2002US-00126022.
XX
PA (KEIT/) KEITH T.
PA (LITT/) LITTLE R D.
PA (VEER/) VAN EERDEWEGH P.
PA (DUPU/) DUPUIS J.
PA (DMAS/) DEL MASTRO R G.
PA (SIMO/) SIMON J.
PA (ALLE/) ALLEN K.
PA (PAND/) PANDIT S.
PI Keith T, Little RD, Eerdewegh PV, Dupuis J, Del Mastro RG;
PI Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;

XX
DR WPI; 2004-061675/06.
XX
PT Gene 216 nucleic acid, useful for preparing a composition for treating
PT disorders e.g., asthma, bronchial hyperresponsiveness, atopy, chronic
PT obstructive lung disease and adult respiratory distress syndrome.
XX
PS Example 10; SEQ ID NO 227; 441pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a new isolated nucleic acid comprising a fully
CC defined sequence having 23574 bp or at least its 50 or 15 contiguous
CC nucleotides and includes: allele G of single nucleotide polymorphism
CC (SNP) AB+2; allele G of SNP BC+1; and allele C of SNP BC+2. The invention
CC describes identifying increased susceptibility to a disorder comprising
CC asthma, bronchial hyperresponsiveness, atopy, chronic obstructive lung
CC disease and adult respiratory distress syndrome in a subject comprising
CC testing a biological sample obtained from a subject for the presence of
CC at least one allele or haplotype given in the specification, where the
CC presence identifies an increased susceptibility to the disorder. The
CC nucleic acid is useful for preparing a composition for treating disorders
CC comprising asthma, bronchial hyperresponsiveness, atopy, chronic
CC obstructive lung disease, and adult respiratory distress syndrome. This
CC sequence represents a primer used to detect single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms in the human gene 216.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2374 CAGAGAGAGGAGCAGAG 2393
Db 1 CTGAGTCGAGGAGCAGAG 20
RESULT 363
ADJ36837 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ36837;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human gene 216 SNP detection primer seq id 228.
XX
XX antiasthmatic; respiratory; gene therapy; asthma;
KW bronchial hyperresponsiveness; atopy; chronic obstructive lung disease;
KW adult respiratory distress syndrome; obesity; inflammatory bowel disease;
KW human; gene 216; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004002470-A1.
XX
PD 01-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00277216.
XX
PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.
PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.
PR 19-APR-2002; 2002US-00126022.
XX
PA (KEIT/) KEITH T.
PA (LITT/) LITTLE R D.
PA (VEER/) VAN EERDEWEGH P.
PA (DUPU/) DUPUIS J.
PA (DMAS/) DEL MASTRO R G.
PA (SIMO/) SIMON J.
PA (ALLE/) ALLEN K.
PA (PAND/) PANDIT S.
PI Keith T, Little RD, Eerdewegh PV, Dupuis J, Del Mastro RG;
PI Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;

PI Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;
XX WPI; 2004-061675/06.
XX
PT Gene 216 nucleic acid, useful for preparing a composition for treating
PT disorders e.g., asthma, bronchial hyperresponsiveness, atopy, chronic
PT obstructive lung disease and adult respiratory distress syndrome.
XX
PS Example 10; SEQ ID NO 228; 441p; English.
XX
CC The invention describes a new isolated nucleic acid comprising a fully
CC defined sequence having 2374 bp or at least its 50 or 15 contiguous
CC nucleotides and includes: allele G of single nucleotide polymorphism
CC (SNP) AG+2; allele G of SNP BC+1; and allele C of SNP BC+2. The invention
CC describes identifying increased susceptibility to a disorder comprising
CC asthma, bronchial hyperresponsiveness, atopy, chronic obstructive lung
CC disease and adult respiratory distress syndrome in a subject comprising
CC testing a biological sample obtained from a subject for the presence of
CC at least one allele or haplotype given in the specification, where the
CC presence identifies an increased susceptibility to the disorder. The
CC nucleic acid is useful for preparing a composition for treating disorders
CC comprising asthma, bronchial hyperresponsiveness, atopy, chronic
CC obstructive lung disease and adult respiratory distress syndrome. This
CC sequence represents a primer used to detect single nucleotide
CC polymorphisms in the human gene 216.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2374 CAGAGAGGAGGAGCAGAG 2393
DB 1 CTCAGTGGAGGAGCAGAG 20
RESULT 364
ADL81416
ID ADL81416 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADL81416;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Gene 216 polymorphism sequencing primer #72.
XX
KM asthma; bronchial hyperresponsiveness; obesity;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; human; gene 216; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004023215-A1.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 19-APR-2002; 2002US-00126022.
XX
PR 13-APR-1999; 99US-0129391P.
PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.
PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.
XX
PA (KEIT/) KEITH T.
PA (LITT/) LITTLE R. D.
PA (EERD/) EERDEWEGH P. V.
PA (DUPU/) DUPUIS J.
PA (DMAS/) DEL MASTRO R. G.
PA (SIMO/) SIMON J.
PA (ALLE/) ALLEN K.
PA (PAND/) PANDIT S.
XX
XX Keith T, Little RD, Eerdegheh PV, Dupuis J, Del Mastro RG;
PI Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;

XX
DR WPI; 2004-142647/14.
XX
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid molecules useful for diagnosing or treating
PT asthma or bronchial hyperresponsiveness, or other diseases such as
PT obesity or inflammatory bowel disease.
XX
XX
PS Example 10; SEQ ID NO 228; 485pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule, or a set of
CC nucleic acid molecules each given in the specification. The composition
CC and methods are useful in diagnosing or treating asthma or bronchial
CC hyperresponsiveness, and other diseases such as obesity or inflammatory
CC bowel disease. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
CC present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 4.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2374 CAGAGAGGAGGAGCAGAG 2393
DB 1 CTCAGTGGAGGAGCAGAG 20
RESULT 365
ADL81415
ID ADL81415 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADL81415;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Gene 216 polymorphism sequencing primer #71.
XX
KM asthma; bronchial hyperresponsiveness; obesity;
KW inflammatory bowel disease; human; gene 216; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004023215-A1.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 19-APR-2002; 2002US-00126022.
XX
PR 13-APR-1999; 99US-0129391P.
PR 13-APR-2000; 2000US-00548797.
PR 13-APR-2001; 2001US-00834597.
XX
PA (KEIT/) KEITH T.
PA (LITT/) LITTLE R. D.
PA (EERD/) EERDEWEGH P. V.
PA (DUPU/) DUPUIS J.
PA (DMAS/) DEL MASTRO R. G.
PA (SIMO/) SIMON J.
PA (ALLE/) ALLEN K.
PA (PAND/) PANDIT S.
XX
XX Keith T, Little RD, Eerdegheh PV, Dupuis J, Del Mastro RG;
PI Simon J, Allen K, Pandit S;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-142647/14.
XX
XX
PT New isolated nucleic acid molecules useful for diagnosing or treating
PT asthma or bronchial hyperresponsiveness, or other diseases such as
PT obesity or inflammatory bowel disease.
XX
XX
PS Example 10; SEQ ID NO 227; 485pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid molecule, or a set of

DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:10216.
 DE
 XX Human genome, biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KW diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO954500-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-1B000822.
 XX
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
 XX
 PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX
 PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
 XX
 PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 PT map of the human genome.
 PS
 PS Claim 9; Page 2408; 2745pp; English.
 XX
 CC AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
 CC present invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 4642 GGGCTTAAGCAGCTGAAGAG 4661
 1 GGCATTAAAGCAGCTGAAGAG 20
 RESULT 369
 ID ADJ33186 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADJ33186;
 XX
 DT 15-APR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer sequence R6, seq id 53.
 XX
 KW Antiinflammatory; nephrotropic; hepatotropic; neuroprotective; nootropic;
 KW gynaecological; cytostatic; antiallergic; immunosuppressive; antithyroid;
 KW antiparkinsonian; antiarthritic; monocarboxylic acid; transport protein;
 KW inhibitor; potentiator; organic ion; TCH131; TCH182; TCH120;

KW respiratory disease; asthma; kidney disease; kidney failure;
 KW nervous system disease; Alzheimer's disease; muscle disease;
 KW muscle wasting; allergic disease; meningitis; autoimmune disease;
 KW multiple sclerosis; allergic disease; hayfever; spleen disease;
 KW immune deficiency disease; leukopenia; liver disease; hepatitis;
 KW digestive disease; Crohn's disease; genital disease;
 KW ovarian hypofunction; cancer; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO2003040184-A1.
 XX
 PD 15-MAY-2003.
 XX
 PF 06-NOV-2002; 2002WO-JP011559.
 XX
 PR 07-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00342139.
 PR 16-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00351086.
 PR 20-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00354971.
 XX
 PA (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.
 XX
 PI Nakaniishi A, Sagiya Y, Hikichi Y, Nishimura A;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-441528/41.
 XX
 PT Monocarboxylic acid and organic ion transport proteins and compounds
 PT modifying their activity or expression for treatment, prevention and
 PT diagnosis of respiratory, inflammatory, autoimmune, allergic and kidney
 PT diseases and cancer.
 PS
 PS Example 7; SEQ ID NO 53; 209pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to proteins TCH131 (human, mouse and rat), TCH182
 CC (human) and TCH120 (human) and their salts and partial peptides, and
 CC similar proteins with equivalent activity. Also disclosed are
 CC polynucleotides (including DNA) encoding the proteins. Proteins of the
 CC invention are useful in the prevention, treatment and diagnosis of
 CC respiratory diseases (including asthma and bronchitis), kidney diseases
 CC (including kidney failure and nephritis), nervous system diseases
 CC (including Alzheimer's, Parkinson's and schizophrenia), metabolic
 CC acidosis, muscle diseases (including muscle wasting), allergic diseases
 CC (including pneumonia, meningitis and myocarditis), autoimmune diseases
 CC (including muscular dystrophy and multiple sclerosis), allergic diseases
 CC (including hayfever), spleen diseases (including spleen hyperfunction),
 CC immune deficiency diseases (including leukopenia), liver diseases
 CC (including hepatitis), digestive diseases (including Crohn's disease),
 CC genital diseases (including ovarian hypofunction) and cancer (including
 CC pancreas cancer, lung cancer, non-small cell lung cancer, kidney cancer,
 CC liver cancer, ovarian cancer, prostate cancer, stomach cancer, breast
 CC cancer, bladder cancer and colon cancer). The sequences given in records
 CC ADJ33134-ADJ3342 include proteins of the invention and those related to
 CC the invention, polynucleotides encoding these proteins, and primers and
 CC probes for the amplification and detection of DNA encoding them.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 5.2e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 4048 CAGGGCTTAAAGCAGACT 4067
 1 CAGGGCCACACAGCAGACT 20
 RESULT 370
 ID AA236490 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AA236490;
 XX
 DT 22-FEB-2000 (first entry)

XX PCR primer 9BP.4A used for PCR amplification of the MMS2 gene.
 DE
 XX
 KW Human; MMS2; MMAC1; PDZ domain; tumour suppressor; tyrosine phosphatase;
 KM scaffolding protein; cancer; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO9958548-A1.
 XX
 PD 18-NOV-1999.
 PD
 PF 07-MAY-1999; 99MO-US009969.
 PF
 PR 08-MAY-1998; 98US-0084740P.
 PR
 XX
 PA (MYRI-) MYRIAD GENETICS INC.
 PA
 PI Bartel PL, Tavtigian SV;
 PI
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-053077/04.
 DR
 PT Nucleic acids and polypeptides representing human MMS2, useful for
 PT detecting, diagnosing a predisposition to, and treating cancer.
 PT
 PS Example 5; Page 56; 112pp; English.
 PS
 XX PCR primers AA236460-236519 were used to amplify the human MMS2 gene.
 CC The MMS2 protein has 11 post-synaptic density protein, disc-large, zo-1
 CC (PDZ) domains and one or more of these domains interacts specifically
 CC with the carboxyl terminal amino acids of MMAC1 (see AA53754).
 CC Specifically, it appears that domain 7, 10 and 13 interact with MMAC1.
 CC Since MMS2 contains 11 PDZ domains and interacts with MMAC1, a known
 CC tumour suppressor having a region of homology with protein tyrosine
 CC phosphatases, MMS2 acts as a scaffolding protein in a common biological
 CC pathway with MMAC1. It is believed that the interaction between MMAC1 and
 CC MMS2 is required for the tumour suppressor activity of MMAC1. The MMS2
 CC polypeptides, polynucleotides, fragments and specific or complex specific
 CC antibodies may be used for detecting cancer or a predisposition to cancer
 CC and screening for agents that may be used to treat MMS2 and/or MMAC1
 CC related cancer. The polypeptides and polynucleotides may also be used to
 CC treat cancer.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 5.6e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2890 CTGAGTACCTGCTTGAGACAG 2909
 Db 1 CTGAGTACCTGCTTGAGACAG 20
 Db
 RESULT 371
 AAV80125
 ID AAV80125 standard; DNA, 23 BP.
 AC
 XX
 AC AAV80125;
 AC
 DT 15-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE DNA sequence from Osteocalcin OSF2 mutant 5 used in EMSA.
 DE
 XX
 XX OSf2/Cbfa1; osteoblast specific factor-2; CBFA1 locus; transcriptional;
 KW osteogenic; gene therapy; modulator; bacterial infection; transgenic;
 KM osteoblast; bone; osteocalcin; collagen; osteopontin; statoprotein; EMSA;
 KM de.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS

PN MO9854322-A1.
 XX
 XX
 PD 03-DEC-1998.
 PD
 XX
 PF 29-MAY-1998; 98MO-US010860.
 PF
 XX
 PR 29-MAY-1997; 97US-0048430P.
 PR
 XX 24-MAR-1998; 98US-0080189P.
 XX
 PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
 PA
 XX
 XX
 PI Ducey P, Karsenty G;
 PI
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-059837/05.
 DR
 PT New nucleic acid expressing the osteoblast-specific transcription factor
 PT OSf2 - useful for, e.g. treatment of osteogenic diseases, in vaccines and
 PT for diagnosis.
 PT
 PS Example 1; Page 112; 273pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an OSf2/Cbfa1 polypeptide (an osteoblast
 CC specific factor-2 encoded by the CBFA1 locus). Host cells containing a
 CC vector comprising a OSf2/Cbfa1 nucleic acid are used for the recombinant
 CC production of the protein. The OSf2/Cbfa1 has osteoblast-specific
 CC transcriptional activity (particularly for treating osteogenic diseases,
 CC optionally when expressed from a gene therapy vector). OSf2/Cbfa1 is also
 CC used to raise antibodies, to screen for modulators of its activity; used
 CC in vaccines and to detect specific antibodies (for diagnosis of bacterial
 CC infections). The OSf2/Cbfa1 polynucleotides can be used to produce
 CC transgenic animals or pluripotent non-human animal cells, while their
 CC fragments are used to detect OSf2/Cbfa1 genes by hybridisation, or as
 CC antisense molecules or ribozymes for downregulation of gene expression.
 CC OSf2/Cbfa1 polynucleotides and polypeptides are used for specific
 CC transcription of osteoblast-specific genes that have an OSF2 sequence
 CC element; to generate an immune response; in binding assays to detect OSF2
 CC elements; for purification of such elements and to induce differentiation
 CC of osteoblast progenitors for stimulating formation, growth, replacement
 CC and repair of bone tissue. Antibodies, optionally, labeled, are used as
 CC immunosay reagents for detecting OSf2/Cbfa1; in DNA-binding assays to
 CC identify other genes to which OSf2/Cbfa1 can bind; for affinity
 CC purification of OSf2/Cbfa1 and to clone related genes. Also regulatory
 CC sequences (promoter and enhancer) from OSf2/Cbfa1 genes are used to
 CC provide osteoblast-specific expression of homologous or heterologous
 CC genes, e.g. osteocalcin, type I collagen, osteopontin and bone
 CC statoprotein. Sequences AAV80120-31 represent oligonucleotides used in
 CC EMSA DNA-binding assays of recombinant OSf2/Cbfa1
 CC
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 8 A; 9 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4908 GCAGCCATCAGCCAGCAG 4927
 Db 2 GCTGCAATCCAGCCAGCAG 21
 Db
 RESULT 372
 ABL51722
 ID ABL51722 standard; DNA, 23 BP.
 AC
 XX
 AC ABL51722;
 AC
 DT 09-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Bovine prolactin (bPRL) PCR primer C1.
 DE
 XX
 XX Bovine; cow; prolactin; bPRL; genetic engineering; transgenic; milk;
 KW mammary gland; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Bos taurus.
 OS

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XX CN1329139-A.
XX
XX 02-JAN-2002.
XX
XX 17-APR-2001; 2001CN-00112604.
XX
XX 17-APR-2001; 2001CN-00112604.
XX
XX (SHAN-) SHANGHAI TAOTAO TRANSGENE ENG CO LTD.
XX
XX Huang S, Cao X, Zeng Y,
XX
XX WPI; 2002-330569/37.
XX
XX Cow-prolactin genome sequence useful raising animal milk quality and
XX quantity and in a transgenic animal mammary gland bioreactor so as to
XX raise the quality and quantity of target gene product.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 9 (Disclosure); 35pp; Chinese.
XX
XX The present invention describes a bovine prolactin (bPRL) genome
XX nucleotide sequence (I). The present invention also describes: (1) a
XX vector (II) constructed by utilizing bovine prolactin genomic DNA and
XX cDNA; and (2) cells (III) transfected by (II). (I), (II) and (III) can be
XX used for: scientific research in the fields of genetic engineering and
XX transgenic engineering; raising animal milk quality and quantity; and can
XX be used in transgenic animal mammary gland bioreactor so as to raise the
XX quality and quantity of a target gene product in transgenic animal
XX mammary gland bioreactor. The present sequence represents a PCR primer
XX for bovine prolactin, which is used in an example from the present
XX invention
XX
XX Sequence 23 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other:
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 23;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 583 AGGACGGAGACTCTCGTG 602
XX 3 AGGACGAGAGCTTCTGTG 22
XX
XX RESULT 373
XX ID ADQ59354 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX ADQ59354;
XX
XX 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX FLJ11712 reverse PCR primer.
XX
XX coding mononucleotide repeat; cMNR; antibody; MSI-H tumour;
XX MSI-H carcinoma; high microsatellite instability tumour;
XX high microsatellite instability carcinoma; cytostatic; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX KR2004008012-A.
XX
XX 28-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 15-JUL-2002; 2002KR-00041304.
XX
XX 15-JUL-2002; 2002KR-00041304.
XX
XX (KIMH/) KIM H G.
XX (KIMN/) KIM N G.
XX (LEEJ/) LEE J S.
XX (RHEE/) RHEE H S.

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XX Kim HG, Kim NG, Lee JS, Rhee HS;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-386326/36.
XX
XX Genes containing coding mononucleotide repeats are useful in developing
XX an antibody against MSI-H (high (alc high) microsatellite instability)
XX tumor.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 9; 578pp; Korean.
XX
XX The present invention describes genes containing coding mononucleotide
XX repeats (cMNRs). The genes are useful for the development of an antibody
XX against MSI-H (high microsatellite instability) tumour. Also described:
XX (1) cDNA genes containing cMNRs with 10 or more nucleotide sequences, and
XX selected from the cDNA genes having the nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID
XX Nos.1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35,
XX 37, 39, 41 and 43; (2) cDNA genes, which are frameshift mutated by
XX deletion or insertion of one or more base in the cMNR; (3) genomic DNA
XX genes containing cMNRs with 10 or more nucleotide sequences, and selected
XX from the genomic DNA genes having the nucleotide sequences of SEQ ID
XX Nos.2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36,
XX 38, 40, 42 and 44; and (4) genomic DNA genes, which are frameshift
XX mutated by deletion or insertion of one or more base in the cMNRs. The
XX genes have cytostatic activity. The present sequence represents a PCR
XX primer which is used in an example from the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 23 BP; 11 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other:
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 23;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 2797 GTCAGAGAGAGAAATGA 2816
XX 1 GTCAGAGAGACAACTGA 20
XX
XX RESULT 374
XX ID AAF74157/c
XX AAF74157 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AAF74157;
XX
XX 30-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer #91.
XX
XX Solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter, serotonin 4; SLC6A4;
XX genotyping; allele specific oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200109161-A1.
XX
XX 08-FEB-2001.
XX
XX 31-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020638.
XX
XX 29-JUL-1999; 99US-0146290P.
XX
XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
XX Denton RR, Duda A, Nandabalan K, Sanchis A, Stephens JC;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-123317/13.
XX
XX New isolated polynucleotide comprising a polymorphic variant for the
XX solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter, serotonin member 4
XX gene for identifying drugs for treating disorders related to expression
XX of the protein.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 40; 152pp; English.

```

```

XX CC The present invention relates to a polymorphic variant of a reference
CC sequence for the solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter,
CC serotonin member 4 (SLC6A4) gene or a fragment of it or a sequence
CC complementary to the first sequence. The invention is used in producing a
CC recombinant organism that can be used to express SLC6A4 for protein
CC structure analysis and binding studies. A composition comprising a
CC genotyping oligonucleotide is used to detect a polymorphism in the SLC6A4
CC gene
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 11 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 3015 CCTCTCACCACCATGGGGA 3034
XX |||||
XX 24 CCTCTCACCACCATAGTA 5
XX
XX RESULT 375
XX AAF74123/c
XX ID AAF74123 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AC AAF74123;
XX
XX DT 30-APR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Primer #57.
XX
XX KM Solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter; serotonin 4; SLC6A4;
XX genotyping; allele specific oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200109161-A1.
XX
XX PD 08-FEB-2001.
XX
XX PF 31-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020638.
XX
XX PR 29-JUL-1999; 99US-0146290P.
XX
XX PA (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Denton RR, Duda A, Nandabalan K, Sanchis A, Stephens JC;
XX WPI; 2001-123317/13.
XX
XX DR New isolated polynucleotide comprising a polymorphic variant for the
XX PT solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter; serotonin member 4
XX PT gene for identifying drugs for treating disorders related to expression
XX PT of the protein.
XX
XX PS Example 1; Page 37; 152pp; English.
XX
XX CC The present invention relates to a polymorphic variant of a reference
XX CC sequence for the solute carrier family 6 neurotransmitter transporter,
XX CC serotonin member 4 (SLC6A4) gene or a fragment of it or a sequence
XX CC complementary to the first sequence. The invention is used in producing a
XX CC recombinant organism that can be used to express SLC6A4 for protein
XX CC structure analysis and binding studies. A composition comprising a
XX CC genotyping oligonucleotide is used to detect a polymorphism in the SLC6A4
XX CC gene
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 11 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 3015 CCTCTCACCACCATGGGGA 3034

```

```

XX db CCTCTCACCACCATAGTA 5
XX |||||
XX 24 CCTCTCACCACCATAGTA 5
XX
XX RESULT 376
XX ABL40713/c
XX ID ABL40713 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AC ABL40713;
XX
XX DT 17-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human myosin heavy chain B22.22 cDNA isolating primer 2.
XX
XX KM Myosin heavy chain B22.22; cytosolic; haemostatic; vitruicide; anti-HIV;
XX KM gene therapy; immunomodulatory; antiinflammatory; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200226806-A1.
XX
XX PD 04-APR-2002.
XX
XX PF 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-CN001112.
XX
XX PR 30-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116969.
XX
XX PA (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC.
XX
XX PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX WPI; 2002-292481/33.
XX
XX DR Human myosin heavy chain B22.22 peptide and encoding polynucleotide,
XX PT useful in the diagnosis and treatment of malignant tumors, hemopathy,
XX PT human immunodeficiency virus infection, immunological diseases and
XX PT inflammation.
XX
XX PS Example 2; Page 18; 40pp; Chinese.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to a novel human myosin heavy chain B22.22 peptide.
XX CC The protein can be expressed by standard recombinant methodology. The
XX CC myosin heavy chain B22.22 polypeptide and encoding polynucleotides are
XX CC used in the diagnosis and treatment of malignant tumour, haemopathy,
XX CC human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection, immunological diseases and
XX CC various inflammations. The present sequence represents the human myosin
XX CC heavy chain B22.22 cDNA isolating RT-PCR primer
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 4427 TAATAATATTAATGACCA 4446
XX |||||
XX 23 TAATAATATCATGACCA 4
XX
XX RESULT 377
XX ABT03643/c
XX ID ABT03643 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AC ABT03643;
XX
XX DT 13-SEP-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human Irx-2a gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 164.
XX
XX KM Human; cancer; neoplastic disease; tumour specific marker; cytostatic;
XX KM transcription factor; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.

```

XX WO200240716-A2.
XX
XX
XX 23-MAY-2002.
XX
XX
XX 13-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US043461.
XX
XX 16-NOV-2000; 2000US-0249508P.
XX
XX (CEMT-) CEMINES LLC.
XX
XX Palm K;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-537346/57.
XX
XX
XX Determining the presence of neoplastic molecular markers, by identifying
PT the presence of markers in host test sample using array of neoplastic
PT molecular marker specific reagents and analyzing the array of the
PT reagents.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 16; 41pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for determining the presence of
CC neoplastic molecular markers in a host, involving the use of neoplastic
CC molecular marker specific reagents to detect such markers and analyzing
CC the array of reagents, allowing the identification of the neoplastic
CC disease present. This can be used to determine the best treatment for
CC cancers, in particular neural cell, lung and prostate tumours. The
CC present sequence is a PCR primer useful for detecting the coding
CC sequences of markers of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3488 CAGTGACCTGGGAGAGACG 3507
DB 23 CATTGACCTGGAGAGACG 4
RESULT 378
ABLS0952/c
ID ABL50952 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ABL50952;
AC
XX 24-JUN-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human RCC1 protein 9.79 PCR primer 2 SEQ ID NO:4.
XX
XX Human; RCC1 protein 9.79; malignant tumour; haemopathy; HIV infection;
XX human immunodeficiency virus infection; immunological disease;
XX inflammation; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX CN1329016-A.
XX
XX 02-JAN-2002.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116646.
XX
XX 21-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116646.
XX
XX (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIODOR GENE DEV CO LTD.
XX
XX Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-305392/35.
XX
XX New RCC1 protein 9.79 polypeptide and encoding polynucleotide, useful for

PT treating malignant tumor, hemopathy, human immunodeficiency virus
PT infection, immunological disease and various inflammations.
XX
XX
XX Example 2; Page 16 (Disclosure); 31pp; Chinese.
XX
XX
XX The present invention describes human RCC1 protein 9.79 (I). Also
CC described is a method for producing (I) using DNA recombination
CC techniques. (I) and the polynucleotide encoding it can be used in the
CC treatment of various diseases such as malignant tumour, haemopathy, human
CC immunodeficiency virus infection, immunological diseases and various
CC inflammations. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for (I),
XX which is used in an example from the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 5 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4427 TATATATATATGCGCACA 4446
DB 23 TATATATATGATGACCA 4
RESULT 379
ABT13790/c
ID ABT13790 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ABT13790;
AC
XX 07-FEB-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX Rat ADN oligonucleotide SEQ ID No 11.
XX
XX
XX Analysis; activation; mobilisation; T cell; T cell receptor; TCR;
XX immune system; infection; autoimmune disease; allergy; cancer; vaccine;
XX transplant; rat; ADN; ds.
XX
XX Rattus rattus.
XX
XX WO200284567-A2.
XX
XX 24-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 28-MAR-2002; 2002WO-FR001087.
XX
XX 13-APR-2001; 2001US-0283378P.
XX
XX (INRM) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.
XX
XX Souillou J, Delaue M, Guillet M, Sebille F, Brouard S, Gagne K;
XX Vanove B, Pallier A;
XX WPI; 2003-067597/06.
XX
XX Analyzing activation and mobilization of T cells, useful e.g. for
PT diagnosis and monitoring of cancer, comprises measuring alterations in
PT the T cell receptor repertoire.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 35; 43pp; French.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method for analysing activation and
CC mobilisation of T cells by analysing the T cell receptors (TCR) of an
CC organism. The method is used for both basic and applied analysis of the
CC immune system in humans and animals, e.g. in cases of infections,
CC autoimmune diseases, allergy, cancer and transplants. It can be used for
CC diagnosis and for monitoring progression or therapy of disease (e.g.
CC response to vaccines), including identifying TCR patterns that are
CC characteristic of particular diseases. This polynucleotide sequence
CC represents a rat ADN oligonucleotide relating to the T cell analysing
XX process of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1635 GCTGACTCCAAAAGAGAGA 1654
 DB 24 GCTGACTCCAGAAATGAGAGA 5

RESULT 380
 AAT76386

ID AAT76386 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX AAT76386;

XX 15-SEP-1997 (first entry)

XX Human tumour necrosis factor alpha antisense oligonucleotide HSTNPAAS5.

XX Asthma; airway epithelium; adenosine free; cystic fibrosis;

XX Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; bronchitis; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX MO9640162-A1.

XX 19-DEC-1996.

XX 06-JUN-1996; 96MO-US009306.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474497.

XX (UYEC-) UNIT EAST CAROLINA.

XX Myce JM, Metzger WJ;

XX WPI; 1997-051871/05.

XX Treatment of airway diseases such as asthma - by topically applying

XX adenosine-free antisense oligonucleotide to airway epithelium of

XX subject.

XX Claim 5; Page 37; 71pp; English.

XX A method for treating airway disease in a subject has been produced,

XX which involves the topical administration of an essentially adenosine

XX free antisense oligonucleotide (ON) to the airway epithelium of the

XX subject. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide HSTNPAAS5

XX specific for the human tumour necrosis factor alpha. The method can be

XX used to treat airway diseases such as cystic fibrosis, asthma, chronic

XX obstructive pulmonary disease, bronchitis and other airway diseases

XX characterized by an inflammatory response. By eliminating adenosine from

XX the antisense ON, its liberation upon antisense degradation is prevented,

XX thereby preventing adenosine-induced bronchoconstriction in patients

XX with hyper-reactive airways

XX Sequence 25 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTT 300
 DB 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTT 20

RESULT 381

ID AAV64886 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX AAV64886;

XX ;

XX 17-OCT-2003 (revised)

XX 15-MAR-1999 (first entry)

XX HSV-1 latency associated transcript (LAT) splice acceptor site.

XX HSV-1; latency associated transcript; LAT; LATin;

XX gene transcript stabilisation; gene expression; gene therapy;

XX splice acceptor; ss.

XX Human herpesvirus 1.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

XX Intron 1..18

XX /tag= a

XX /note= "3' end of intron"

XX 19..25

XX /tag= b

XX /note= "5' end of exon"

XX MO9848004-A1.

XX 29-OCT-1998.

XX 17-APR-1998; 98MO-US007691.

XX 18-APR-1997; 97US-0044664P.

XX (WIST-) WISTAR INST ANATOMY & BIOLOGY.

XX Fraser NW, Zabolotny JM, Krummenacher CF;

XX WPI; 1998-609982/51.

XX Increasing expression of genes having unstable RNA transcripts,

XX particularly for gene therapy - using a construct including gene flanked

XX by intron fragments that include a hairpin next to the intron

XX branchpoint.

XX Example 4; Fig 2; 106pp; English.

XX This is the nucleotide sequence of herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV-1)

XX latency associated transcript (LAT) splice acceptor site. The splice

XX donor site is given in AAV64885. The invention relates to methods of

XX stabilising unstable gene transcripts. A claimed polynucleotide molecule

XX comprises: (a) a polynucleotide encoding a gene product; (b) a 5'-

XX sequence of an intron, including the splice donor and splice acceptor

XX sites; and (c) a 3'-sequence of the same intron, including a hairpin

XX structure (see AAV64887) next to the intron's branchpoint. A preferred

XX intron is the 2.0 kb LAT of a herpes virus. Methods and compositions

XX using the polynucleotide permit enhanced recombinant expression of the

XX gene product and are particularly useful in stabilising unstable RNA

XX transcripts, permitting the stable production of desirable genes. Vectors

XX and host cells containing the polynucleotide are also claimed. The method

XX can be used in gene therapy and more generally as research reagents, in

XX markers of gene production, in therapeutic or diagnostic compositions, in

XX drug screening and to identify transcripts produced only at selected

XX stages of the cell cycle. (Updated on 17-OCT-2003 to standardise OS

XX field)

XX Sequence 25 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;

XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;

XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3457 GTCCTCCCTCCAGGACAG 3476

DB 6 GTCCTCCCTCCAGGACCG 25

RESULT 382

ID AA200553/C


```

ID AA200553 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC AA200553;
XX
DT 06-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GPC6 5'-RACE first primer (2).
XX
KM glypican; GPC1; GPC3; GPC4; GPC5; GPC6; human; glypican-related protein;
KM glypican-6; glypican-4; glypican-3; glypican-1; glypican-5; diagnosis;
KM treatment; abnormal; cell growth; cell behaviour; somatic overgrowth;
KM tumour formation; RACE; rapid amplification of cDNA ends; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO9937764-A2.
XX
PD 29-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 20-JAN-1999; 99MO-EP000329.
XX
PR 27-JAN-1998; 98EP-00200226.
XX
PS (VLA4-) VLAAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOG.
XX
PI Veugelers MPD, David GJF;
XX
DR MPI, 1999-469128/39.
XX
PT New polynucleotides encoding glypican-related proteins, used to diagnose,
XX e.g. tumor formation.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 32; 79pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes the isolation of novel human polynucleotides
CC encoding glypican-related proteins, glypican-6 (GPC6) and glypican-4
CC (GPC4). The invention also describes the polynucleotide and encoded
CC protein sequences of glypican-1 (GPC1), glypican-3 (GPC3) and glypican-5
CC (GPC5). The products of the invention can be used to diagnose and treat
CC disorders and diseases, particularly those involving abnormal cell growth
CC and behaviour, such as somatic overgrowth and tumour formation. AA200551-
CC 200554 represent primers used in 5'-RACE (rapid amplification of cDNA
CC ends) experiments for GPC6
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3124 GTGATGATTCAGTGGGCCA 3143
DB 22 GTGATGATTCAGTGGCTCA 3

```

RESULT 383

AAK54535

ID AAK54535 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX AAK54535;

XX 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)

XX Tumour necrosis factor alpha antisense oligonucleotide.

XX Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;

XX impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;

XX pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;

XX acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;

XX respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;

XX pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;

XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;

```

KM colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
KM hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
KM prostate cancer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN MO9913886-A1.
XX
PD 25-MAR-1999.
XX
PF 17-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019419.
XX
PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.
XX
PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.
XX
PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
PI Nyce JW;
XX
DR MPI, 1999-229400/19.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
XX vasoconstriction.
XX
PS Disclosure, Page 57; 120pp; English.
XX
CC The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AAK52869-X55271)
CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene initiation
CC codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the 5'-end, the 3'-
CC end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding regions and all
CC segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one or more diseases,
CC conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides may be derived
CC from sequences AAK5272-74. These multiple target oligonucleotides
CC (specifically AAK5180-271) can be used for the antisense treatment of
CC diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and conditions are those
CC associated with impaired respiration and inflammation, including lung
CC diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergic rhinitis,
CC acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension,
CC pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary
CC disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas, carcinomas e.g.
CC colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer,
CC hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, hepatic metastases, as
CC well as all types of cancers which may metastasize or have metastasized
CC to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTTGGCTT 300
DB 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTTGGCT 20

```

RESULT 384

AAK33979

ID AAK33979 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX AAK33979;

XX 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)

XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1666.

XX Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;

XX phosphocholite; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;

XX allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; anti-inflammatory;

XX antiallergic; antiasthmatic; cytostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;

XX lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;

KM respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
KM pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
KM cancer; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
PN WO200009525-A2.
XX
PD 24-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.
XX
PR 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212P.
XX
PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
PI Nyce JW;
XX WPI; 2000-205971/18.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,
PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
PT cancers.
XX
PS Claim 18; Page 472; 1343pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense
CC oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets
CC nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
CC antiasthmatic, cytostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
CC e.g. ischemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,
CC impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas,
CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasize to the lungs, including
CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the
CC ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AA33313 to AA35312 represent the
CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185
CC sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ
CC from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680 (AA32323 to
CC AA33992) are specifically claimed ONs from the present invention. N.B.
CC Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match
CC up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence
CC listing
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTT 300
DB 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTT 20
XX
RESULT 385
AAF20101
ID AAF20101 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC AAF20101;
XX
DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human tumour necrosis factor alpha polynucleotide fragment #1668.

XX Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
KM human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
KM surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
KM immunosuppressive; antiasthmatic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;
KM respiratory obstruction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; impeded respiration;
KM surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
KM pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
KM cancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200062736-A2.
XX
PD 26-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008020.
XX
PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958P.
XX
PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
PI (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX
PI Nyce JW;
XX WPI; 2000-679539/66.
XX
PT Low adenosine (A) content antisense oligonucleotides which do not trigger
PT adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers
PT and respiratory obstructions.
XX
PS Claim 14; Page 241; 1592pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisense
CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisense
CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'universal' or alternative base.
CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
CC immunosuppressive, antiasthmatic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
CC expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with
CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
CC immunoglobulin and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasoactive peptides and
CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
CC antisense oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/or
CC surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
CC and/or cancer. AAF18434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide
CC fragments and antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
CC the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTT 300
DB 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTT 20
XX

Db	1	CTCTCTCCCTCTCTTGCGT	20
RESULT 386			
XX	AAAS1492		
XX	AAAS1492	standard; DNA; 25 BP.	
XX	AAAS1492;		
XX	09-OCT-2000	(first entry)	
XX	Primer DGAT4 to amplify 3' diacylglycerol acyltransferase TAG1 gene.		
XX	DGAT; diacylglycerol acyltransferase; seed oil; fatty acid synthesis;		
XX	size; weight; carbon flux; TAG1; insertion mutant; primer; ss.		
XX	Arabidopsis thaliana.		
XX	WO200036114-A1.		
XX	22-JUN-2000.		
XX	16-DEC-1999;	99WO-CA001202.	
XX	17-DEC-1998;	98US-0112812P.	
XX	(CANADA) NAT RES COUNCIL CANADA.		
XX	Zou J, Taylor DC, Wei Y, Jako CC;		
XX	WPI; 2000-431592/37.		
XX	New DNA encoding diacylglycerol acyltransferase from Arabidopsis thaliana		
XX	for transforming plants and regulating seed oil content, fatty acid		
XX	synthesis and seed oil acyl composition in commercial and crop plants.		
XX	Disclosure; Page 26; 91pp; English.		
XX	The Arabidopsis thaliana ecotype Columbia mutant AS11 diacylglycerol		
XX	acyltransferase (DGAT) TAG1 allele has a 147 bp insertion located at the		
XX	central region of intron 2. The insertion is a duplication of a segment		
XX	that is composed of 12 bp from the 3' end of intron 1, the entire		
XX	sequence of exon 2 (81 bp) and 54 bp from the 5' end of intron 2. The		
XX	DGAT and the insertion mutant (AS11) are useful for regulating seed oil		
XX	content, the ratio of diacylglycerol to triacylglycerol proportions in		
XX	seed oil, fatty acid synthesis, seed oil acyl composition, seed		
XX	size/weight and carbon flux into other seed components in commercial and		
XX	crop plants. The natural formation of triacylglycerols can be modified to		
XX	increase the yield in commercial plant oils or modify their composition		
XX	to achieve specific commercial improvements of plants and plant products		
XX	Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 8 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;		
XX	Query Match	0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;	
XX	Best Local Similarity	90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;	
XX	Matches	18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0	
XX	1830 TACATCCCCCATGACATTTA	1849	
XX			
XX	3 TACATCCCCCATGACATTTA	22	
XX	RESULT 387		
XX	AAD12528		
XX	AAD12528	standard; DNA; 25 BP.	
XX	AAD12528;		
XX	25-SEP-2001	(first entry)	
XX	PCR primer CS1-895N to clone Thunja plicata dirigent protein cDNA.		
XX	Dirigent protein; phoresinol/laritsresinol reductase; stereospecificity;		

KW	lignan biosynthetic pathway; secoisolariciresinol; western red cedar;
KV	PCR primer; ss.
XX	Thuja plicata.
OS	
PN	WO200149833-A2.
PD	12-JUL-2001.
PP	22-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US035265.
PR	30-DEC-1999; 99US-00475316.
PA	(UNIV) UNIV WASHINGTON STATE RES FOUND.
PA	(MINU) UNIV MINNESOTA.
XI	Lewis NG, Davin LB, Dinkova-Kostova AT, Fujita M, Gang DR;
PI	Ford JD, Sarkanen S;
DR	WPI; 2001-465260/50.
XX	
PT	Diligent and/or pinoreesinol/lariciresinol reductase proteins useful for
PS	producing optically-pure lignans.
XX	
PS	Example 17; Page 59; 183pp; English.
CC	The present invention relates to an isolated diligent and/or pinoreesinol
CC	/lariciresinol reductase protein from a lignan biosynthetic pathway.
CC	Diligent and/or pinoreesinol/lariciresinol reductase protein and the
CC	nucleic acids that encode it may be expressed either in vivo or in vitro
CC	to produce enzymes involved in the biosynthesis of lignans. The 78-kD
CC	diligent protein confers stereospecificity in 8,8'-linked lignan
CC	formation and binds to and orients coiteryl alcohol-derived free
CC	radicals, which then under go stereospecific coupling to form (+)-
CC	pinoreesinol. Pinoreesinol/lariciresinol reductase catalyses the conversion
CC	of pinoreesinol to lariciresinol and then to secoisolariciresinol. The
CC	present sequence is PCR primer CSI-895N which is used in the cloning of
CC	Thuja plicata diligent protein cDNA. This primer is used as 3' antisense
CC	primer
XX	
SQ	Sequence 25 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
Query Match	0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity	90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative	0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0
OY	2779 TGGAGAGTTTGTCAAGACT 2798
DB	
	5 TGGAGATTGTTGTCAAGACT 24
RESULT 388	
ID	ABN13101/C
ID	ABN13101 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX	
AC	ABN13101;
DT	29-MAY-2002 (First entry)
DE	Human GDMUP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13093.
XX	
KW	Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMUP-1; heart;
KW	muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW	skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO200192524-A2.
XX	
PD	06-DEC-2001.
XX	
PF	25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX	

RESULT 390
ABN13104/c
ID ABN13104 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABN13104;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13096.
XX
KM Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; heart;
KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13096; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
XX hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pcc_sequence

SQL Sequence 25 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3870 CCCATCAAGCCTTCCAGATC 3889
DB 22 CCGATCAAGCCTTCCAAATC 3
RESULT 391
ABN13102/c
ID ABN13102 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABN13102;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13094.
XX
KM Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; heart;
KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13094; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
XX hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionisation, as

CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 9 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3870 CCGATCAAGCCTTCCAGATC 3889
DB 24 CCGATCAAGCCTTCCAAATC 5
RESULT 392
ABN13105/c
ID ABN13105 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
AC
XX ABN13105;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13097.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX NO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME,
XX
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13097; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like

CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-1
CC can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognize hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3870 CCGATCAAGCCTTCCAGATC 3889
DB 21 CCGATCAAGCCTTCCAAATC 2
RESULT 393
ABN13106/c
ID ABN13106 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
AC
XX ABN13106;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13098.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX NO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX

PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13098; 214bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

SO Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 3870 CCCATCAAGCCTTCCAGATC 3889
DB 20 CCGATCAAGCCTTCCAAATC 1

RESULT 394
ABN13103/c
ID ABN13103 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABN13103;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13095.
XX
XX Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
PN
XX
XX 06-DEC-2001.
DT
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
PF
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13095; 214bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence

SO Sequence 25 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 3870 CCCATCAAGCCTTCCAGATC 3889
DB 23 CCGATCAAGCCTTCCAAATC 4

RESULT 395
ABV92438/c
ID ABV92438 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX
AC ABV92438;
XX
XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 3151.
DE
XX
XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KM gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX EP1239051-A2.
XX
XX

PD 11-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
 XX
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
 XX
 PA (ABOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Shannon M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-664061/74.
 XX
 PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling protein 1 polypeptide, POSH1
 PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
 PT activity of human POSH1.
 XX
 PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 3151; 60bp + Sequence Listing; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSH1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
 CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSH1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSH1 including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
 CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
 CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 814 TGCCGCTGAGAGAGAC 833
 |||||
 Db 20 TGCCCTCTGAGAGAGAGAC 1
 RESULT 396
 AC180939
 ID AC180939 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 AC AC180939;
 XX
 DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 80930.
 XX
 KW EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 KW genetic variation; diallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 KW cross-species comparison.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX
 XX US2003104410-A1.
 PN
 PD 05-JUN-2003.
 XX
 PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 XX
 PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
 XX
 PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX
 PI Mitmann MP;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.
 XX
 PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
 PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
 PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 80930; 9pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
 CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
 CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridization to a DNA library,
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridization of tag-labelled
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
 CC hybridizing at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridization. The nucleic acid
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
 CC gene expression levels, identifying diallelic markers or polymorphisms,
 CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
 CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
 CC probes is useful in in situ hybridization, in Southern, Northern or dot-
 CC blot hybridization to identify or detect the sequence or specific
 CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
 CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
 CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
 CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 3 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 267 CCCCTCTCTCTTCTCTC 286
 |||||
 Db 4 CTCCTCTCTCTTATCTC 23
 RESULT 397
 AC172149/c
 ID AC172149 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 AC AC172149;
 XX
 DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 72140.
 XX
 KW EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 KW genetic variation; diallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 KW cross-species comparison.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 PN US2003104410-A1.

XX 05-JUN-2003.
PD
XX
XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
PF
XX
PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX
PA (AFPY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Miltmann MP;
XX
DR MPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX
PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 72140; 9pp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying allelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2163 CGAACCAGAACTATATGAA 2182
DB 20 CGAACCAGAACTATATGAA 1
XX
XX RESULT 398
ACF57873/c
ID ACF57873 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX ACF57873;
AC
XX
DT 15-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human SCN1A cDNA cloning primer BF.
DE
XX
XX SCN1A; sodium channel type 1 alpha-subunit; anticonvulsant; analgesic;
KW neuroprotective; anesthetic; cytostatic; cerebroprotective; cardiac;
KW hypotensive; gene therapy; human; PCR; primer; se.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2003072751-A2.
PN
XX
PD 04-SEP-2003.

XX 25-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US006010.
PF
XX
XX 25-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359382P.
PR
XX
XX (UYVA-) UNIV VANDERBILT.
PA
XX
PI George AL, Lossin C;
XX
DR MPI; 2003-712725/67.
XX
PT Recombinantly expressed sodium channel type 1 alpha subunit, useful in
PT screening for modulators, for treating e.g. epilepsy.
XX
XX Example; Page 78; 176pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a recombinantly expressed and isolated human
CC SCN1A (sodium channel type 1 alpha-subunit) (I), (I'), optionally
CC incorporated into a cell, is used to screen for specific modulators,
CC potentially useful as anticonvulsant, antiepileptic, neuroprotective,
CC analgesic and/or anesthetic agents, e.g. for treating severe myoclonic
CC epilepsy of infancy, stroke, cardiac arrest, hyperkalemic paralysis,
CC motor endplate diseases, hypertension, congestive heart failure and
CC muscular dystrophy also to treat cancer (SCN1A is expressed in prostatic
CC and metastatic cancer cell lines). These activities can also be provided
CC by gene therapy vectors that express (I) or the modulators. The
CC modulators, also antibodies directed against (I), are used to detect
CC sodium channel polypeptides. Sequences ACF57871-78 represent PCR primers
CC designed to generate overlapping SCN1A cDNAs, used for molecular cloning
CC of human SCN1A cDNA
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 10 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1124 TCTTCCCTACCTGAGAAAC 1143
DB 20 TCTTCCCTACCTGAGAAAC 1
XX
XX RESULT 399
ABZ95795
ID ABZ95795 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ95795;
AC
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human tumour necrosis factor antisense fragment no.1659.
DE
XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200285308-A2.
PN
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
PF
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
PR
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shanabuddin S;


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XX 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037481.
PF 21-NOV-2003; 2002US-0427982P.
PR 03-APR-2003; 2003US-0459782P.
XX
PA (AMHP) WYETH.
PA (TWIN/) TWINE N C.
PA (BURC/) BURCZYNSKI M E.
PA (TREP/) TREPICCHIO W L.
PA (DOOR/) DORNER A.
PA (STOV/) STOVER J A.
PA (SLON/) SLONI D K.
XX
XX Twine NC, Burczynski ME, Trepicchio WL, Dornier A, Stover JA;
PI Sloni DK;
XX
XX MPI; 2004-460799/43.
XX
XX Diagnosing non-blood disease such as solid tumor, involves comparing
PT differential expression profile of specific genes in peripheral blood
PT sample of subject with reference expression profile of specific genes.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4886; 350bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relate to a method of diagnosing (M1) non-blood disease
CC such as solid tumor by providing peripheral blood sample of human having
CC non-blood disease, and comparing an expression profile of specific genes
CC in the peripheral blood sample to reference expression profile of the
CC genes, where each of the genes is differentially expressed in peripheral
CC blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) of patients having the disease as
CC compared to PBMCs of normal humans. The method is useful for diagnosing
CC non-blood disease such as solid tumor. The solid tumor is chosen from
CC renal cell carcinoma (RCC), prostate cancer and head/neck cancer. The
CC peripheral blood sample comprises enriched PBMCs. The peripheral blood
CC sample is a whole blood sample (claimed). (M1) is useful for identifying
CC genes that are differentially expressed in peripheral blood samples
CC isolated at different stages of progression, development or treatment of
CC RCC and/or other solid tumors. This sequence corresponds to a probe to
CC detect a gene that is differentially expressed and detected by the method
CC of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.8; DB 1; Length 25;
XX Best Local Similarity 90.0%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5089 CAGCTCTGCTTCTTGTTA 5108
Db 2 CAGCTTGTCTTCTTGTTA 21
XX
XX RESULT 402
XX AAH38542/c
XX ID AAH38542 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AAH38542;
AC
XX
XX 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX SNP specific lower PCR primer SEQ ID 1338.
DE
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
KM SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
KM Leisch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
KM polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KM acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
KM inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; 88.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200129262-A2.
PN

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XX 26-APR-2001.
PD
XX
XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US028436.
PF
XX
XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
PR
XX
XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX
XX Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
XX
XX MPI; 2001-290930/30.
XX
XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX
XX Claim 1, Page 56; 83pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Leisch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
XX
XX Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 23;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3368 GGGGCCCTGACAGGGGAGAAATGC 3390
Db 23 GGGTCTCTGTAGGGGAGAAATC 1
XX
XX RESULT 403
XX ABA04484/c
XX ID ABA04484 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX ABA04484;
AC
XX
XX 11-MAR-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human PP565 PCR primer #2.
DE
XX
XX Human, PP565; PP712; PP1143; PP3241; PP3501; cancer suppression;
KM PCR primer; 88.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX CN1313317-A.
XX
XX 19-SEP-2001.
PD
XX

```

PF 13-MAR-2000; 2000CN-00111991.
XX
XX 13-MAR-2000; 2000CN-00111991.
XX
PA (SHAN-) SHANGHAI INST ONCOLOGY.
XX
PI Gu J, Yang S;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-042195/06.
DR
XX New human protein able to suppress growth of cancer cells and its
PT encoding polynucleotide.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 11 (Disclosure); 28pp; Chinese.
PS
CC The present invention describes human proteins designated PP565, PP712,
CC PP143, PP3241 and PP3501, which have cancer suppressing activity. The
CC present invention also describes a method for the preparation of the
CC proteins by recombination, and the application of the proteins in
CC treating diseases such as cancer. The present sequence represents a PCR
CC primer for PP565, which is used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4114 AGAGGAACGGCGTGAGCCACTG 4136
DB 23 AGAGGAGACTGCGTGAGCCACAG 1
RESULT 404
ABN81506
ID ABN81506 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX ABN81506;
AC
XX 13-AUG-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Yeast PCR primer SEQ ID NO 7.
DE
XX Yeast; pharmaceutical; diarrhoea; intestinal infection; Candida;
KM fermented drink; antidiarrhoeic; fungicide; antibacterial;
KW dermatological; gastrointestinal; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS
XX WO200242442-A2.
PN
XX 30-MAY-2002.
PD
XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001WO-EP011887.
PF
XX 24-NOV-2000; 2000DE-01058379.
PR
XX (BIOT-) BIOTECON DIAGNOSTICS GMBH.
PA
XX Grabowski R, Braunschweiler M, Gaech A, Berghof K;
PI WPI; 2002-463630/49.
DR
XX New yeast strains characterized by specific band patterns in a polymerase
PT chain reaction, useful e.g. as probiotics or for preparing fermented
PT drinks.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 8; 23pp; German.
PS
XX The invention relates to yeast strains (A) that produce a specific band
CC pattern, illustrated in the specification, when characterised by a
CC polymerase chain reaction (PCR). (A), optionally in lyophilised form or
CC as extracts or culture supernatants, are useful for administration to

CC humans or animals, as pharmaceuticals (for treating diarrhoea, colitis,
CC 'intestinal infections, Candida infections, or skin disorders) or
CC probiotics, also for preparation of fermented drinks, suspensions,
CC extracts and baked goods. (A) have only a minimal effect on the taste of
CC goods prepared using them and can be unequivocally identified by genetic
CC characterisation, even though they are nearly impossible to differentiate
CC biochemically. The present sequence is that of a PCR primer of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 10 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3683 CAGCATCGTGCTCACCAGAACCC 3705
DB 1 CAGCATCGTGCTCACCAGAACGCC 23
RESULT 405
AAT92729
ID AAT92729 standard; cDNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AAT92729;
AC
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 04-FEB-1998 (first entry)
DT
XX AB 13 T-cell receptor V-alpha chain primer.
DE
XX PCR primer; amplify; T-cell receptor; TCR V-alpha; TCR V-beta; brain; MS;
KM T-cell detection; multiple sclerosis; cerebrospinal fluid; human; CDR3;
KW therapy; T-cell ablation; complementarity determining region 3; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US5667967-A.
PN
XX 16-SEP-1997.
PD
XX 21-MAY-1993; 93US-00066325.
PF
XX 01-MAY-1990; 90US-00517245.
PR 01-MAY-1991; 91WO-US002991.
PR 30-APR-1992; 92US-00877444.
XX
XX (STRD) UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.
PA
XX Bernard C, Steinman L, Oksenberg J;
PI WPI; 1997-470032/43.
DR
XX Diagnosis of multiple sclerosis - by detection of T-cell receptor V-alpha
PT or V-beta rearrangements in T-cells from the brain or cerebrospinal
PT fluid.
XX
XX Example; Col 15; 52pp; English.
PS
XX AAT92729-T92732 represent amplification primers for the V-alpha chain of
CC the T-cell receptor (TCR). These sequences, and the TCR V-beta chain
CC primers shown in AAT92736-T92757 can be used in the method of the
CC invention. The method of the invention is for determining the presence,
CC in a human host, of T-cells associated with multiple sclerosis (MS). The
CC method comprises isolating T-cells from the brain or cerebrospinal fluid
CC of a human host, and detecting in the T-cells the presence of a limited
CC number of rearranged complementarity determining region 3 (CDR3) regions
CC of the TCR V-alpha or V-beta chains. The rearrangements that are detected
CC are associated with MS. The detection is carried out by isolating nucleic
CC acid molecules from the TCR, and amplifying the molecules with primers
CC specific for sequences 5' and 3' of the rearranged CDR3 region. The
CC method can be used for the diagnosis of MS. In addition, by identifying

Sequence 24 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;

Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3181 AGCAGTGGAGTCACTAGCAGG 3203

1 AGGATTGGAGAGCAATGACAGG 23

RESULT 408

AAV10477
ID AAV10477 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC AAV10477;

DT 17-JUN-1998 (first entry)

XX Human osteosarcoma GM-CSF sense PCR primer.

XX Osteosarcoma; haematopoietic cell; osteoblast; human; immature; disorder;

XX antibody; immunoreactive; cell antigen; CD34; blood; bone marrow;

XX treatment; granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor; GM-CSF;

XX PCR primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US5733541-A.

XX 31-MAR-1998.

PF 21-APR-1995; 95US-00426792.

XX 21-APR-1995; 95US-00426792.

XX (UNMI) UNIV MICHIGAN.

PI Emerson SG, Taichman RS;

XX WPI; 1998-229763/20.

PT Maintenance of haematopoietic cells in culture - by co-culturing with

XX osteoblast(s).

XX Example 4; Col 20; 38pp; English.

XX Primers AAV10465-V10492 are used to amplify regions of the human

XX osteosarcoma cell lines MC-63 and SMO-2 which contain ligands and growth

XX factors and have been designed to cross intron/exon boundaries. AAV10475

XX and AAV10476 are used to amplify the granulocyte-macrophage colony

XX stimulating factor (GM-CSF). The PCR products are used in a process for

XX propagating and maintaining the immature morphology of mammalian

XX haematopoietic cells. The process involves obtaining an enriched

XX population of mammalian haematopoietic cells having the immature

XX morphology of CD34+, HLA-DR+, Thy-1+ and Lin- and co-culturing this

XX population in the presence of osteoblast cells for between 2 weeks and 8

XX weeks. The immature cells can be detected by exposing them to an anti-

XX CD34 antibody immunoreactive with the haematopoietic cell antigen CD4,

XX and removing cells that do not immuno-react with the antibody. Such

XX haematopoietic cells can be infused into the blood stream or bone-marrow

XX cavity to treat blood disorders

XX Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 24;

XX Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;

XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1044 GAGCATCTTAAGGCATCCAGG 1066

1 GAGCATGTGAATGCATCCAGG 23

RESULT 409

AAK59030/c

ID AAK59030 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AAK59030;

DT 23-AUG-1999 (first entry)

XX Human transcription regulator MOP primer OL569.

XX MOP, member of the PAS superfamily; bHLH-PAS; human;

XX transcription regulator; hypoxia inducible factor; circadian rhythm;

XX signal transduction; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO9928464-A2.

XX 10-JUN-1999.

XX 27-NOV-1998; 98MO-US025314.

XX 28-NOV-1997; 97US-0066863P.

XX (WISC) WISCONSIN ALUMNI RES FOUND.

XX Bradfield CA, Gu YZ, Hogenesch JB;

XX WPI; 1999-371120/31.

XX Developmental signal transduction associated proteins.

XX Example 1; Page 31; 106pp; English.

XX This is oligonucleotide OL569. It is one of 59 oligonucleotides (see

XX AAK58989-X58047) used in the identification and characterization of MOP1-

XX 5 nucleic acids (see AAK58980-84). MOPs are members of the bHLH-PAS

XX superfamily. The invention provides novel MOP nucleic acids (see AAK58981

XX -88) and proteins (see AAY06289-97). These are useful in a variety of

XX research, diagnostic and therapeutic applications. Several of the MOPs

XX are alpha-class hypoxia-inducible factors. Others are involved in

XX circadian signal transduction

XX Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 24;

XX Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;

XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 635 GCTCTGCGTCTGTATCGAATT 657

23 GCCCTACGTCGTCTTCAGATT 1

RESULT 410

AAAT6181/c

ID AAAT6181 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AAAT6181;

XX 14-DEC-2000 (first entry)

XX Human ACAT Related Gene Product 1 ARGP1 PCR primer 103.

XX Human; ACAT Related Gene Product 1; ARGP1; gene therapy; enzyme;

XX acyl Coenzyme A-cholesterol acyltransferase 1; ACAT1;

XX sterol esterification; lipid homeostasis; diacylglycerol acyltransferase;

XX DGAT; cholesterol; triglyceride biosynthesis; hypertriglyceridaemia;

XX hyperlipidaemia; atherosclerosis; heart disease; obesity; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX US6100077-A.
 XX
 PD 08-AUG-2000.
 XX
 PF 01-OCT-1998; 98US-00165042.
 XX
 PR 01-OCT-1998; 98US-00165042.
 XX
 PA (UYCO) UNIV COLUMBIA NEW YORK.
 PI Sturley SL, Oelkers P;
 DR WPI; 2000-557622/51.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid encoding a human diacylglycerol acyltransferase, useful
 for treating hyperlipidemia, atherosclerosis, heart disease, or other
 diseases associated with an imbalance of triglyceride levels.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Col 17, 32pp; English.
 XX
 CC The enzyme acyl Coenzyme A-cholesterol acyltransferase 1 (ACAT1) mediates
 CC sterol esterification, an important component of intracellular lipid
 CC homeostasis. The present invention relates to human ACAT Related Gene
 CC Product 1 (ARGP1). ARGP1 is a diacylglycerol acyltransferase (DGAT).
 CC ARGP1 does not esterify cholesterol. It is thought therefore that ARGP1
 CC participates in the Coenzyme A-dependent acylation of substrate(s) other
 CC than cholesterol e.g. diacylglycerol. Also, ARGP1 has a predicted
 CC diacylglycerol binding motif, suggesting that it may perform the last
 CC acylation in triglyceride biosynthesis. ARGP1 gene and protein are useful
 CC for treating a subject who has an imbalance in triglyceride levels due to
 CC a defect in esterification of diglycerol, via gene therapy. Particularly,
 CC ARGP1 is useful for treating hypertriglyceridaemia, hyperlipidaemia,
 CC atherosclerosis, heart disease, obesity or other diseases associated with
 CC high or excessive levels of triglyceride. The present sequence is a PCR
 CC primer used to isolate ARGP1 coding sequence (see AAA76169)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 3 C; 10 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3161 CACCAGCCAGACCCCATGAGC 3183
 DB 23 CACCATCCAGAACTCCATGAGC 1
 RESULT 411
 AA258318
 ID AA258318 standard; cDNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AA258318;
 XX
 DT 08-MAY-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human peptidase NAALAD-ase L PCR primer NAALD2S1.
 XX
 XX NAALAD-ase L; N-acetylated alpha-linked acidic dipeptidase; human;
 KW prostate cancer; neurodegenerative disease; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW schizophrenia; ALS; Parkinson's disease; peripheral neuropathy;
 KW Huntington's disease; acute brain injury; multiple sclerosis;
 KW peripheral nerve trauma; ischemia; dementia; gene therapy; diagnosis;
 KW neurotropic; neuroprotective; neuroleptic; antiparkinsonian;
 KW anticonvulsant; vasotropic; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO200004157-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-JAN-2000.
 XX

PF 14-JUL-1999; 99WO-GB002241.
 XX
 PR 14-JUL-1999; 98GB-00015284.
 XX
 PA (JANC) JANSSEN PHARM NV.
 XX
 PI Pangalos M, Neefs JEFM, Peeters DCG;
 DR WPI; 2000-182424/16.
 XX
 PT New human N-acetylated alpha-linked acidic dipeptidase for treating
 PT neural disorders e.g. Alzheimer's disease, schizophrenia and Parkinson's
 PT disease.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 20; 95pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is that of primer NAALD2S1 used in the PCR
 CC amplification of the 3' end of human N-acetylated alpha-linked acidic
 CC dipeptidase L (NAALAD-ase L) cDNA. Brain, prostate, small intestine and
 CC colon cDNA was used as template. Full-length cDNA is given in AA258304.
 CC The invention provides human NAALAD-ase L, II and IV polypeptides, cDNAs,
 CC antisense nucleic acids, vectors, host cells, transgenic organisms,
 CC antagonists and agonists. These are useful for treating neural disorders
 CC such as Alzheimer's disease, schizophrenia, ALS, Parkinson's disease,
 CC peripheral neuropathy, Huntington's disease, acute brain injury, multiple
 CC sclerosis, exposure to neurotoxins, peripheral nerve trauma, ischemia or
 CC demyelia (claimed). Nucleic acids can also be used for gene therapy and
 CC for genetic screening of predisposition to disorders associated with
 CC NAALAD-ase
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 734 GTTCTTCAACAGCTGACGACC 756
 DB 1 GTTCTTCAACAGCTGACGAGC 23
 RESULT 412
 AAA06701/C
 ID AAA06701 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA06701;
 XX
 DT 05-JUN-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE VEGF derived short antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:10.
 XX
 XX Human; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; phosphorothioate;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; inhibition; cytostatic; angiogenic;
 KW gene therapy; abnormal vascular permeability; cell proliferation;
 KW cell permeation; angiogenesis; neovascularization; tumour cell growth;
 KW metastasis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN EP979869-A1.
 XX
 PD 16-FEB-2000.
 XX
 PF 07-AUG-1998; 98EP-00114853.
 XX
 PR 07-AUG-1998; 98EP-00114853.
 XX
 PA (HMRI) HOECHST MARION ROUSSEL DEUT GMBH.
 XX
 PI Ulmann E, Peyman A, Bitonti AJ, Woessner RD;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-258586/23.
 XX

XX Novel oligonucleotides corresponding to a part of a vascular endothelial growth factor, useful for treating e.g. tumor cell growth and/or metastasis.

PT Claim 2; Page 58; 73pp; English.

XX The present invention describes oligonucleotides (I) of 10-15 residues corresponding to a part of a vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) comprising 1 of 6 sequences given in AAA06692 to AAA06697. AAA06698 to AAA06783 represent VEGF antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present invention. The antisense oligonucleotides can contain phosphorothioate linkages. Oligonucleotides from the present invention have cytostatic and angiogenic activities, and can be used in gene therapy. The oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression of VEGF, e.g. for the treatment of diseases associated with abnormal vascular permeability, cell proliferation, cell permeation, angiogenesis, neovascularisation, tumour cell growth and/or metastasis. CC AAA06784 represents a human VEGF nucleotide sequence from which the oligonucleotides are derived

CC Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 514 TGGTCCCTGCTGGAACCATGCG 536
DB 23 TGGTCCAGGCTGCACCATGCG 1

RESULT 413

ID AAA06695 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AAA06695;

AC AAA06695;

XX 05-JUN-2000 (first entry)

DT Vascular endothelial growth factor short oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:4.

XX Human; Vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; inhibition; cytostatic; angiogenic; gene therapy; abnormal vascular permeability; cell proliferation; cell permeation; angiogenesis; neovascularisation; tumour cell growth; metastasis; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX EP979869-A1.

PN 16-FEB-2000.

XX 07-AUG-1998; 98BP-00114853.

PF 07-AUG-1998; 98BP-00114853.

XX 07-AUG-1998; 98BP-00114853.

PR (HMRI) HOECHST MARION ROUSSEL DEUT GMBH.

PA Uhlmann E, Peyman A, Bitonti AJ, Woessner RD;

PI WPI; 2000-258586/23.

DR Novel oligonucleotides corresponding to a part of a vascular endothelial growth factor, useful for treating e.g. tumor cell growth and/or metastasis.

PT Claim 1; Page 58; 73pp; English.

XX The present invention describes oligonucleotides (I) of 10-15 residues corresponding to a part of a vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) comprising 1 of 6 sequences given in AAA06692 to AAA06697. AAA06698 to

CC AAA06783 represent VEGF antisense oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present invention. The antisense oligonucleotides can contain phosphorothioate linkages. Oligonucleotides from the present invention have cytostatic and angiogenic activities, and can be used in gene therapy. The oligonucleotides are useful for inhibiting the expression of VEGF, e.g. for the treatment of diseases associated with abnormal vascular permeability, cell proliferation, cell permeation, angiogenesis, neovascularisation, tumour cell growth and/or metastasis. CC AAA06784 represents a human VEGF nucleotide sequence from which the oligonucleotides are derived

CC Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 514 TGGTCCCTGCTGGAACCATGCG 536
DB 2 TGGTCCAGGCTGCACCATGCG 24

RESULT 414

ID ADF87861/c

XX ADF87861 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC ADF87861;

XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DT Single nucleotide polymorphism detection primer, SEQ ID NO 1444.

DE human; single nucleotide polymorphism; microarray; side effect; ss; primer; PCR.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX JP2003235571-A.

PN 26-AUG-2003.

XX 12-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00034717.

PF 12-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00034717.

XX 12-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00034717.

PR (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIYUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.

PA WPI; 2003-820454/77.

DR Novel polymorphic nucleotide useful for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms in human gene.

PT Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1444; 704pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a novel polymorphic nucleotide isolated and purified from a human gene having any one of 935 fully defined sequences as given in specification, or a sequence having a base substitution. The invention further relates to: an oligonucleotide containing single nucleotide polymorphisms; a PCR primer set chosen from the combination of two DNA fragments from any one of 1220 fully defined sequences as given in specification; a labelling probe containing the SNP containing oligo, and a microarray equipped with the SNP containing oligo. The isolated human gene of the invention is useful for detecting the single nucleotide polymorphisms in human gene. The isolated human gene is also useful for diagnosis of disease and determination of side effect to a medical agent. CC The isolated human gene is also effective in detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms in a human gene. This polymorphic nucleotide sequence represents one of the PCR primers used in the single nucleotide polymorphism detection method of the invention.

CC Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2683 TCTGACCCGAGACCTGCTGAGA 2305
 Db 23 TGTACCATGATGATGCTGTAGA 1

RESULT 415
 AAV30657
 ID AAV30657 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 AC AAV30657;
 XX
 XX
 DT 13-AUG-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Telomerase reverse transcriptase PCR primer TCPI.62.
 XX
 XX Human; telomerase reverse transcriptase; hTERT; TRT; diagnosis; prognosis;
 KW cell proliferation; cancer; ageing; ribonucleoprotein; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN GB2317891-A.
 PD 08-APR-1998.
 XX
 PF 01-OCT-1997; 97GB-00020890.
 XX
 XX 01-OCT-1996; 96US-00724643.
 PR 18-APR-1997; 97US-00844419.
 PR 25-APR-1997; 97US-00846017.
 PR 06-MAY-1997; 97US-00851843.
 PR 09-MAY-1997; 97US-00854050.
 PR 14-AUG-1997; 97US-00911312.
 PR 14-AUG-1997; 97US-00912951.
 PR 14-AUG-1997; 97US-00915503.
 XX
 PA (GERO-) GERON CORP.
 PA (UYTE-) UNIV TECHNOLOGY CORP.
 XX
 PI Cech TR, Lingner J, Nakamura T, Chapman KB, Morin GB, Harley GB;
 PI Andrews WH;
 DR WPI; 1998-171633/16.
 XX
 PT Pure and recombinant human Telomerase Reverse Transcriptase and its
 PT variants - are useful in the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of cell
 PT proliferation conditions especially cancer and ageing.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 41; 387pp; English.

CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer from the present invention
 CC which describes human telomerase reverse transcriptase (hTERT). The
 CC present invention also describes the following methods: (A) determining
 CC whether a test compound is a modulator of hTERT, by detecting the change
 CC in hTERT recombinant protein or polynucleotide, on administration of the
 CC compound; (B) preparation of recombinant telomerase by contacting a
 CC protein preparation of hTERT with a telomerase RNA component; (C)
 CC detection of the hTERT RNA or protein in a sample by binding a relevant
 CC probe to the sample and detecting the complex formed or in the case of
 CC RNA detection, amplifying the product and correlating the presence of
 CC complex or amplification product with presence of hTERT in the sample; and
 CC (D) increasing the proliferation of a vertebrate cell by increasing hTERT
 CC expression; and (E) the use of an agent that causes an increase in hTERT
 CC vertebrate cell proliferation to create a medicament that inhibits
 CC ageing. A protein preparation of hTERT and the polynucleotide encoding
 CC hTERT can be used in the manufacture of medicaments for inhibiting the
 CC effect of ageing or cancer. Inhibitors of telomerase activity can be used
 CC to treat conditions that are associated with high telomerase activity. A
 CC protein preparation of hTERT can also be used in the new methods

XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 11 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4044 CCACGAGGCGCTTACGACGAGAC 4066
 Db 1 CCACGAGGCTCTTACGACGAGAC 23

RESULT 416
 AAV10605/c
 ID AAV10605 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 XX
 AC AAV10605;
 XX
 DT 27-AUG-2003 (revised)
 DT 03-JUL-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer for rapA gene.
 XX
 KW PCR primer; hybrid polyketide synthase gene; PKS gene; antibiotic;
 KW anticancer agent; immunosuppressant; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Saccharopolyspora sp.
 XX
 PN WO9801546-A2.
 XX
 PD 15-JAN-1998.
 XX
 PF 04-JUL-1997; 97WO-GB001819.
 XX
 PR 05-JUL-1996; 96GB-00014189.
 PR 19-AUG-1996; 96US-0024188P.
 PR 28-MAY-1997; 97GB-00010962.
 XX
 PA (BIOT-) BIOTICA TECHNOLOGY LTD.
 XX
 PI Leadlay PF, Staunton J, Cortes J;
 DR WPI; 1998-101046/09.
 XX
 PT Hybrid genes involved in polyketide synthesis comprise parts of two
 PT different type I genes - the related nucleic acids, vectors, transformed
 PT cells and products are useful as antibiotics, anticancer agents,
 PT immunosuppressants etc.
 XX
 PS Example 47; Page 91; 177pp; English.

CC This sequence represents a primer used in the construction of the hybrid
 CC gene of the invention. The gene is a hybrid polyketide synthase (PKS)
 CC gene, and comprises: (a) at least one segment encoding at least 1 domain
 CC of a first type I PKS; and (b) at least one segment encoding at least 1
 CC domain heterologous to the first PKS. Cells containing the hybrid gene
 CC are used to produce the polyketide which are useful as antibiotics,
 CC anticancer agents, immunosuppressants for use in human or veterinary
 CC medicine. The hybrid genes allow production of new, including non-
 CC natural, polyketides with predetermined structures and improved or new
 CC biological activities. Type I PKS genes are assembled in combinatorial
 CC fashion, forming libraries that can replace random screening of soil
 CC samples. The hybrid genes also increase production of known polyketides,
 CC e.g. the use of a heterologous promoter/activator protein can increase
 CC production 10-fold relative to use of the native promoter. (Updated on 27
 CC -AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 10 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Wood JN, England S, Chen CC, Akopian AN;
PI WPI; 2000-086977/07.
DR Novel ion channel protein for use as an analgesic drug target and for
XX identifying novel analgesic and antiinflammatory agents.
PT Claim 15; Page 54; 55pp; English.
XX
CC PCR primers AA236803-04 were used to amplify nucleic acids encoding H+
CC gated cation channels (designated SPASIC) from dorsal root ganglia and
CC spinal cord of human or other mammalian tissue material. The primers are
CC derived from the rat SPASIC polynucleotide. The SPASIC protein is an acid
CC sensitive cation channel capable of reversibly mediating rapid and
CC sustained cation current. The channel is present in dorsal root ganglion
CC and in central nervous system tissues. The SPASIC polynucleotide and
CC polypeptide are used in influencing electrophysiological and/or
CC pharmacological properties of a cell. Expression of the SPASIC gene or
CC antisense sequences leads to an increase or reduction in ion channel
CC activity. The SPASIC gene is used in gene therapy or in preparation of
CC medicaments for gene therapy to inhibit pain response and/or alter
CC neurotransmitter release. The protein is are used for identifying a
CC substance which can be a potential analgesic, neuromodulatory agent, anti
CC -inflammatory agent, or agent regulating neurotransmitter release of
CC neuronal excitability
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 2344 CAGACCTCTGTCGCCAGCAGCAG 2366
DB 2 CAGACCTCTGTCGCCAGCAGTAG 24
XX
RESULT 420
AA162145
ID AA162145 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC AA162145;
XX
DT 16-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Soybean 318013 region A3 DNA reverse primer, SEQ ID NO: 776.
XX
KW Soybean; antihelminthic; gene therapy; soybean cyst nematode; SCN;
KM SCN resistance; rhg1; Rhg4; SCN resistant allele; plant breeding;
XX 240017 region G3; 318013 region A3; 515002 region G2; PCR primer; ss.
OS Glycine max.
XX
XX WO200151627-A2.
PN 19-JUL-2001.
XX
PD 05-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000552.
XX
PF 07-JAN-2000; 2000US-0174880P.
PR
XX (MONS) MONSANTO CO.
XX
XX Hauge BM, Wang ML, Parsons JD, Parnell LD;
PI WPI; 2001-425872/45.
XX
DR New purified nucleic acid for producing a soybean plant having soybean
XX PT cyst nematode resistance and for use in plant breeding programs.
XX
PS Claim 25; Page 1214; 1353pp; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to nucleic acid molecules from regions of the
CC soybean genome which are associated with soybean cyst nematode (SCN)
CC resistance. The nucleic acids are used to transform plants, and can
CC produce soybean plants having an rhg1 or an Rhg4 SCN resistant allele.
CC The nucleic acids can be used for investigating rhg1 or Rhg4 haplotypes
CC of soybean plants and for introgressing SCN resistance or partial SCN
CC resistance into soybean plants. They can also be used in plant breeding
CC programmes. The invention also relates to proteins encoded by such
CC nucleic acid molecules, as well as antibodies capable of recognising
CC these proteins. The present sequence is a primer used to amplify a region
CC of the soybean genome
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 8 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1568 TCTGAATTAAGTTGGTGAATCTGG 1590
DB 1 TTGAATACGTTGAGACGCTGG 23
XX
RESULT 421
ABN13567
ID ABN13567 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ABN13567;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:13559.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
XX skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200192524-A2.
PN 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PD 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PF 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (ABOM-) ABOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon MB;
PI WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
DR New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
XX PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13559; 214pp; English.
XX


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PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
XX or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13561; 214pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
XX protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
XX 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
XX nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
XX hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
XX provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
XX protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
XX expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
XX used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
XX -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
XX and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
XX capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, as
XX therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
XX production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
XX polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
XX disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
XX and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
XX The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
XX hGDMLP-1 sequence in the amplification of the present invention. N.B.
XX The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
XX specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
XX at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1588 TGGTGGAAACAGAGAGAGAAG 1610
XX |||||
XX 1 TGGAGGAGCCCAAGAGAGAAG 23
XX
XX
XX RESULT 424
XX AB065243/c
XX ID AB065243 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX AC AB065243;
XX
XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human KTOM1a portion (AB063232) probe # 1956.
XX
XX XX Human, KTOM1a; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytosstatic;
XX KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
XX KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200224750-A2.
```

```
XX
XX 28-MAR-2002.
XX
XX PD 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
XX
XX PF 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX
XX PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX
XX PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX
XX PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
XX
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX XX Zhang J;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX
XX XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
XX PT acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
XX in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
XX e.g., liver or bone.
XX
XX XX Example 2; Page 414; 418pp; English.
XX
XX PS The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
XX KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
XX invention has cytosstatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
XX therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
XX monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
XX CC Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
XX used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
XX cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
XX heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
XX function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
XX the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (AB063232)
XX
XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 2193 TTCCTGGCCCTGGGACAGAA 2215
XX |||||
XX 24 TTCCTGGCCCGGGGTGACAGTA 2
XX
XX
XX RESULT 425
XX AB065244/c
XX ID AB065244 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX AC AB065244;
XX
XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human KTOM1a portion (AB063232) probe # 1957.
XX
XX XX Human, KTOM1a; kidney tumour overexpressed membrane; cytosstatic;
XX KW gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung;
XX KW kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX XX
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PN WO200224750-A2.
PP
PD
PX 28-MAR-2002.
PY
PR 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029656.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024253.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
PX
PY
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PI
PT Zhang J;
PT WPI; 2002-479509/51.
PX
PY
PT New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of e.g., liver or bone.
PX
PY
PS Example 2; Page 414; 418pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human KTOM1 (kidney tumor overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the invention has cytoskeletal activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acid may be used to diagnose, treat or monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
XX Compositions comprising the nucleic acid, proteins or antibodies may be used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain, heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (ABQ63232)
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 2193 TTCTGTGCGCCCTGGGCGACAGAA 2215
DB 23 TCCTGTGCGCCGCGGTGACAGAA 1
RESULT 426
ABQ65242/C
ID ABQ65242 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX ABQ65242;
XX
XX 20-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human KTOM1a portion (ABQ63232) probe # 1955.
XX
XX Human; KTOM1a; kidney tumor overexpressed membrane; cytoskeletal; gene therapy; cancer; kidney; liver; bone marrow; brain; heart; lung; kidney; colon; skeletal muscle; testis; uterus; placenta; probe; seq.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX

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XX 1.4
XX W0200224750-A2.
XX
XX 28-MAR-2002.
XX
XX
XX 21-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US029566.
XX
XX 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315676P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
XX Zhang J;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-479509/51.
XX
XX New human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane (KTOM1) protein and nucleic
XX acids encoding the protein, useful for treating subjects having defects
XX in KTOM1 which can manifest as cancer of the kidney, or as a disorder of
XX e.g., liver or bone.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 414; 418pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel isolated nucleic acid encoding human
XX KTOM1 (kidney tumour overexpressed membrane) protein. The protein of the
XX invention has cytostatic activity. The nucleotide may have a use in gene
XX therapy. The KTOM1 nucleic acids may be used to diagnose, treat or
XX monitor a disease caused by altered expression of human KTOM1.
XX Compositions comprising the nucleic acids, proteins or antibodies may be
XX used to treat subjects having defects in KTOM1 which can manifest as
XX cancer of the kidney, as well as a disorder of liver, bone marrow, brain,
XX heart, lung, kidney, colon, skeletal muscle, testis, uterus and placenta
XX function. The sequence represents a probe used in the invention to scan
XX the nt 1-1001 portion of human KTOM1a (AB063232)
XX
XX Sequence 25 BP; 5 A, 8 C, 8 G, 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 2193 TTCTGTGGCCTGGGCGACAAAGAA 2215
XX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
XX 25 TTCCTGGCCCGGGGTGACAAAGTA 3
XX
XX RESULT 427
XX AB061343/c
XX ID AB061343 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX AB061343;
XX
XX 03-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human aquaporin 5 (AQP5) gene oligonucleotide (OGN) chip PCR primer 82.
XX Human; ss; PCR; primer; aquaporin; AQP5; AQP; water channel protein;
XX oligonucleotide chip; OGN chip; cDNA chip; lung cancer;
XX mutation detection; polymorphism detection; gene expression.
XX

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OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX MO200220787-A1.
 XX
 PD 14-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 10-SEP-2001; 2001WO-KR001528.
 XX
 PR 09-SEP-2000; 2000KR-00053821.
 XX
 PA (GOOD-) GOODGENE INC.
 PA (MOON/) MOON W.
 PA (MOON/) MOON C.
 XX
 PI Moon W, Moon C, Moon Y, Kim B, Kim D, Shin C, Um T, Kim H;
 PI Song M, Kim H, Song S;
 XX
 DR MPI; 2002-393847/42.
 XX
 PT Novel aquaporin 5 gene mutant useful for diagnosing lung, stomach, colon,
 PT prostate, or head or neck cancer.
 XX
 PS Claim 9; Fig 20; 154pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention comprises a mutant form of the human aquaporin 5 (AQP5)
 CC gene. Aquaporin (AQP) is a family of water channel proteins, through
 CC which water is transported into and out of cells - ten types of mammalian
 CC AQP have been identified so far. The invention also comprises an
 CC oligonucleotide (OCN) chip having 902 oligonucleotide primer sequences
 CC and a cDNA chip comprising one or more sequences from the human AQP5
 CC gene. The mutant AQP5 gene is useful for diagnosing cancer (i.e lung
 CC cancer). The OCN chip is useful for detecting mutations and polymorphisms
 CC in AQP5 and the cDNA chip is useful for analysis of gene expression. The
 CC present DNA sequence represents a human aquaporin 5 (AQP5) gene
 CC oligonucleotide (OCN) chip PCR primer
 CC
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 4867 CCAGGCGCTGTGCCAGGTCCT 4889
 24 CCAGGCGCTGTGCCAGGTCCT 2
 RESULT 428
 ABV81209/C
 ID ABV81209 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV81209;
 XX
 DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human HTPPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2455.
 XX
 DE Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
 XX human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
 KM male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 KM prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP1229046-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
 XX
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
 XX
 PA (AEON-) AEONICA INC.
 XX
 PI Zhan J;
 XX
 DR MPI; 2002-676582/73.
 XX
 PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
 PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
 PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 385; 71pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
 CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
 CC shares an overall structure organisation with the HTPL protein. The
 CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
 CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
 CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
 CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
 CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
 CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 4041 GGGCCACAGGCGCTCTAGGAG 4063
 24 GGGACAGCAGCCCTCTAGGAG 2
 RESULT 429
 ABV81210/C
 ID ABV81210 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV81210;
 XX
 DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human HTPPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2456.
 XX
 DE Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
 XX human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
 KM male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 KM prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP1229046-A2.
 XX
 PD 07-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
 XX
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Zhan J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-676582/73.
 XX
 PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTRPL), useful
 PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
 PT for treating subjects having defects in HTRPL.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 385; 718pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein (HTRPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTRPL
 CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon in HTRPL-S (S for short) compared to HTRPL-L (L for long). HTRPL
 CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
 CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTRPL plays a role similar
 CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTRPL is
 CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTRPL gene was
 CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTRPL, and its coding sequence are
 CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTRPL, and in
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 CC HTRPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTRPL proteins and nucleic acids are
 CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 4041 GGGCCACGAGGCGCTTAGGCAG 4063
 Db 23 GGGACAGCAGCCCTTAGGCAG 1
 XX
 RESULT 430
 ID ABV80975/c
 AC ABV80975 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV80975;
 XX
 DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human HTRPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2221.
 XX
 KM Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTRPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
 KM human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
 KM male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 KM prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EPI229046-A2.
 PD 07-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.

XX
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
 XX
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 PI Zhan J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-676582/73.
 XX
 PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTRPL), useful
 PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
 PT for treating subjects having defects in HTRPL.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 355; 718pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
 CC protein (HTRPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTRPL
 CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
 CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
 CC codon in HTRPL-S (S for short) compared to HTRPL-L (L for long). HTRPL
 CC shares an overall structure organisation with the Patched protein. The
 CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTRPL plays a role similar
 CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTRPL is
 CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTRPL gene was
 CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTRPL, and its coding sequence are
 CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTRPL, and in
 CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
 CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
 CC HTRPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
 CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
 CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTRPL proteins and nucleic acids are
 CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
 CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
 CC example from the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 7 A; 11 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 466 GGTCTGGGGGTGCTGCCGCC 488
 Db 25 GGTCCGGGGGTGCTGCTTGGC 3
 XX
 RESULT 431
 ID ABV81208/c
 AC ABV81208 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC ABV81208;
 XX
 DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human HTRPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2454.
 XX
 KM Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTRPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
 KM human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
 KM male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
 KM prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EPI229046-A2.
 PD 07-AUG-2002.

XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000669.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Zhan J;
XX DR WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
XX PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
XX PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
XX PS Example 2; Page 385; 718pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
XX CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
XX CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
XX CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
XX CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
XX CC shares an overall structure organization with the Patched protein. The
XX CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
XX CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
XX CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
XX CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
XX CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
XX CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
XX CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
XX CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
XX CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
XX CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
XX CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
XX CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
XX CC example from the invention
XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 4041 GGGCCACGAGGCGCTCTAGGCGAG 4063
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX Db 25 GGGACACGAGCGCCCTCTAGGCGAG 3
XX
XX RESULT 432
XX ID ABV80978/c
XX ID ABV80978 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX AC ABV80978;
XX XX
XX DT 03-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Human HTPL scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2224.
XX XX
XX KW Human; gene therapy; tumour suppressor; HTPL; chromosome 10p12.1;
XX KW human testis expressed Patched like protein; testis; adrenal; liver;
XX KW male germ cell development; bone marrow; brain; kidney; lung; placenta;
XX KW prostate; skeletal muscle; colon; male infertility; cancer; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN EP1229046-A2.

XX PD 07-AUG-2002.
XX XX
XX PF 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001167.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000663.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000664.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000665.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000667.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000668.
XX PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US0000669.
XX PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
XX PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327898P.
XX PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX PI Zhan J;
XX DR WPI; 2002-676582/73.
XX PT Novel isolated human testis expressed Patched like protein (HTPL), useful
XX PT for identifying agonist and antagonist and specific binding partners, and
XX PT for treating subjects having defects in HTPL.
XX PS Example 2; Page 355; 718pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to human testis expressed Patched like
XX CC protein (HTPL, see ABV78759 to ABV78762 and ABB98519 to ABB98520). HTPL
XX CC has two isoforms, with a few single base pair differences between the
XX CC two. One of the single base pair changes introduces a premature stop
XX CC codon in HTPL-S (S for short) compared to HTPL-L (L for long). HTPL
XX CC shares an overall structure organization with the Patched protein. The
XX CC shared structural features strongly imply that HTPL plays a role similar
XX CC to that of Patched, and is a potential tumour suppressor. HTPL is
XX CC important in regulating male germ cell development, and the HTPL gene was
XX CC mapped to human chromosome 10p12.1. HTPL and its coding sequence are
XX CC useful for diagnosing a disorder caused by mutation in HTPL, and in
XX CC therapy and manufacture of a medicament for treatment or prevention of
XX CC such disorder associated with decreased expression or activity of human
XX CC HTPL. Such disorders include disorders of testis, or adrenal, adult and
XX CC foetal liver, bone marrow, brain, kidney, lung, placenta, prostate,
XX CC skeletal muscle or colon function. HTPL proteins and nucleic acids are
XX CC clinically useful diagnostic markers and potential therapeutic agents for
XX CC male infertility and cancer. The present oligonucleotide was used in an
XX CC example from the invention
XX SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 13 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
XX Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 465 GGGCTCGGGGGGCTGCGCGGC 487
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX Db 23 GGGTCCCGGGGGGCTGCTGTC 1
XX
XX RESULT 433
XX ID ABV92427/c
XX ID ABV92427 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX AC ABV92427;
XX XX
XX DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 3140.
XX XX
XX KW Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSHL-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
XX KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
XX KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN

PN EP1239051-A2.
 XX
 XX 11-SEP-2002.
 PD
 XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
 PF
 XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
 PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
 PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
 PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
 PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
 XX
 XX Shannon M;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2002-684061/74.
 DR
 XX Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSHL,
 PT -1, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
 PT activity of human POSHL.
 XX
 XX Example 2, SEQ ID NO 3140; 60pp + Sequence Listing; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
 CC protein 1 (POSHL 1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
 CC acids (SI, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (SI),
 CC (SI) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
 CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
 CC Human POSHL 1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
 CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
 CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
 CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
 CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
 CC caused by altered expression of human POSHL including diagnosing and
 CC treating cancer, they useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
 CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
 CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
 CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
 CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
 CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
 CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
 CC Berwert by the European Patent Office
 CC
 XX
 SO Sequence 25 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 820 TGGAGGAGGAGGACACAGGCGAC 842
 Db 25 TGGAGGAGGAGGACACAGGCGAC 3
 RESULT 434
 AC191601/c
 ID AC191601 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC AC191601;
 XX
 DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 91592.
 XX
 XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 KM genetic variation; diallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 KM cross-species comparison.

XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US2003104410-A1.
 PN
 XX 05-JUN-2003.
 PD
 XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 PF
 XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
 PR
 XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 PA
 XX Mltmann MP;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.
 DR
 XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
 PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
 PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
 XX
 XX Claim 1, SEQ ID NO 91592; 9pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
 CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
 CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
 CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
 CC gene expression levels, identifying diallelic markers or polymorphisms,
 CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
 CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
 CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
 CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
 CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
 CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
 CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
 CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
 CC
 XX
 SO Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 2411 GGAGGAAGAATCAGCTTGCC 2433
 Db 23 GGAAGAAGACATCAGCTTTCC 1
 RESULT 435
 AC128341
 ID AC128341 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC AC128341;
 XX
 DT 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 26332.
 XX
 XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 KM genetic variation; diallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 KM cross-species comparison.
 OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2003104410-A1.
XX 05-JUN-2003.
XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX Miltmann MP;
XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX
XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 28332; 9pp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying allelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2020 ACATCTGATCTGACACGTGAG 2042
DB 2 ATATCTGAAGTGCACACGTAAAG 24
XX
RESULT 436
AC179988/c
ID AC179988 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC179988;
XX
XX 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 79979.
XX
XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
XX genetic variation; allelic marker; polymorphism; human;
XX cross-species comparison.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003104410-A1.
XX
PN

XX 05-JUN-2003.
XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX Miltmann MP;
XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX
XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 79979; 9pp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying allelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2085 GTGTCGTTTCATGTCATGCAAC 2107
DB 23 GAGTCGTTTATGTTCAATCAAC 1
XX
RESULT 437
AC128216/c
ID AC128216 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC128216;
XX
XX 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 28207.
XX
XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
XX genetic variation; allelic marker; polymorphism; human;
XX cross-species comparison.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003104410-A1.
XX
XX 05-JUN-2003.
XX
PN

XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
PF 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
PA Miltmann MP;
XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.
DR New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
XX Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 28207; 9pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying diallelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2848 TTGGTGAGACTCTTCCAAAGCTG 2870
DB 25 TTGGTGAGCTCTTCAAAAAGT 3
XX
RESULT 438
ACI16386/c
ID ACI16386 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ACI16386;
XX
DT 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 16377.
XX
XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KM genetic variation; diallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
XX cross-species comparison.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003104410-A1.
PN
XX 05-JUN-2003.
PD
XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
PF

XX 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
PA Miltmann MP;
XX WPI; 2003-567953/53.
DR New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
XX Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 16377; 9pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying diallelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2572 AGTCTTATGCGAGTACCAGGAC 2594
DB 25 AGTCTTATGCGAGTACCAGGAC 3
XX
RESULT 439
ACI68997
ID ACI68997 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ACI68997;
XX
DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 68988.
XX
XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KM genetic variation; diallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
XX cross-species comparison.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003104410-A1.
PN
XX 05-JUN-2003.
PD
XX 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
PF 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX

XX (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 PA Miltmann MP;
 PI MPI; 2003-567953/53.
 XX
 XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
 PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
 PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
 XX
 PS Claim 1, SEQ ID NO 68988; 9pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
 CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
 CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
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 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
 CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
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 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
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 CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
 CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
 CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
 CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
 CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
 CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3189 GAAGTCACTAGCAGGCGCCCTCC 3211
 Db 1 GAAGTCACTAGTGGGCGCTCTCC 23
 RESULT 440
 ACIS0545/c
 ID ACIS0545 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC ACIS0545;
 XX
 DT 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 50536.
 XX
 KM EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 KM genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 KM cross-species comparison.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003104410-A1.
 XX
 PD 05-JUN-2003.
 XX
 PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 XX
 PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
 XX
 PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX

XX
 PI Miltmann MP;
 XX MPI; 2003-567953/53.
 DR
 XX
 PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
 PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
 PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
 XX
 PS Claim 1, SEQ ID NO 50536; 9pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
 CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
 CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
 CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
 CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
 CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
 CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
 CC probes is useful in in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
 CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
 CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
 CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
 CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
 CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2930 GTTCCTTGACAGCGAATCCT 2952
 Db 25 GTTCCTGACAGTGAATACCT 3
 RESULT 441
 ACK00124/c
 ID ACK00124 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX
 AC ACK00124;
 XX
 DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 100105.
 XX
 KM EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 KM genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 KM cross-species comparison.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003104410-A1.
 XX
 PD 05-JUN-2003.
 XX
 PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 XX
 PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
 XX
 PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX
 PI Miltmann MP;
 XX

XX
DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX
PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 100105; 9pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridization to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridization of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridizing at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridization. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying diallelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in situ hybridization, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridization to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2881 TCTCTGACCTGAGTACCTGCTA 2903
DB 24 TCTCGACCATGAGACCTCTTA 2
RESULT 442
AC147480/c
ID AC147480 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC AC147480;
XX
DT 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 47471.
XX
XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KM genetic variation; diallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
KM cross-species comparison.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
OS US2003104410-A1.
XX
PN 05-JUN-2003.
XX
PD 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX
PF 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX
PR (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PA Miltmann MP;
XX
PI WPI; 2003-567953/53.
DR

XX
PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 47471; 9pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridization to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridization of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
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CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridization. The nucleic acid
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CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
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CC blot hybridization to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 854 GGACACGAAAGCTGCTGCTC 876
DB 25 GGACACGAAAGTGTAGTACTC 3
RESULT 443
AC134657/c
ID AC134657 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC AC134657;
XX
DT 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 34648.
XX
XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KM genetic variation; diallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
KM cross-species comparison.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
OS US2003104410-A1.
XX
PN 05-JUN-2003.
XX
PD 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX
PF 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX
PR (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PA Miltmann MP;
XX
PI WPI; 2003-567953/53.
DR New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in

PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 34648; 9pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in *in situ* hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 789 CTGCTGACCATCTGCATATCCC 811
DB 25 CTGGGGACCTATCTGCAGACCC 3
RESULT 444
ACIS0544/C
ID ACIS0544 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC ACIS0544;
XX
DT 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 50535.
XX
KW EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
KW cross-species comparison.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003104410-A1.
XX
PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX
PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX
PA (AFPM-) AFPMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Miltmann MP;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX
PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for *in situ* hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.

XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 50535; 9pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in *in situ* hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2930 GTCTCTGACGACGAGATCCT 2952
DB 25 GTCTCTGACGACGAGATCCT 3
RESULT 445
AAL56083/C
ID AAL56083 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC AAL56083;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human BAGE family protein DNA PCR primer #1.
XX
KW BAGE; tumour antigen; melanoma; cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; PCR;
KW primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003084990-A1.
XX
PD 16-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 05-APR-2002; 2002WO-EP003811.
XX
PR 05-APR-2002; 2002WO-EP003811.
XX
PA (CNRS) CENT NAT RECH SCT.
XX
PI De Sario A, Ruault M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-804293/75.
XX
PT New BAGE proteins useful for manufacturing a medicament for diagnosing
PT and treating cancer, particularly melanoma.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 18; Opp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of a

CC number of members of the BAG family of proteins from humans. The
CC proteins or their antibodies are useful for manufacturing a medicament
CC for the treatment of pathologies (e.g. tumors such as melanomas) linked
CC to the expression, at the surface of the cells of the organism, of
CC complexes between the peptide fragments and HLA molecules. The methods
CC may also be used for treating a subject with a tumour, such as melanoma.
CC The nucleotide sequences, host cells, cytolytic cells or antibodies are
CC also useful for in vitro diagnosis of the disorders cited above. The
CC present sequence is a PCR primer used to isolate a coding sequence of the
CC invention
CC
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 12 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1583 GATCTGTGTGGAACAGAGAAG 1605
DB 24 GATGCTGTGTGCAACAGAGATGG 2
XX
XX
RESULT 446
ADM56115
ID ADM56115 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX ADM56115;
AC
XX 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human ATP7A related oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:52.
DE
XX
XX mutant gene; Menkes disease; polymorphism; MNK gene; detection; human;
KM ATP7A gene; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX KR2002063757-A.
PN
XX
XX 05-AUG-2002.
PD
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001KR-00004373.
PF
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001KR-00004373.
PR
XX
XX (HAHN/) HAHN S H.
PA
XX
XX Hahn SH;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-101170/09.
DR
XX
XX
PT Mutant genes associated with classical menkes disease and polymorphism in
PT MNK gene.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 52; 17pp; Korean.
XX
XX
CC The present invention describes mutant genes associated with classical
CC Menkes disease and polymorphisms in the MNK gene. Detection of the
CC polymorphisms can be useful in the diagnosis of the classical Menkes
CC disease in individuals. The mutant genes associated with classical Menkes
CC disease are provided, in which 645th arginine in ATP7A gene having the
CC nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 is substituted by a stop codon (TGA);
CC 646th glutamic acid in ATP7A gene is substituted by a stop codon (TGA);
CC 706th leucine in ATP7A gene is substituted by arginine; or 118th glycine
CC in ATP7A gene is substituted by aspartic acid; 125th glycine in ATP7A
CC gene is substituted by valine. The polymorphisms in MNK gene are
CC provided, in which 336th valine in ATP7A gene is substituted by glutamic
CC acid; 464th leucine nucleotide sequence CTG in ATP7A gene is substituted
CC by TTG; 669th threonine in ATP7A gene is substituted by isoleucine;
CC 1178th histidine in ATP7A gene is substituted by tyrosine; or 2771th base
CC G in ATP7A gene is substituted by a base T. The present sequence
CC represents an oligonucleotide, which is used in the exemplification of

CC the present invention.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY
DB 2913 ATCCTCATGACGATCAAGTCCTC 2935
2 ATGCTCAGCAGTAAAGTCCTC 24
XX
XX
RESULT 447
ADP17635
ID ADP17635 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX
AC ADP17635;
DT
XX
XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
DE
XX
XX Renal cell carcinoma differentially expressed gene probe #4040.
DE
XX
XX ss; diagnosis; non-blood disease; solid tumor; gene expression;
KM peripheral blood mononuclear cell; renal cell carcinoma; prostate cancer;
KM head/neck cancer; differential expression; probe.
XX
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
OS
XX WO2004048933-A2.
PN
XX
XX 10-JUN-2004.
PD
XX
XX 21-NOV-2003; 2003MO-US037481.
PF
XX
XX 21-NOV-2002; 2002US-0427982P.
PR 03-APR-2003; 2003US-0459782P.
XX
XX
XX (AMHP) WYETH.
PA (TWIN/) TWINE N C.
PA (BURC/) BURCZYNSKI M E.
PA (TREP/) TREPICCHIO W L.
PA (DORN/) DORNER A.
PA (STOV/) STOVER J A.
PA (SLON/) SLONI D K.
PI
XX
XX Twine NC, Burczynski ME, Trepicchio WL, Dorner A, Stover JA;
PI Sloni DK;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-460799/43.
DR
XX
XX
PT Diagnosing non-blood disease such as solid tumor, involves comparing
PT differential expression profile of specific genes in peripheral blood
PT sample of subject with reference expression profile of specific genes.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4371; 35pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relate to a method of diagnosing (M1) non-blood disease
CC such as solid tumor by providing peripheral blood sample of human having
CC non-blood disease, and comparing an expression profile of specific genes
CC in the peripheral blood sample to reference expression profile of the
CC genes, where each of the genes is differentially expressed in peripheral
CC blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs) of patients having the disease as
CC compared to PBMCs of normal humans. The method is useful for diagnosing
CC non-blood disease such as solid tumor. The solid tumor is chosen from
CC renal cell carcinoma (RCC), prostate cancer and head/neck cancer. The
CC peripheral blood sample comprises enriched PBMCs. The peripheral blood
CC sample is a whole blood sample (claimed). (M1) is useful for identifying
CC genes that are differentially expressed in peripheral blood samples
CC isolated at different stages of progression, development or treatment of
CC RCC and/or other solid tumors. This sequence corresponds to a probe to
CC detect a gene that is differentially expressed and detected by the method
CC of the invention.

XX Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.6; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 82.6%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 813 GTGCCGCTGGAGAGAGAC 835
Db 1 GCGCCCTGGAGATGAGCCAC 23

RESULT 448
AAV21969

ID AAV21969 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX AAV21969;

XX 14-JUL-1998 (first entry)

XX Nuclease resistant antisense oligo NBT 142 targeted against (TC)9.

XX Nuclease resistant; bacterial infection; antibiotic; target;

XX veterinary medicine; treatment; human; industrial process;

XX bacterial control; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX MO9803533-A1.

XX 29-JAN-1998.

XX 23-JUL-1997; 97MO-US012961.

XX 24-JUL-1996; 96US-00685575.

XX (OLIG-) OLIGOS ETC & OLIGOS THERAPEUTICS INC.

XX Arrow A, Dale RMK, Thompson TL;

XX WPI; 1998-120687/11.

XX Treating bacterial infections in humans or animals with

XX Claim 49; Page 87; 163pp; English.

XX This antisense oligonucleotide is nuclease resistant and can be used in

XX the treatment of animals, including humans, having a bacterial infection.

XX The treatment comprises administration of such nuclease resistant

XX oligonucleotides, targeted to a nucleic acid or protein of the bacterium,

XX and formulated with a carrier. A compound comprising this nuclease

XX resistant oligonucleotide can be covalently linked to an antibiotic. The

XX method is used to treat infections by a wide variety of Gram-positive and

XX Gram-negative, or acid-fast, bacteria, in human and veterinary medicine.

XX The methods are particularly used in immuno-compromised individuals (e.g.

XX patients with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome or those receiving

XX chemotherapy or radiation therapy), optionally in combination with, or

XX fused to, antiviral or other antimicrobial oligonucleotides. Apart from

XX therapeutic use, the oligonucleotides can be used to control bacteria in

XX laboratory cultures, foods, beverages and industrial processes. The

XX oligonucleotides are specific for bacteria, without affecting metabolism

XX in mammalian cells. They may also activate kinase H and have a general,

XX non-specific immune-stimulating effect. The oligonucleotides can be

XX administered orally, intranasally, rectally, topically or by injection,

XX optionally coupled to an agent (e.g. carbohydrate or polyamine) that

XX enhances cellular uptake

XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 271 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 288
Db 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 18

RESULT 449
AAV21969

ID AAV21969 standard; RNA; 18 BP.

XX AAV21969;

XX 15-NOV-1999 (first entry)

XX CAT gene target RNA fragment.

XX Phosphonate internucleosidyl linkage; chirality; hybridization; racemic;

XX binding affinity; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX US5955597-A.

XX 21-SEP-1999.

XX 30-JUN-1997; 97US-00885126.

XX 16-NOV-1993; 93US-00154013.

XX 21-NOV-1994; 94US-00343018.

XX (GENT-) GENTA INC.

XX Schwartz DA, Vaghefi MM, Riley TA, Arnold LJ, Reynolds MA;

XX WPI; 1999-539600/45.

XX Oligomers made using chirally pure nucleoside dimers, trimers, or

XX tetramers with enhanced binding affinities.

XX Example 19; Col 41-42; 30pp; English.

XX The invention provides methods for preparing oligomers having phosphonate

XX internucleosidyl linkages of a preselected chirality which hybridize to a

XX target RNA sequence. The method of making comprises: (a) synthesizing a

XX nucleoside dimer, trimer, or tetramer with racemic internucleosidyl

XX phosphonate linkages; (b) purifying the racemic nucleoside to a chirally

XX pure nucleoside; and (c) sequentially linking at least 2 of the chirally

XX phosphonate internucleosidyl linkages of a preselected chirality and its

XX complementary to an RNA target sequence. The methods are useful for

XX providing chirally enriched synthetic oligomers. Rp chirally enriched

XX synthetic oligomers have enhanced binding affinities for RNA compared to

XX oligomers with racemic all methylphosphonate internucleosidyl linkages.

XX Sequences AAX91054-75 represent oligomers chemically synthesised using

XX the method of the invention

XX Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 0 G; 0 T; 9 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 18;

XX Best Local Similarity 44.4%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;

XX Matches 8; Conservative 9; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 270 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 287

Db 1 CCUCUCUCUCUCUCUCUCU 18

RESULT 450

ADH70341/C

ID ADH70341 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

XX

AC ADH70341;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
DE Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #131.
XX
XX human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
KM degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
KM hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;
KM Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
KM degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
KM Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;
KM allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
KM type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
KM HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosoma;
KM filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
KM lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
KM breast cancer; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2002150891-A1.
PN
XX 17-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.
PF
XX 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.
PR 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.
XX
XX (HOOD/) HOOD L. E.
PA (ROME/) ROMEN L.
XX
XX Hood LE, Rowen L;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-059052/06.
DR
XX
XX Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
XX Vbeta gene.
PS
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 535; 164pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
CC VbetaRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type
CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to
CC allergies. Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
CC Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those
CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
CC such as leukaemia, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 1 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.33; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.43; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4416 AATATAATATATATAT 4433
|||||

DB 18 AATATAATATATATAT 1
RESULT 451
ADH70321/c
ID ADH70321 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX ADH70321;
AC
XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
DE Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #11.
XX
XX human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
KM degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
KM hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;
KM Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
KM degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
KM Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;
KM allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
KM type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
KM HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosoma;
KM filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
KM lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
KM breast cancer; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2002150891-A1.
PN
XX 17-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.
PF
XX 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.
PR 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.
XX
XX (HOOD/) HOOD L. E.
PA (ROME/) ROMEN L.
XX
XX Hood LE, Rowen L;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-059052/06.
DR
XX
XX Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
XX Vbeta gene.
PS
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 515; 164pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
CC VbetaRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type
CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to
CC allergies. Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
CC Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those
CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
CC such as leukaemia, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 270 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 287
 |||||
 DB 18 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 1

RESULT 452
 ID ADH70371/c standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC ADH70371;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #161.
 XX
 DE human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
 KM degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
 KM hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;
 KM Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
 KM degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KM Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;
 KM allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
 KM type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
 KM HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosoma;
 KM filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
 KM lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
 KM breast cancer; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2002150891-A1.
 PD 17-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.
 XX
 PR 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.
 PR 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.
 XX
 PA (HOOD/) HOOD L E.
 PA (ROME/) ROWEN L.
 XX
 PI Hood LE, Rowen L;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-059052/06.
 XX
 PT Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
 PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
 PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
 PT Vbeta gene.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 565; 164bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
 CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
 CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
 CC VbetaRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
 CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
 CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
 CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
 CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
 CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
 CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include type
 CC I hypersensitivity diseases such as contact with allergens that lead to
 CC allergies. Type II hypersensitivity diseases such as those present in
 CC Goodpasture's syndrome and type IV hypersensitivity diseases such as those
 CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
 CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by

CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
 CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
 CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
 CC such as leukaemia, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
 CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 1 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4416 AATATATATATATATATAT 4433
 |||||
 DB 18 AATATATATATATATATAT 1

RESULT 453
 ID ADH70679/c standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 AC ADH70679;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #469.
 XX
 DE human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
 KM degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
 KM hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;
 KM Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
 KM degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KM Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;
 KM allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
 KM type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
 KM HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosoma;
 KM filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
 KM lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
 KM breast cancer; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2002150891-A1.
 PD 17-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.
 XX
 PR 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.
 PR 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.
 XX
 PA (HOOD/) HOOD L E.
 PA (ROME/) ROWEN L.
 XX
 PI Hood LE, Rowen L;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-059052/06.
 XX
 PT Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
 PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
 PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
 PT Vbeta gene.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 873; 164bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
 CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
 CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
 CC VbetaRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
 CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
 CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
 CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
 CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,

CC	atropil gastricis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
CC	sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Typ
CC	I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to
CC	allergies. Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
CC	Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those
CC	manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
CC	caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
CC	the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
CC	schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
CC	Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
CC	such as leukemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
CC	breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.
XX	
SO	Sequence 18 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other:
OY	
Dd	271 TCCTCTCTCTTCTCTC 288 18 TCCTCTCTCTCTCTC 1
RESULT 454	
ID	ADO26718/c
XX	ADO26718 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
AC	
XX	ADO26718;
DE	12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX	
KW	Synthetic leader sequence encoding DNA SEQ ID NO:111.
OS	phenotype; phenotypic preference; phenotype modulation; leader; ds.
XX	
PN	Synthetic.
XX	
PF	WO2004042059-A1.
XX	
PR	21-MAY-2004.
XX	
PA	10-NOV-2003; 2003WO-AUD001487.
XX	
PB	08-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425163P.
XX	
PT	(UYQU) UNIV QUEENSLAND.
XX	
DR	Frazer IH;
XX	
PS	WPI; 2004-411519/38.
XX	
PT	P-PSDB; ADO26719.
XX	
CC	Constructing synthetic polynucleotide for modulating the quality of a
CC	selected phenotype displayed by an organism comprises replacing a first
CC	codon with a synonymous codon to construct the synthetic polynucleotide.
CC	
CC	Example 1; SEQ ID NO 111; 86pp; English.
CC	
CC	The present invention describes a method for constructing a synthetic
CC	polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer a
CC	selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different
CC	quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the
CC	same polypeptide. The method comprises: (a) selecting a first codon of
CC	the parent polynucleotide for replacement with a synonymous codon, where
CC	the synonymous codon is selected on the basis that it exhibits a
CC	different phenotypic preference than the first codon in a comparison of
CC	phenotypic preferences in test organisms or parts, where the test
CC	organism are selected from organisms of the same species as the organism
CC	of interest and organisms that are related to the organisms of interest;
CC	and (b) replacing the first codon with the synonymous codon to construct
CC	the synthetic polynucleotide. Also described: (1) a method for
CC	determining the phenotypic preference of a first codon in an organism of

CC		interest or its parts; (2) a synthetic polynucleotide constructed from
CC		the method above; (3) an organism of interest or part containing a
CC		synthetic polynucleotide constructed from the method above; (4) an
CC		organism of interest or part containing a synthetic construct that
CC		comprises a regulatory polynucleotide operably linked to a tandem repeat
CC		of a first codon fused in frame with a reporter polynucleotide that
CC		encodes a reporter protein, which produces, or is predicted to produce a
CC		selected phenotype or a phenotype of the same class as the selected
CC		phenotype in the organism or part; (5) a method of modulating the quality
CC		of a selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or
CC		part and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
CC		encodes the polypeptide; (6) a method of enhancing the quality of a
CC		selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part
CC		and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
CC		encodes the polypeptide; and (7) a method of reducing the quality of a
CC		selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part
CC		and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
CC		encodes the polypeptide. The method is useful for constructing a
CC		synthetic polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer
CC		a selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different
CC		quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the
CC		same polypeptide. It is useful for modulating the quality of a selected
CC		phenotype displayed by an organism or part. The present sequence encodes
CC		a synthetic leader sequence, which is used in an example from the present
CC		invention.
S0		
XX	Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
OY	Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 18;	
	Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;	
D0	Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
	4414 ATAAATTAATTAATTATA 4431	
	18 ATAAATTAATTAATTATA 1	
RESULT 455		
ID	AD026632	
AD	AD026632 standard; DNA; 18 BP.	
AC	AD026632;	
DT	12-AUG-2004 (first entry)	
DE	Synthetic leader sequence encoding DNA SEQ ID NO:25.	
OS	phenotype; phenotypic preference; phenotype modulation; leader; ds.	
KW	Synthetic.	
XX	WO2004042059-A1.	
PN	21-MAY-2004.	
PD	10-NOV-2003; 2003MO-AU001487.	
PF	08-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425163P.	
PR	(UYQU) UNIV QUEENSLAND.	
PA	Frazier IH;	
XX	WPI: 2004-411519/38.	
DR	P-PSDB; AD026633.	
XX		
PT	Constructing synthetic polynucleotide for modulating the quality of a	
XX	selected phenotype displayed by an organism comprises replacing a first	
PT	codon with a synonymous codon to construct the synthetic polynucleotide.	
XX	Example 1; SEQ ID NO 25; 86pp; English.	
XX		
CC	The present invention describes a method for constructing a synthetic	

polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer a selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the same polypeptide. The method comprises: (a) selecting a first codon of the parent polynucleotide for replacement with a synonymous codon, where the synonymous codon is selected on the basis that it exhibits a different phenotypic preference than the first codon in a comparison of phenotypic preferences in test organisms or parts, where the test organism are selected from organisms of the same species as the organism of interest and organisms that are related to the organisms of interest; and (b) replacing the first codon with the synonymous codon to construct the synthetic polynucleotide. Also described: (1) a method for determining the phenotypic preference of a first codon in an organism of interest or its parts; (2) a synthetic polynucleotide constructed from the method above; (3) an organism of interest or part containing a synthetic polynucleotide constructed from the method above; (4) an organism of interest or part containing a synthetic construct that comprises a regulatory polynucleotide operably linked to a tandem repeat of a first codon fused in frame with a reporter polynucleotide that encodes a reporter protein, which produces, or is predicted to produce a selected phenotype or a phenotype of the same class as the selected phenotype in the organism or part; (5) a method of modulating the quality of a selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that encodes the polypeptide; (6) a method of enhancing the quality of a selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that encodes the polypeptide; and (7) a method of reducing the quality of a selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that encodes the polypeptide. The method is useful for constructing a synthetic polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer a selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the same polypeptide. It is useful for modulating the quality of a selected phenotype displayed by an organism or part. The present sequence encodes a synthetic leader sequence, which is used in an example from the present invention.

Sequence 18 BP; 12 A; 0 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4416 AATATAATATATATAT 4433
1 AATATAATATATATATAT 18

RESULT 456
ADO26676/c
ID ADO26676 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ADO26676;
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DE Synthetic leader sequence encoding DNA SEQ ID NO:69.

KW phenotype; phenotypic preference; phenotype modulation; leader; ds.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO2004042059-A1.

PD 21-MAY-2004.

PF 10-NOV-2003; 2003WO-AU001487.

PR 08-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425163P.

PA (UYOU) UNIV QUEENSLAND.

XX Frazer IH;
XX MPI; 2004-411519/38.
DR P-PSB; ADO26677.

PT Constructing synthetic polynucleotide for modulating the quality of a selected phenotype displayed by an organism comprising replacing a first codon with a synonymous codon to construct the synthetic polynucleotide.
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 69; 86pp; English.

The present invention describes a method for constructing a synthetic polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer a selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the same polypeptide. The method comprises: (a) selecting a first codon of the parent polynucleotide for replacement with a synonymous codon, where the synonymous codon is selected on the basis that it exhibits a different phenotypic preference than the first codon in a comparison of phenotypic preferences in test organisms or parts, where the test organism are selected from organisms of the same species as the organism of interest and organisms that are related to the organisms of interest; and (b) replacing the first codon with the synonymous codon to construct the synthetic polynucleotide. Also described: (1) a method for determining the phenotypic preference of a first codon in an organism of interest or its parts; (2) a synthetic polynucleotide constructed from the method above; (3) an organism of interest or part containing a synthetic polynucleotide constructed from the method above; (4) an organism of interest or part containing a synthetic construct that comprises a regulatory polynucleotide operably linked to a tandem repeat of a first codon fused in frame with a reporter polynucleotide that encodes a reporter protein, which produces, or is predicted to produce a selected phenotype or a phenotype of the same class as the selected phenotype in the organism or part; (5) a method of modulating the quality of a selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that encodes the polypeptide; (6) a method of enhancing the quality of a selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that encodes the polypeptide; and (7) a method of reducing the quality of a selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that encodes the polypeptide. The method is useful for constructing a synthetic polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer a selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the same polypeptide. It is useful for modulating the quality of a selected phenotype displayed by an organism or part. The present sequence encodes a synthetic leader sequence, which is used in an example from the present invention.

Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4415 TATATAATATATATATA 4432
18 TATATAATATATATATA 1

RESULT 457
ADO26664/c
ID ADO26664 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AC ADO26664;

DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DE Synthetic leader sequence encoding DNA SEQ ID NO:57.

KM phenotype; phenotypic preference; phenotype modulation; leader; ds.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS WO2004042059-A1.
 PN 21-MAY-2004.
 PD 10-NOV-2003; 2003WO-AU001487.
 PF 08-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425163P.
 PR (YOU) UNIV QUEENSLAND.
 PA Frazer IH;
 XX WPI; 2004-411519/38.
 DR P-PSDB; ADO26665.
 XX
 PT Constructing synthetic polynucleotide for modulating the quality of a
 selected phenotype displayed by an organism comprises replacing a first
 codon with a synonymous codon to construct the synthetic polynucleotide.
 XX
 PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 57; 86bp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for constructing a synthetic
 polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer a
 selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different
 quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the
 same polypeptide. The method comprises: (a) selecting a first codon of
 the parent polynucleotide for replacement with a synonymous codon, where
 the synonymous codon is selected on the basis that it exhibits a
 different phenotypic preference than the first codon in a comparison of
 phenotypic preferences in test organisms or parts, where the test
 organism are selected from organisms of the same species as the organism
 of interest and organisms that are related to the organisms of interest;
 and (b) replacing the first codon with the synonymous codon to construct
 the synthetic polynucleotide. Also described: (1) a method for
 determining the phenotypic preference of a first codon in an organism of
 interest or its parts; (2) a synthetic polynucleotide constructed from
 the method above; (3) an organism of interest or part containing a
 synthetic polynucleotide constructed from the method above; (4) an
 organism of interest or part containing a synthetic construct that
 comprises a regulatory polynucleotide operably linked to a tandem repeat
 of a first codon fused in frame with a reporter polynucleotide that
 encodes a reporter protein, which produces, or is predicted to produce a
 selected phenotype or a phenotype of the same class as the selected
 phenotype in the organism or part; (5) a method of modulating the quality
 of a selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or
 part and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
 encodes the polypeptide; (6) a method of enhancing the quality of a
 selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part
 and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
 encodes the polypeptide; and (7) a method of reducing the quality of a
 selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part
 and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
 encodes the polypeptide. The method is useful for constructing a
 synthetic polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer
 a selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different
 quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the
 same polypeptide. It is useful for modulating the quality of a selected
 phenotype displayed by an organism or part. The present sequence encodes
 a synthetic leader sequence, which is used in an example from the present
 invention.
 CC
 XX Sequence 18 BP; 6 A; 0 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 4416 AATAATATATATATAT 4433
 ||||||| |||||||

bp 18 AATAATATATATATAT 1
 RESULT 458
 ADO26666
 ID ADO26666 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO26666;
 XX
 DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Synthetic leader sequence encoding DNA SEQ ID NO:59.
 XX
 KM phenotype; phenotypic preference; phenotype modulation; leader; ds.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS WO2004042059-A1.
 PN 21-MAY-2004.
 PD 10-NOV-2003; 2003WO-AU001487.
 PF 08-NOV-2002; 2002US-0425163P.
 PR (YOU) UNIV QUEENSLAND.
 PA Frazer IH;
 XX WPI; 2004-411519/38.
 DR P-PSDB; ADO26667.
 XX
 PT Constructing synthetic polynucleotide for modulating the quality of a
 selected phenotype displayed by an organism comprises replacing a first
 codon with a synonymous codon to construct the synthetic polynucleotide.
 XX
 PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 59; 86bp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for constructing a synthetic
 polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer a
 selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different
 quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the
 same polypeptide. The method comprises: (a) selecting a first codon of
 the parent polynucleotide for replacement with a synonymous codon, where
 the synonymous codon is selected on the basis that it exhibits a
 different phenotypic preference than the first codon in a comparison of
 phenotypic preferences in test organisms or parts, where the test
 organism are selected from organisms of the same species as the organism
 of interest and organisms that are related to the organisms of interest;
 and (b) replacing the first codon with the synonymous codon to construct
 the synthetic polynucleotide. Also described: (1) a method for
 determining the phenotypic preference of a first codon in an organism of
 interest or its parts; (2) a synthetic polynucleotide constructed from
 the method above; (3) an organism of interest or part containing a
 synthetic polynucleotide constructed from the method above; (4) an
 organism of interest or part containing a synthetic construct that
 comprises a regulatory polynucleotide operably linked to a tandem repeat
 of a first codon fused in frame with a reporter polynucleotide that
 encodes a reporter protein, which produces, or is predicted to produce a
 selected phenotype or a phenotype of the same class as the selected
 phenotype in the organism or part; (5) a method of modulating the quality
 of a selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or
 part and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
 encodes the polypeptide; (6) a method of enhancing the quality of a
 selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part
 and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
 encodes the polypeptide; and (7) a method of reducing the quality of a
 selected phenotype that is displayed by an organism of interest or part
 and that results from the expression of a parent polynucleotide that
 encodes the polypeptide. The method is useful for constructing a
 synthetic polynucleotide from which a polypeptide is producible to confer
 a selected phenotype to an organism of interest or part in a different
 quality than that conferred by a parent polynucleotide that encodes the

CC same polypeptide. It is useful for modulating the quality of a selected
CC phenotype displayed by an organism or part. The present sequence encodes
CC a synthetic leader sequence, which is used in an example from the present
CC invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 12 A; 0 C; 0 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4414 ATATATATATATATATATAT 4431
|||
1 ATATATATATATATATATAT 18

Db

RESULT 459

AD079612 standard; DNA; 18 BP.

AD079612;

26-AUG-2004 (first entry)

KIAA0783 extend primer #4.

Cytostatic; Gene therapy; breast cancer; human; DLG1; KIAA0783; DPf3;

CENPC1; SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; PHF14;

PHD finger protein 14; chromosome 7p21.3; zinc finger protein;

transcription factor; extend; primer; ss.

Homo sapiens.

MO2004047514-A2.

10-JUN-2004.

25-NOV-2003; 2003MO-US037943.

25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.

24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.

(SEQU-) SEQUENC INC.

Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;

WPI; 2004-441037/41.

Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence

of polymorphic variations in the DLG1, KIAA0783, DPf3 or CENPC1 regions

which are associated with breast cancer in a nucleic acid sample from a

subject.

Example 4; Page 78; 227pp; English.

The present invention relates to a method for identifying a subject at

risk of breast cancer. The method comprising detecting the presence or

absence of one or more polymorphic variations associated with breast

cancer in a nucleic acid sample from a subject. The nucleic acid sample

comprises the DLG1 region (AD079402), KIAA0783 region (AD079403), DPf3

region (AD079404) or CENPC1 region (AD079405). The gene DLG1 (discs,

large homolog 1 (Drosophila)) is also known as synapse-associated protein

97, hdlg or SAP97. DLG1 has been mapped to chromosomal position 3q28. The

CC kinetochore plate. The CENPC1 protein is required for maintaining proper
CC kinetochore size and a timely transition to anaphase. The method is
CC useful for identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer, for early
CC diagnosis, prevention and treatment of breast cancer, to analyze and
CC predict a response to a breast cancer treatment, and in clinical drug
CC trials. The present sequence was used in an example from the invention.

XX Sequence 18 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 4.7e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 272 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 289
|||
1 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTACT 18

Db

RESULT 460

ADN34419 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

ADN34419;

01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

Lower strand of cyclin D1 targeted double stranded siNA #200.

short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; cyclin; Cytostatic; Vascotropic;

cancer; cell-proliferation disorder; restenosis; drug screening;

genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics; gene mapping;

single nucleotide polymorphisms; ss.

Homo sapiens.

MO2003072705-A2.

04-SEP-2003.

06-FEB-2003; 2003MO-US003662.

20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

17-SEP-2002; 2002US-0411275P.

15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;

WPI; 2003-689983/65.

New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and

diagnosis of cancer and restenosis, down regulates expression of at least

one cyclin gene.

Example 3; SEQ ID NO 439; 144pp; English.

The present invention relates to a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)

that down regulates expression of at least one cyclin gene by RNA

interference. siNA are used to modulate expression of cyclin genes, in

cells, tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating a wide range of

cancers and other cell-proliferation disorders such as restenosis, but

also for drug screening, diagnosis, target identification and validation;

genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene function and gene

mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence

represents the lower strand of cyclin D1 targeted double stranded siNA.

Sequence 19 BP; 12 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;

	Query Match	0.3%;	Score 16.4;	DB 1;	Length 19;	
	Best Local Similarity	61.1%;	Pred. No. 5.1e+02;			
	Matches	11;	Conservative	6;	Mismatches	1;
OY					Indels	0;
					Gaps	0;
	4416 AATAATTAATTAAAT 4433					
	: : :					
Db	1 AAUAUUAUUAAUUAU 18					
	RESULT 461					
ID	ADN34180/c					
XX	ADN34180 standard; RNA; 19 BP.					
AC	ADN34180;					
XX						
DT	01-JUL-2004 (first entry)					
DE						
XX	Upper strand of cyclin D1 targeted double stranded siNA #200.					
KW	short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; Cyclin; Cytostatic; Vasotropic;					
KM	cancer; cell-proliferation disorder; restenosis; drug screening;					
KX	genetic engineering; pharmacogenomics; gene mapping;					
KW	single nucleotide polymorphisms; ss.					
XX						
OS	Homo sapiens.					
XX						
PN	WO2003072705-A2.					
PD						
XX	04-SEP-2003.					
PF						
XX	06-FEB-2003; 2003MO-US003662.					
PR						
XX	20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.					
PR	11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.					
PR	06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.					
PR	29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.					
PR	05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.					
PR	09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.					
PR	17-SEP-2002; 2002US-0411275P.					
PR	15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.					
PA	(RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.					
PI						
XX	Thompson J, Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;					
DR	WPI; 2003-689983/65.					
XX						
PT	New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and					
PT	diagnosis of cancer and restenosis, down regulates expression of at least					
PT	one cyclin gene.					
XX						
PS	Example 3; SEQ ID NO 200; 144bp; English.					
CC						
CC	The present invention relates to a short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)					
CC	that down regulates expression of at least one cyclin gene by RNA					
CC	interference. siNA are used to modulate expression of cyclin genes, in					
CC	cells, tissue explants or organisms, e.g. for treating a wide range of					
CC	cancers and other cell-proliferation disorders such as restenosis, but					
CC	also for drug screening, diagnosis, target identification and validation;					
CC	genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene function and gene					
CC	mapping (e.g. of single-nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence					
CC	represents the upper strand of cyclin D1 targeted double stranded siNA					
CC	which is identical to the cyclin D1 transcript target sequence.					
SQ						
	Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 0 G; 0 T; 12 U; 0 Other;					
	Query Match	0.3%;	Score 16.4;	DB 1;	Length 19;	
	Best Local Similarity	94.4%;	Pred. No. 5.1e+02;			
	Matches	17;	Conservative	0;	Mismatches	1;
					Indels	0;
					Gaps	0;
OY	4416 AATAATTAATTAAAT 4433					

[illegible]

XX Canine disease marker-related PCR primer 408.
 DE genetic disease; genetic trait; dog; carrier of recessive disease;
 XX copper toxicosis; CT; canine genome map; breed-specific profile;
 KM DNA fingerprint; dog identification; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX Canis familiaris.
 OS
 XX MO9731011-A1.
 PN
 XX 28-AUG-1997.
 PD
 XX 18-FEB-1997; 97WO-US002396.
 PF
 XX 22-FEB-1996; 96US-0012060P.
 PR
 XX (UNMI) UNIT MICHIGAN.
 PA (UNMS) UNIT MICHIGAN STATE.
 XX
 XX Brewer GJ, Venta PJ, Yuzbasiyan-Gurkan V;
 PI WPI; 1997-435082/40.
 DR
 XX New oligonucleotide primers for diagnosis of genetic diseases and traits
 PT in dogs - amplify specific regions of the genome containing
 PT microsatellite repeats, especially for diagnosing copper toxicosis and
 PT carriers.
 XX
 XX Claim 1; Page 15; 40pp; English.
 PS
 XX This invention relates to novel oligonucleotide PCR primers which may be
 CC used to identify markers associated with genetic diseases and traits in
 CC dogs, in particular to diagnose genetic diseases that are not
 CC phenotypically visible and to identify carriers of recessive diseases. A
 CC specific application is diagnosis of copper toxicosis (CT). The invention
 CC can also be used to create a genetic map of the canine genome; to
 CC generate breed-specific profiles; to establish paternity and to identify
 CC dogs from DNA fingerprints. The method provides rapid analysis of the
 CC target sequences from only a small sample of DNA. Diagnosis can be done
 CC at any time in the dog's life. The present sequence is that of a PCR
 CC primer of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 XX Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 PI Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 4097 CACTGAGTCGGAGGCCCA 4114
 DB 20 CACTGAGTAGGAGGCCCA 3
 XX
 XX RESULT 464
 AA204362
 ID AA204362 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AA204362;
 AC
 XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 DE
 XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nongonococcal trachoma;
 KM paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; peritrophic;
 KM nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
 KM bartolinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX
 PN MO9928475-A2.

XX 10-JUN-1999.
 PD
 XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
 PF
 XX 28-NOV-1997; 97PR-00015041.
 PR 17-DEC-1997; 97PR-00016034.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
 XX
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 PA
 XX Griffiths R;
 PI WPI; 1999-371125/31.
 DR
 XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 PT
 XX Disclosure; Page 1682; 1755pp; English.
 PS
 XX PCR primers AA201426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
 CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AA201425). These ORFs
 CC encode polypeptides (see AA36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
 CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
 CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
 CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
 CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis,
 CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, peritrophic, bartolinitis;
 CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
 CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
 CC diseases
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 XX Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
 PI Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 3808 ACAGAGCCAGGAGGAGC 3825
 DB 1 ACAGAGCCAGGAGGAGC 18
 XX
 XX RESULT 465
 AA276504/C
 ID AA276504 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AA276504;
 AC
 XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:10860.
 DE
 XX Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KM genomic map; haplotype; phenotypic base; genotyping;
 KM haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KM amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KM diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO9954500-A2.
 PN
 XX 28-OCT-1999.
 PD
 XX 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
 PF
 XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
 PR
 XX (GEST) GENSET.
 PA
 XX Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 PI

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XX DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
XX PT Novel kallikrein-like markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX map of the human genome.
XX
XX PS Claim 9; Page 2546; 2745pp; English.
XX
CC AA265654 to AA269578 represent human kallikrein-like markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
CC primers for the kallikrein-like markers. The kallikrein-like markers of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterization of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Qy 1786 TTCTCTCCAGGCGCAGC 1803
Db 19 TTCTCTCCAGGCGCAGC 2
XX
XX RESULT 466
XX AAA95898/c
XX ID AAA95898 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAA95898;
XX
XX DT 02-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human KLK-L1 PCR primer RAS.
XX
XX KW Human; KLK-L1; KLK-L2; KLK-L3; KLK-L4; KLK-L5; KLK-L6;
XX Kallikrein-like protein; serine protease; cytosolic; cancer;
XX prostrate cancer; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200053776-A2.
XX
XX PD 14-SEP-2000.
XX
XX PF 09-MAR-2000; 2000WO-CA0000258.
XX
XX PR 11-MAR-1999; 99US-0124260P.
XX 01-APR-1999; 99US-0127386P.
XX 21-JUL-1999; 99US-0144919P.
XX
XX PA (MOUN ) MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL.
XX
XX PI Yousef GM, Diamandis EP;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2000-587440/55.
XX
XX PT New kallikrein-like (KLK-L) proteins for diagnosing and treating KLK-L
XX protein mediated disorders, especially cancer.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 73; 184pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is a PCR primer used for RT-PCR analysis of the

```

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XX CC human KLK-L1 gene, which encodes a kallikrein-like protein. Kallikreins
XX and kallikrein-like proteins are a subgroup of the serine protease enzyme
XX family. They catalyze the selective cleavage of specific polypeptide
XX precursors to release peptides with potent biological activity. Nucleic
XX acids encoding kallikrein-like proteins KLK-L1, KLK-L2, KLK-L3, KLK-L4,
XX KLK-L5 and KLK-L6 have been isolated. The proteins are useful in the
XX treatment, monitoring and diagnosis of cancers, especially prostate
XX cancer. They can also be used to identify a substance that can associate
XX with or mediate the biological activity of the proteins. Antibodies can
XX be used to treat conditions mediated by the kallikrein-like proteins
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Qy 1609 AGATCCTGCGAGAGAAAT 1626
Db 20 ACATCTCTGCGAGAGAAAT 3
XX
XX RESULT 467
XX ADF31950/c
XX ID ADF31950 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADF31950;
XX
XX DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Root nodule bacteria associated oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 5.
XX
XX KW infection; plant; transforming root nodule bacterium; transgenic;
XX environmental purification; soil; contamination; heavy metal; ss; primer.
XX
XX OS Unidentified.
XX
XX PN JP2003325180-A.
XX
XX PD 18-NOV-2003.
XX
XX PF 09-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00134606.
XX
XX PR 09-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00134606.
XX
XX PA (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
XX DR WPI; 2003-860729/80.
XX
XX PT Foreign gene expression method for plant, involves infecting transforming
XX root nodule bacterial with plant after transforming root nodule bacterial
XX by expression vector.
XX
XX PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 5; 13pp; Japanese.
XX
XX CC This invention describes a novel method involving infecting a plant with
XX a transforming root nodule bacteria containing an expression vector. The
XX expression vector is built with an expression cassette for expression
XX control arrangement of the root nodule bacteria gene and foreign gene
XX arrangement. The method can be used to produce transgenic plants and
XX allows the plant express a foreign gene, without regeneration of the
XX plant. The transgenic plants of the invention can be used for
XX environmental purification of soil contaminated by heavy metals.
XX
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 5.5e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
Qy 2099 CAATGACCTCTTAGG 2116
Db 20 CCATGACCTCTTAGG 3

```

RESULT 468
AAT57889
ID AAT57889 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAT57889;
XX
DT 01-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE L-selectin family III SELEX 2'-NH2 RNA ligand consensus sequence.
XX
KM Identification; ligand; lectin; SELEX; wheat germ agglutinin; template;
KW Systematic Evolution of Ligands by Exponential enrichment; amplification;
KM Primer; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; peritoneal inflammation; ss;
XX diabetes; lymphocyte trafficking disorder; glomerulonephritis; arthritis.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..21
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= all C bases are 2' NH2-cytosine
FT /mod_base= all U bases are 2' NH2-uracil
XX
PN WO9640703-A1.
XX
PD 19-DEC-1996.
XX
PF 05-JUN-1996; 96MO-US009455.
XX
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00472255.
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00472256.
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00477829.
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00479724.
XX
PA (NEXS-) NEXSTAR PHARM INC.
XX
PI Parma DH, Hicke B, Bridonneau P, Gold L;
XX
PS WPI; 1997-077252/07.
XX
PT Identifying nucleic acid ligands that bind lectin(s) esp. selectin(s) -
XX by partitioning the ligands from a mixture of nucleic acids.
XX
PS Claim 36; Page 157; 255pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to the identification of nucleic acid ligands to a
CC lectin using the Systematic Evolution of Ligands by Exponential
CC enrichment (SELEX) method. The sequences AAT57740-157790 represent RNA
CC ligands isolated by the method which bind to L-selectin. The ligands were
CC isolated from a DNA template containing 40 random nucleotides flanked by
CC fixed 5' and 3' sequences (AAT58043), which was amplified using the
CC primers AAT58044-5. The ligands fall into 13 families along with a group
CC of unrelated orphan ligands. This sequence represents the consensus
CC sequence for the family III SELEX ligands (AAT57755-62). The ligands are
CC especially useful in the treatment of peritoneal inflammation, diabetes,
CC lymphocyte trafficking disorders, glomerulonephritis, arthritis etc
XX
SO Sequence 21 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 4 G; 0 T; 5 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 65.0%; Pred. No. 6e+02;
Matches 13; Conservative 5; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 361 AACAGAAAGCTACTCACTTA 380
|||||
DB 1 AACAGAAAGAAACUACARUUA 20
|||||

RESULT 469
ADA21850
ID ADA21850 standard; RNA; 21 BP.

XX
AC ADA21850;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE HGF 30N8 series aptamer 10-49.
XX
KM ss; hypotensive; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiac; antineumatic;
KW antiarthritic; gene therapy; cytostatic; RNA aptamer;
KW hepatocyte growth factor/scatter factor; HGF; HGF receptor; c-met;
KW ligand; tumour; angiogenesis; vascular endothelial factor; VEGF;
KW basic fibroblast growth factor; hypertension; arteriosclerosis;
KW myocardial infarction; rheumatoid arthritis; motogenesis; SELEX;
XX systematic evolution of ligands by exponential enrichment.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003049644-A1.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 04-FEB-2002; 2002US-0006960.
XX
PR 10-JUN-1991; 91US-00714131.
PR 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00469609.
PR 29-SEP-1995; 95US-00536428.
PR 29-JUL-1999; 99US-00364539.
PR 10-FEB-2000; 2000US-00502344.
XX
PA (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
PI Rabin R, Lochrie W, Janjic N, Gold L;
XX
PS WPI; 2003-567063/53.
XX
PT New nucleic acid ligands to hepatocyte growth factor/scatter factor or c-
PT met, diagnostic and therapeutic agents for hypertension,
PT arteriosclerosis, myocardial infarction and rheumatoid arthritis.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 17; 157pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a purified and isolated non-naturally occurring
CC nucleic acid ligand (an RNA aptamer) to hepatocyte growth factor/scatter
CC factor (HGF) or the HGF receptor, c-met. The ligand comprises a sequence
CC selected from 148 fully defined sequences of 17-101 bp given in the
CC specification. Also included are a method of treating a tumour by
CC administering the aptamer, a method for determining the HGF level in an
CC individual, a method for inhibiting angiogenesis by administering the
CC aptamer, a pharmaceutical composition for treating tumour comprising the
CC aptamer (and a pharmaceutical excipient), a method for treating a disease
CC in which elevated HGF is a causative factor (by administering a nucleic
CC acid ligand to HGF) and a method for inhibiting tumour development
CC (comprising administering a nucleic acid ligand to HGF in combination
CC with a nucleic acid ligand to vascular endothelial factor (VEGF) and/or
CC basic fibroblast growth factor, nucleic acid ligands to at least 2 growth
CC factors, nucleic acid ligands to at least 2 receptors of growth factors
CC or nucleic acid ligands to one or more receptors of growth factors in
CC combination with nucleic acid ligands to one or more growth factors). The
CC aptamers comprise 2'-F (2'-fluoro) modified ribonucleic acids. The
CC nucleic acid ligands are useful as diagnostic and therapeutic agents for
CC hypertension, arteriosclerosis, myocardial infarction and rheumatoid
CC arthritis. Nucleic acid ligands to HGF and c-met are used to measure the
CC levels of these proteins in an individual to obtain prognostic and
CC diagnostic information. Nucleic acid ligands that inhibit HGF/c-met
CC interaction are useful for inhibiting tumourigenesis by inhibiting
CC angiogenesis and motogenesis. The high-affinity nucleic acid ligands
CC containing modified nucleotides confer improved characteristics on the
CC ligand, such as improved in vivo stability or improved delivery
CC characteristics. The aptamers were identified using the technique of
CC SELEX (systematic evolution of ligands by exponential enrichment) using
CC libraries of aptamers with either 30 or 40 randomised nucleotides (30N or
CC 40N) surrounded by a constant region. The present sequence is an HGF
CC aptamer of the invention.

CC from non-Basmati rice varieties and traditional Basmati rice varieties
CC from evolved Basmati rice varieties. The current sequence is that of the
CC 5' anchored (ISSR)-PCR primer of the invention.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 13 A; 1 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 4416 AATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 4433

DB 5 AATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 22

RESULT 472

ADG09482/C

ID ADG09482 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC ADG09482;

DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DE TNF-alpha-related gene NF-Bp50 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:50.

XX tumour necrosis factor; TNF; tumour necrosis factor alpha; TNF-alpha;
KW TNF-related gene; TNF-alpha-related gene; cancer; human; PCR primer; ss.
XX

OS Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN EP1361433-A2.

PD 12-NOV-2003.

PF 08-APR-2003; 2003EP-00252225.

PR 09-APR-2002; 2002JP-00107126.

PA (HAYB) HAYASHIBARA SEIBUTSU KAGAKU.

PI Yanai Y, Yamamoto S, Yamamoto K, Ikegami H;

DR WPI; 2004-055141/06.

PT Estimating therapeutic efficacy of tumor necrosis factor involves
PT evaluating expression level of tumor necrosis factor-related gene in
PT cancer cell.

PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 50; 56pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for estimating therapeutic
CC efficacy of tumour necrosis factor (TNF). M1 involves evaluating the
CC expression level of a TNF-related gene in a cancer cell. Also described
CC is a kit for estimating the therapeutic efficacy of TNF, which is used in
CC the treatment of cancers. The kit comprises a thermostable DNA polymerase
CC and an oligonucleotide primer comprising a DNA sequence encoding a gene
CC chosen from a protein kinase B (Akt-1) gene, death receptor (DR3) gene,
CC multidrug resistance-associated protein (MRP5) gene, and multidrug
CC resistance-associated protein (MRP6) gene. The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer which is used in an example from the present
CC invention.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 736 TCTTCCACCAAGCTGAGCC 753

DB 18 TCTTCCACCAAGCTGAGCC 1

RESULT 473

ADH75261/C

ID ADH75261 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC ADH75261;

DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)

DE IFN-associated gene NF-kappa-Bp50 PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:50.

XX Interferon therapy; cancer; viral disease; viral infection;
KW interferon-alpha; IFN-alpha; cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitor; Cox-2 inhibitor;
KW apoptosis induction; colon cancer; lung cancer; pancreas cancer;
KW breast cancer; stomach cancer; liver cancer; kidney cancer;
KW nerve cell cancer; skin cancer; muscle cancer; uterus cancer;
KW throat cancer; hepatitis B; hepatitis C; cytostatic; virucide;
KW cancer cell; interferon-associated gene; NF-kappa-Bp50; real-time PCR;
KW primer; ss.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO2004005549-A1.

PD 15-JAN-2004.

PF 30-JUN-2003; 2003WO-JP008296.

PR 03-JUL-2002; 2002JP-00195147.

PA (HAYB) HAYASHIBARA SEIBUTSU KAGAKU.

PI Yanai Y, Yamamoto S, Yamamoto K, Yamauchi H;

DR WPI; 2004-108824/11.

PT Measurement of Cox-2 gene expression in cancer or virus-infected cells
PT for estimating the therapeutic effect of an interferon in cancer and
PT viral disease.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 50; 90pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to a method for estimating the therapeutic effect
CC of interferon in the treatment of cancer or viral disease. The method
CC involves determining the amount of expression of an interferon-associated
CC gene in cancer cells or virus-infected cells. The invention also relates
CC to drug compositions for the treatment of cancer and viral diseases
CC containing interferon-alpha together with a cyclooxygenase-2 (Cox-2)
CC inhibitor such as indomethacin which potentiates the apoptosis induction
CC effect of the interferon. The method and compositions of the invention
CC are useful in the treatment and prevention of cancers (e.g., cancer of
CC the colon, lung, pancreas, breast, stomach, liver, kidney, nerve cell,
CC skin, muscle, uterus and throat) and viral infections (e.g., hepatitis B
CC and C). The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in real-time
CC PCR to determine the amount of expression of an interferon-associated
CC gene in cancer cells cultured in the presence of interferon-alpha.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 736 TCTTCCACCAAGCTGAGCC 753

DB 18 TCTTCCACCAAGCTGAGCC 1

RESULT 474

AD080251

ID AD080251 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC AD080251;

[illegible]

XX	WT, 1998-532710/46.
XX	
XX	New DNA encoding for anti-apoptotic gene product - used to treat HIV
PT	infections and autoimmune diseases.
XX	
PS	Disclosure, Col 27, 45pp; German.
XX	
CC	This invention describes novel human and mouse anti-apoptotic gene
CC	products which contain at least one death effector domain. The products
CC	of the invention are used in the treatment of HIV infections and
CC	autoimmune diseases. This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
CC	method of the invention
XX	
XX	
SQ	Sequence 23 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity	94.4%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative	0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY	3064 AGCTGACAGCCTCTCAGG 3081
Db	3 AGCTGACAGCCTCTGAGG 20
RESULT 476	
ADO47320	
ID	ADO47320 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX	
AC	ADO47320;
XX	
DT	15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human SORBS1 gene sequencing primer #26.
XX	
XX	Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human;
KM	sorbin and SH3-domain-containing-1 gene; SORBS1; sequence determination;
KM	insulin disorder; type 2 diabetes; obesity; hypertension;
KM	atherosclerosis; metabolic syndrome; sequencing; primer; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	US2004072230-A1.
XX	
PD	15-APR-2004.
XX	
PF	13-AUG-2003; 2003US-00639491.
XX	
PR	14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402911P.
XX	
PA	(HSIU/) HSIUNG C A.
PA	(CHUA/) CHUANG L.
PA	(HSIA/) HSIANG C.
PA	(TAI/) TAI T.
XX	
PI	Hsiung CA, Chuang L, Hsiao C, Tai T;
DR	WPI, 2004-328567/30.
XX	
PT	Detecting at least one single nucleotide polymorphism in a human sorbin
PT	and SH3-domain-containing-1 (SORBS1) gene, useful in diagnosing insulin
PT	disorders like type 2 diabetes, obesity, hypertension and
PT	atherosclerosis.
PS	
XX	
XX	Example 1; Page 8; 18pp; English.
CC	
CC	The present invention relates to a method of detecting at least one
CC	single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in a human sorbin and SH3-domain-
CC	containing-1 (SORBS1) gene. The method comprises determining the
CC	nucleotide present at one or more positions chosen from 220: 249; -7 with
CC	respect to exon 5; -25 with respect to exon 6; 682; +64 with respect to
CC	exon 9; +61 with respect to exon 10; +69 with respect to exon 11; +33
CC	with respect to exon 16; 1482; 1518; -6 with respect to exon 22; +79 with

CC respect to exon 24, and 2337. The invention also discloses primer
CC sequences that may be used for determining the SORBS1 gene sequence by
CC amplification and sequencing of the gene. The method is useful for
CC associating one or more SORBS1 SNPs with an insulin disorder e.g. type 2
CC diabetes, obesity, hypertension, atherosclerosis or metabolic syndrome.
CC The presence or absence of the SNP may be useful in determining whether
CC an individual is at increased or decreased risk for an insulin disorder.
CC The SNPs were identified by screening all of the exons, and 50-150 base
CC pairs of the flanking regions of the introns of the SNP in the human
CC SORBS1 gene. The present sequence represents a sequencing primer used to
CC screen the human SORBS1 gene.

XX SQ Sequence 23 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 23;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2794 AGAGTCAGAGAGAGGAAA 2811
DB 4 AGAGTCAGAGAGGAGAAA 21

RESULT 477
AAL44783/C
ID AAL44783 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AAL44783;
AC AAL44783;
XX 03-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DT 03-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX Human GABAB receptor Gb1a coding sequence PCR primer gb1FF.
DE Human GABAB receptor Gb1a coding sequence PCR primer gb1FF.
XX
XX Human; GABAB receptor; Gb1a; gamma hydroxybutyrate; GHB; epilepsy;
KM schizophrenia; sleep disorder; muscle wasting; growth retardation;
KM anticonvulsant; neuroleptic; anorectic; anabolic; sedative; obesity;
KM drug addiction; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200190163-A2.
PN
XX 29-NOV-2001.
PD
XX
XX 24-MAY-2001; 2001WO-CA000770.
PF
XX
XX 25-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207032P.
PR
XX
XX (MERI) MERCK FROSST CANADA & CO.
PA
XX
XX Ng GWK;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2002-062528/08.
DR
XX
XX Identifying gamma-hydroxybutyrate modulator by contacting polypeptide
PT having extracellular region of gamma-aminobutyric acid type B receptor
PT with a compound and determining binding in presence of gamma-
PT hydroxybutyrate.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 18; 65pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method of identifying a gamma-
CC hydroxybutyrate (GHB) modulator, involving contacting a receptor
CC polypeptide, having an extracellular region of gamma-aminobutyric acid
CC type B (GABAB) receptor, with a candidate compound and determining if
CC binding occurs in presence of GHB, or determining if a candidate compound
CC upon contact with the receptor results in a signal generated by
CC activation/inhibition of the receptor. The modulators of GHB identified
CC using this method are useful in the treatment and prevention of various
CC afflictions currently treated with GHB including, for example epilepsy,
CC schizophrenia, sleep disorders, muscle wasting, growth retardation,
CC obesity, and drug addiction. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to
CC isolate the human GABAB receptor Gb1a coding sequence

XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 14 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1230 CAGCTCTCCCGGCGCTC 1247
DB 19 CCGCTCTCCCGGCGCTC 2

RESULT 478
AAS17749
ID AAS17749 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AAS17749;
AC AAS17749;
XX 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
DT 12-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Adapter/primer Hindia.
DE
XX Hindia; adapter/primer; ds; differential subtraction; PCR;
KM double exponential elimination; tumour.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX US6316192-B1.
PN
XX 13-NOV-2001.
PD
XX
XX 11-MAR-1999; 99US-00268505.
PF
XX
XX 11-MAR-1999; 99US-00268505.
PR
XX
XX 11-MAR-1999; 99US-00268505.
PA
XX (LUOJ/) LUO J.
PI
XX
XX Luo J;
DR
XX WPI; 2002-074371/10.
PT
XX
XX Selective elimination of non-targeted DNA sequences for rapid isolation
PT and enrichment of the differences of DNA fragments between two pools of
PT DNA, comprises converting testers to drivers.
PS
XX
XX Claim 5; Col 5; 23pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises rapid isolation and enrichment of the differences
CC of DNA fragments between two pools of DNA, comprises converting
CC undesirable testers (DNA being subtracted) to drivers (DNA used to
CC subtract) and re-utilising converted drivers in repeats of subtraction to
CC achieve double exponential elimination of undesirable tester sequences.
CC The method comprises (a) attaching a nucleic acid fragment to 1 or more
CC polymerase chain reaction (PCR) adapters to form an adapter-attached
CC nucleic acid fragment, followed by amplifying the adapter-attached
CC nucleic acid fragment through PCR with primers containing nucleic acid
CC sequences complementary to nucleic acid sequences of the adapter to form
CC an adapter-attached nucleic acid tester, (b) mixing the adapter-attached
CC nucleic acid tester with a nucleic acid driver that contains no attached
CC adapter or contains an attached adapter whose sequence differs from the
CC adapter, to form a nucleic acid mixture, (c) denaturing and re-annealing
CC the tester/driver nucleic acid mixture, (d) adding to the nucleic acid
CC mixture an effective amount of reagents necessary for removing the
CC adapter sequence from the tester/driver hetero-duplex and (e) repeating
CC step (c) to (d) at least once (no amplification takes place and no
CC additional driver is added). The method is used for rapid isolation and
CC enrichment of the differences of DNA fragments between two pools of DNA
CC e.g. in the search for tumour specific sequences. The method has 2
CC improvements over the methods disclosed by Yang et al. (1996), Listeyn
CC et al. (1993), Straus et al. (1990) by (i) bypassing the need of a
CC polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification or physical separation of
CC desirable testers from undesirable ones in each repeat of subtraction, it
CC eliminates the necessity of tester dilution in each repeat of

CC subtraction, and (ii) by utilizing the convened driver from each repeat
 CC of subtraction, it eliminates the need for re-introducing additional
 CC driver into hybridisation in each repeat of subtraction. The present
 CC sequence is an adapter/primer used in the method of the invention for
 CC HindIII digested fragments

SO Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 5001 CTCTCCAGCCTGCTGCTGCC 5018
 |||||
 DB 5 CTCTCCAGCCTGCTGCTGAC 22

RESULT 479
 ADH93675
 ID ADH93675 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX ADH93675;

XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)

DE Human gene PCR primer #520.

XX human gene sequence; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;

KM disease diagnosis; ss; PCR; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

PN JP2003174863-A.

XX 24-JUN-2003.

XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.

XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.

PA (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.

XX WPI; 2003-819215/77.

PT Polynucleotide for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms existing in
 human gene, contains isolated human gene having specified sequence.

PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1512; 529pp; Japanese.

XX The invention comprises isolated human gene sequences and PCR primer
 CC sequences which can be used to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms
 CC (SNPs). The DNA sequences of the invention are useful for detecting SNPs
 CC existing in human genes and for the diagnosis of human disease. The
 CC present DNA sequence represents a human gene PCR primer of the invention.

SO Sequence 24 BP; 2 A; 11 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 278 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
 |||||
 DB 6 CATCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 23

RESULT 480

AAQ87381
 ID AAQ87381 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX AAQ87381;

DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 19-SEP-1995 (first entry)

DE PCR primer 3a (MOG nt595-618).

XX MOG; myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein; autoimmune disease;
 KM multiple sclerosis; anti-idiotype; polymerase chain reaction; PCR;
 KM primer; amplification; probe; RNase-H mapping; ss.

XX Synthetic.

PN W09507096-A1.

XX 16-MAR-1995.

XX 02-SEP-1994; 94WO-AU000522.

XX 06-SEP-1993; 93AU-00001030.

PA (UYLT-) UNIV LA TROBE.

PI Bernard CCA, Kerlero De Rosbo NCM;

XX WPI; 1995-123238/16.

PT Treating a T-cell and/or B-cell mediated auto-immune disease - by
 PT administering an active agent selected from myelin oligodendrocyte
 PT protein (MOG), immunodominant epitope(s) of MOG or anti-idiotype
 PT antibodies directed against these.

PS Disclosure; Page 83; 123pp; English.

XX RNA was purified from the brains of healthy and multiple sclerosis
 CC affected individuals. RNase-H digested poly-A RNA was probed with
 CC fragments 5' and 3' of the digestion site to determine the size and
 CC number of alternative transcripts. The 5' probe was amplified from a
 CC lambda gt10 myelin oligodendrocyte glycoprotein (MOG) clone using the
 CC primers 1g (given in AAQ87378) and 6f (AAQ87377). The primers 9f
 CC (AAQ87379) and 9(3') (AAQ87380) were used to amplify a 3' probe that
 CC excluded a truncated form of MOG, while a probe specific for truncated
 CC MOG was amplified using primers 3a (AAQ87381) and 3g (AAQ87382). (Updated
 CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

SO Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 4743 GTTCCGCGATGCTAGGC 4760
 |||||
 DB 3 GTTCCGCGATGCTAGGC 20

RESULT 481
 AB222024/c
 ID AB222024 standard; DNA; 25 BP.

XX AB222024;

DT 10-MAR-2003 (first entry)

XX Human NIP2 associated protein PCR primer #2.

XX Human; nuclear cap binding protein interacting protein 2; NCBP; NIP2;

KM NCBP interacting protein; NIP2 associated protein; NIP2 AP; cancer;

XX PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX CNI343688-A.

XX 10-APR-2002.

PF 19-SEP-2000; 2000CN-00125281.
XX
PR 19-SEP-2000; 2000CN-00125281.
XX
PA (SHAN-) SHANGHAI CITY INST TUMORS.
XX
PI Gu J, Yang S;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-54862/59.
XX
PT Novel human NIP2 associated protein.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 13 (Disclosure); 25pp; Chinese.
XX
CC The present invention describes a human nuclear cap binding protein
CC (NCBP) interacting protein 2 (NIP2) associated protein (I). NIP2 AP can
CC be used for treating diseases such as cancer. The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer for NIP2 AP, which is used in an example from the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1470 GAGCTGGGAAGTATC 1487
|||
Db 25 GAGCTGGGAAGTATC 8

RESULT 482
ABN04291
ID ABN04291 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX ABN04291;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 25-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:4283.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; heart;
KW muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX

DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4283; 214pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP-
CC 1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 11 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 772 AGAAGGAAACATGGGCG 789
|||
Db 1 AGAAGGAAACATGGGCG 18

RESULT 483
ACK18594
ID ACK18594 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
XX ACK18594;
XX
DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 118575.
XX
KW EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KW genetic variation; diallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
KW cross-species comparison.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003104410-A1.
XX
PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX
PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX
PA (AFfy-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Miltmann MP;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX
XX New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT

PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 118575; 9pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying diallelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1924 TCACCAAGTGTGACTTTA 1941
Db 7 TCACCAAGTGTGACTTTA 24
RESULT 484
AC192579/c
ID AC192579 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC AC192579;
XX
DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 92570.
XX
KW EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KW genetic variation; diallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
KW cross-species comparison.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003104410-A1.
XX
PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX
PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX
PA (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Miltmann MP;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX
PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.

XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 38373; 9pp; English.
XX
CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying diallelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX
SQ Sequence 25 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 106 CTCCTACGCTCTCCAGG 123
Db 2 CTCCTACGCTCTCCAGG 19
RESULT 485
AC192579/c
ID AC192579 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
XX
AC AC192579;
XX
DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 92570.
XX
KW EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
KW genetic variation; diallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
KW cross-species comparison.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003104410-A1.
XX
PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
XX
PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
XX
PA (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Miltmann MP;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.
XX
PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 92570; 9pp; English.

XX The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
CC gene expression levels, identifying diallelic markers or polymorphisms,
CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' terminus of mRNA molecules by
CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
XX

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1667 GCTCTGTCGACAGATGAA 1684
Db |||||
18 GCTCTGTCGACAGATGAA 1

RESULT 486
ACH58868
ID ACH58868 standard; DNA; 25 BP..
XX
AC ACH58868;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE DNA target sequence #8004 useful in array for genetic analyses.
XX
KW Gene expression analysis; array; hybridisation; genetic variation;
KW tag-labelled compound; gene family; in situ hybridisation;
KW library screening; Southern hybridisation; Northern hybridisation;
KW dot-blot hybridisation; gene sequence; mutation detection;
KW target sequence; probe; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN US2003082596-A1.
XX
PD 01-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 08-AUG-2002; 2002US-00215112.
XX
PR 08-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311040P.
XX
PA (MITT/) MITTMANN M.
XX
PI Mittmann M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-576608/54.
XX
PT New probe array useful e.g. for monitoring gene expression levels, for
PT analyzing genetic variations, or for hybridizing tag-labeled compounds,
PT comprises multiple nucleic acid probes.
XX
PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 8004; 9pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to nucleic acid sequences that are
CC complementary to particular genes, and can be used as probes for a
CC variety of analyses such as gene expression analysis. Each probe
CC comprises 9 or more consecutive nucleotides from at least one of 14936
CC nucleotide sequences defined in the patent, or their perfect sense match,
CC sense mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch oligonucleotides.
CC The probes may be used in an array comprising at least 10 distinct
CC nucleic acid probes. The array is useful in monitoring gene expression
CC levels by hybridisation to a DNA library, in analysing genetic
CC variations, and in hybridising tag-labelled compounds. The probes are
CC useful for identifying family members of a gene. The probes are also
CC useful in situ hybridisations, in screening cDNA or genomic libraries
CC (or derived subclones) for additional clones containing segments of DNA
CC that have been previously isolated and sequenced, in Southern, Northern,
CC or dot-blot hybridisation of genomic DNA to identify or detect the
CC sequence of any gene or detect specific mutations in any gene, and in
CC mapping the 5' terminus of mRNA molecules by primer extensions. The
CC nucleic acid sequences of the invention are also useful as PCR primers.
CC The invention provides a large collection of nucleic acid sequences
CC complementary to particular genes with a wide range of analytical uses.
CC ACH50865-ACH65260 represent the target sequences of the invention. Note:
CC The sequence data for this patent was obtained in electronic format
CC directly from the USPTO web site at seqdata.uspto.gov/patseqidBentry.html
XX

SQ Sequence 25 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.4; DB 1; Length 25;
Best Local Similarity 94.4%; Pred. No. 7.8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1202 GGAGTCTCTGACAGGTT 1219
Db |||||
8 GGAGTCTCTGACAGGTT 25

RESULT 487
AAT76098
ID AAT76098 standard; DNA; 21 BP..
XX
AC AAT76098;
XX
DT 12-SEP-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Human histidine decarboxylase antisense oligonucleotide HUMHDCAS2.
XX
KW Asthma; airway epithelium; adenosine free; cystic fibrosis;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; bronchitis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9640162-A1.
XX
PD 19-DEC-1996.
XX
PF 06-JUN-1996; 96WO-US009306.
XX
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474497.
XX
PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Metzger WJ;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-051871/05.
XX
PT Treatment of airway diseases such as asthma - by topically applying
PT adenosine-free antisense oligo:nucleotide to airway epithelium of
PT subject.
XX
PS Claim 5; Page 26; 71pp; English.
XX
CC A method for treating airway disease in a subject has been produced,
CC which involves the topical administration of an essentially adenosine

Query Match	0.3%;	Score 16.2;	DB 1;	Length 21;
Best Local Similarity	85.7%;	Pred. No. 6.4e+02;		
Matches 18;	Conservative 0;	Mismatches 3;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0
QY	1713	GACATGATTCACCATCTTCATC	1733	
DB	1	GACATGATTCACCATTCATC	21	
RESULT 489				
ID	AA231677	standard; DNA; 21 BP.		
XX	AA231677;			
XX	17-JAN-2000	(first entry)		
XX	Human FKHL7 gene PCR primer Fkh2-Fr.			
XX	FKHL7; human, forkhead transcription factor gene; diagnosis; therapy;			
XX	congenital heart disease; PCR primer; ss.			
XX	Synthetic.			
XX	Homo sapiens.			
XX	MO9952415-A2.			
XX	21-OCT-1999.			
XX	14-APR-1999;	99WO-US008159.		
XX	15-APR-1998;	98US-0081870P.		
XX	22-MAY-1998;	98US-00083351.		
XX	(IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.			
XX	Sheffield VC, Alward WLM, Stone EM, Nishimura D, Patel S;			
XX	WPI; 1999-620257/53.			
XX	New isolated human forkhead transcription factor gene, FKHL7, used to			
XX	develop products for the diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring, prevention or			
XX	treatment of congenital heart disease.			
XX	Claim 31; Page 85; 98pp; English.			
XX	This sequence represents a PCR primer for DNA encoding the human forkhead			
XX	transcription factor gene, designated FKHL7, of the invention. FKHL7 can			
XX	be used in a novel method for treating or preventing the development of a			
XX	congenital heart disease (CHD) in a subject. The FKHL7 sequences can be			
XX	used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring, prevention and treatment of			
XX	CHD. They can also be used for the production of transgenic animals and			
XX	drug screening			
XX	Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;			
XX	Query Match	0.3%;	Score 16.2;	DB 1;
XX	Best Local Similarity	85.7%;	Pred. No. 6.4e+02;	
XX	Matches 18;	Conservative 0;	Mismatches 3;	Indels 0;
XX	Gaps 0;			
XX	QY	3247	CCAACTACATGGAGTGGGCGC	3267
XX	DB	1	CCAACTCCCTGGAGTGGTGC	21
XX	RESULT 490			
XX	AA239726/c	standard; DNA; 21 BP.		
XX	AA239726;			
XX	29-SEP-1999	(first entry)		

DE Human AUR2 inhibitor.
 XX
 XX AUR1; AUR2; human; AUR modulator; cancer; glioma; medulloblastoma;
 KM chondrosarcoma; pancreatic tumour; proliferative disease; diagnosis;
 KM therapy; inhibitor; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO9937788-A2.
 XX
 PD 29-JUL-1999.
 XX
 PF 21-JAN-1999; 99WO-US001283.
 XX
 PR 22-JAN-1998; 98US-00012135.
 XX
 PA (SUGEN-) SUGEN INC.
 PI Plowman GD, Mossie K,
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-458699/38.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid encoding human AUR1 and 2 polypeptides, used to identify
 XX specific modulators for treating cancer or for diagnosis.
 PS Claim 24; Page 120; 153pp; English.
 CC This sequence is an inhibitor of the human AUR2 protein of the invention.
 CC The AUR1 and AUR2 proteins can be used to identify specific modulators
 CC of, and to generate specific antibodies recognising AUR1 and AUR2. The
 CC modulators can be used for treating conditions involving abnormal AUR
 CC signal transduction, specifically cancer (of colon, breast, kidney,
 CC ovary, bladder, head or neck, also glioma, medulloblastoma,
 CC chondrosarcoma and pancreatic tumours, particularly of colon
 CC (specifically), breast or kidney). The modulators can also be used for
 CC studying their effects in animal models of proliferative disease. Probes,
 CC based on the coding sequences are used, diagnostically, to detect or
 CC quantify AUR mRNA, by hybridisation or polymerase chain reaction (PCR).
 CC The DNA, optionally mutated, are useful in gene therapy. Ab are used as
 CC diagnostic immunoassay reagents for detecting the proteins
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1139 GAAACTGACCACTGCTCTG 1159
 DB 21 GAAAGTGACCACTGCTCTG 1
 XX
 RESULT 491
 AAX53903
 ID AAX53903 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX53903;
 XX
 DT 05-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Histidine decarboxylase receptor antisense oligonucleotide.
 XX
 KM Antisense oligonucleotide; multiple target; antisense treatment;
 KM impaired respiration; inflammation; lung disease;
 KM pulmonary vasoconstriction; inflammation; allergic rhinitis;
 KM acute asthma; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
 KM respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis;
 KM pulmonary hypertension; pulmonary vasoconstriction; emphysema;
 KM chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; leukemia; lymphoma; carcinoma;
 KM colon cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; pancreatic cancer;
 KM hepatocellular carcinoma; kidney cancer; melanoma; hepatic metastasis;
 KM prostate cancer; ss.

XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN MO9913886-A1.
 XX
 PD 25-MAR-1999.
 XX
 PF 17-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019419.
 XX
 PR 17-SEP-1997; 97US-0059160P.
 XX
 PR 09-JUN-1998; 98US-00093972.
 XX
 PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
 PI Nyce JW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-229400/19.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides used in treatment of, e.g. pulmonary
 XX vasoconstriction.
 PS Disclosure; Page 45; 120pp; English.
 CC The specification describes antisense oligonucleotides (AAX52869-XS5271)
 CC directed against at least 2 mRNAs selected from target genes, coding and
 CC non-coding regions of RNAs corresponding to target genes, gene initiation
 CC codons, genomic flanking regions, intron-exon borders, the 5'-end, the 3'-
 CC end and the juxta-section between coding and non-coding regions and all
 CC segments of RNAs encoding proteins associated with one or more diseases,
 CC conditions or mixtures. The antisense oligonucleotides may be derived
 CC from sequences AAX5572-74. These multiple target oligonucleotides
 CC (specifically AAX55180-271) can be used for the antisense treatment of
 CC diseases and conditions. Typical diseases and conditions are those
 CC associated with impaired respiration and inflammation, including lung
 CC diseases, pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergic rhinitis,
 CC acute asthma, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension,
 CC pulmonary vasoconstriction, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary
 CC disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukemias, lymphomas, carcinomas e.g.
 CC colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, pancreatic cancer,
 CC hepatocellular carcinoma, kidney cancer, melanoma, hepatic metastases, as
 CC well as all types of cancers which may metastasize or have metastasized
 CC to the lungs, including breast and prostate cancer
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 271 TCTCTCTTTCTCTCTCT 291
 DB 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 21
 XX
 RESULT 492
 AAX38089
 ID AAX38089 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX38089;
 XX
 DT 22-FEB-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human FKHL7 gene specific forward primer FKHL2-Pr.
 XX
 KM Forkhead transcription factor gene, FKHL7; treatment; glaucoma; human;
 KM transgenic animal; drug screening; PCR primer; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO9953060-A2.
 XX

PD 21-OCT-1999.
XX
XX 14-APR-1999; 99WO-US008148.
XX
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081870P.
XX 22-MAY-1998; 98US-00083352.
XX
XX (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
XX
XX Sheffield VC, Alward WLM, Stone EM, Nishimura D, Patil S;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-620429/53.
XX
XX New isolated human forkhead transcription factor gene, FKHL7, used to,
PT e.g. develop products for the diagnosis.
XX
XX Claim 31; Page 87; 99pp; English.
XX
XX The invention provides a human forkhead transcription factor gene, FKHL7.
CC The FKHL7 protein can be produced by standard recombinant methodology.
CC The products can be used for diagnosis, prognosis, monitoring, prevention
CC and treatment of glaucoma. They can also be used for the production of
CC transgenic animals and drug screening. Sequences AA238081-110 represent
CC PCR primers specific for the human FKHL7 gene
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 3247 CCAACTGATGGAGTGAGG 3267
Db 1 CCAACTGCTGGAGTGATGC 21
RESULT 493
AAA33346
ID AAA33346 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAA33346;
XX
XX 28-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:1035.
XX
XX Human; adenosine receptor; low adenosine antisense oligonucleotide;
XX phosphorocholate; impaired respiration; inflammation; allergy;
XX allergic disease; bronchoconstriction; inhibitor; antiinflammatory;
XX anti-allergic; antiaesthetic; cyostatic; analgesic; impaired airway;
XX lung disease; ischaemic condition; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; emphysema;
XX pulmonary hypertension; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD;
XX cancer; leukaemia; lymphoma; carcinoma; metastasis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200009525-A2.
XX
XX 24-FEB-2000.
XX
XX 03-AUG-1999; 99WO-US017712.
XX
XX 03-AUG-1998; 98US-0095212P.
XX
XX (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
XX
XX NYCE JM;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-205971/18.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides useful for treating e.g. pulmonary
PT vasoconstriction, inflammation, allergies, asthma, hypertension,

PT bronchitis, emphysema, respiratory distress syndrome, ischemia or
PT cancers.
XX
XX Claim 18; Page 394; 1343pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a new composition comprising an antisense
CC oligonucleotide (ON) with low adenosine (up to 15%), which targets
CC nucleic acids involved in bronchoconstriction, allergies, and/or
CC inflammation. The ON can have antiinflammatory, antiallergic,
CC antiaesthetic, cyostatic and analgesic activities. The compositions are
CC useful for the treatment of diseases associated with inflammation,
CC impaired airways, including lung disease and diseases whose secondary
CC effects afflict the lungs of a subject. They can be used for treating
CC e.g. ischaemic conditions, pulmonary vasoconstriction, allergies, asthma,
CC impaired respiration, respiratory distress syndrome, pain, cystic
CC fibrosis, pulmonary hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive
CC pulmonary disease (COPD), and cancers such as leukaemias, lymphomas,
CC carcinomas, and cancers which may metastasise to the lungs, including
CC breast and prostate cancer. The reduction of the adenosine content of the
CC ONs reduces side effects. The A-containing ONs break down with the
CC release of deoxyadenosine which activates adenosine receptors causing
CC bronchoconstriction and inflammation. AAA32313 to AAA3312 represent the
CC nucleotide sequences given in the sequence listing from the present
CC invention, which correspond to SEQ ID NO:1 to 2815, and then the last 185
CC sequences are also called SEQ ID NO:1 to 185, but the sequences differ
CC from the previously named sequences. SEQ ID NO:11 to 1680 (AAA32323 to
CC AAA33992) are specifically claimed One from the present invention. N.B.
CC Sequences given in the disclosure of the present invention do not match
CC up with their corresponding SEQ ID NO: sequences given in the sequence
XX listing
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 271 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 291
Db 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 21
RESULT 494
AAZ44349/C
ID AAZ44349 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAZ44349;
XX
XX 04-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Protein kinase inhibiting primer #11.
XX
XX Antimicrobial; cyostatic; immunosuppressive; protein kinase;
XX propylactic; therapy; treatment; cancer; autoimmune disease;
XX pathogenic microorganism; primer; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX US5998596-A.
XX
XX 07-DEC-1999.
XX
XX 04-APR-1995; 95US-00416214.
XX
XX 04-APR-1995; 95US-00416214.
XX
XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
XX Bergan R, Neckers L;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-104623/09.
XX
XX Oligonucleotides inhibiting protein kinase, useful for treating diseases
PT

```

PT such ascancer and autoimmune disease.
XX
PS Example 3; Col 27-28; 26pp; English.
CC This invention describes novel purified aptameric oligonucleotides which
CC have anticancer, cytostatic and immunosuppressive activity. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for binding to and preventing or inhibiting
CC the biological function of a protein kinase or a target molecule and for
CC detecting the presence or absence of a target molecule in biological
CC samples. The oligonucleotides are also useful for prophylactic and
CC therapeutic treatment of diseases such as cancer, autoimmune diseases and
CC diseases caused by pathogenic microorganisms. This sequence represents a
CC primer used in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 14 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6,4e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps
OY 3920 GAGCGCGCGCGCGCGCTGCC 3940
XX | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 21 GCCCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCC 1
XX
RESULT 495
AAZ93317/c
ID AAZ93317 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAZ93317;
XX
DT 04-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Primer used to amplify mouse Homer-2 gene fragment.
XX
KW Homer; calcium; receptor; immediate early gene; IEG; identification;
KW treatment; glutamate receptor; inositol triphosphate; epilepsy;
KW glutamate toxicity; memory disorder; learning disorder; stroke;
KW schizophrenia; Alzheimer's disease; tissue degeneration;
KW brain development; cardiac disorder; muscular disorder;
KW vascular disorder; neurological disorder; psychiatric disorder;
KW renal disorder; uterine disorder; bronchial disorder; aging; human;
KW primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200011204-A2.
XX
PD 02-MAR-2000.
XX
PB 18-AUG-1999; 99WO-US018973.
XX
PE 18-AUG-1998; 98US-0097334P.
XX
PR 09-JUN-1999; 99US-0138426P.
XX
PR 09-JUN-1999; 99US-0138453P.
XX
PR 09-JUN-1999; 99US-0138494P.
XX
PA (UWJO ) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX
PI Worley PF, Tu JC, Xiao B, Leahy D, Beneken J, Latham AA,
XX
WP1; 2000-246571/21.
XX
DR Identifying compounds capable of modulating cellular response useful for
XX treating Alzheimer's disease and cardiac disorders, involves incubating
XX compound with cell expressing Homer protein and cell-surface receptor.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 57; 171pp; English.
XX
CC Homer proteins are the products of neuronal immediate early genes
XX (IEG's). They selectively bind the carboxy termin of certain cell-
XX surface receptors, certain intracellular receptors and binding proteins.
XX Many forms of Homer proteins contain a "coiled-coil" structure in the

```

CC carboxy terminal domain which mediated homo- and heteromultimerisation
CC between Homer proteins. Homer plays a significant role in mediating
CC receptor-activated calcium mobilisation from intracellular stores. Thus,
CC cells expressing a Homer protein can be used to identify a compound
CC capable of modulating a cellular response mediated by cell surface
CC receptor or intracellular receptor. Compounds identified in this manner
CC which modulate Homer protein activity are useful for treating disorders
CC associated with glutamate receptors such as epilepsy, glutamate toxicity,
CC memory disorders, disorders of learning, stroke, schizophrenia,
CC Alzheimer's disease, tissue degeneration and disorders of brain
CC development and also for treating disorders associated with Homer protein
CC activity which includes cardiac, muscular, vascular, neurological,
CC psychiatric, renal, uterine and bronchial tissue disorders and for
CC affecting the natural aging process. These compounds are also useful for
CC modulating receptor-mediated calcium mobilization, by exposing a cell to
CC the compound to modulate calcium mobilization that normally occurs when
CC the cell is exposed to a ligand, typically an agonist or antagonist of
CC metabotropic glutamate receptors, or to activate an intracellular
CC signaling pathway, especially an inositol triphosphate signaling pathway.
CC Two primers (AA293336, AA293337) were used to amplify a fragment of the
CC mouse Homer-2 gene. From this fragment, five partial cDNA clones
CC representing two isoforms of the Homer-2 gene were identified. Total RNA
CC was reverse transcribed from mouse brain using the reverse primer
CC described in AA293338

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 3053 GGGGAGATCAAGCTGCAGAC 3073
DB 21 GTGGAGATGAGCTGCAGAC 1
|||||
|||

RESULT 496
AAZ69975/C
ID AAZ69975 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAZ69975;
XX
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:4331.
XX
XX KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO9954500-A2.
XX PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
XX PE 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX
XX PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX PA (GST) GENSET.
XX PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PT map of the human genome.
PS Claim 8; Page 1154; 2745pp; English.

XX AA265654 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterization of
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
SQ
XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 2806 GAGAAATGAGAGAGAGT 2826
21 GAGTATATGAGAGAGTACTG 1
Db
RESULT 497
AAF19468
ID AAF19468 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAF19468;
XX
DT 14-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human histidine decarboxylase polynucleotide fragment #1035.
XX
KW Low adenosine antisease oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; allergy;
KW human; airway disorder; bronchoconstriction; lung inflammation;
KW surfactant depletion; respiratory; bronchodilator; antiinflammatory;
KW immunosuppressive; antiaesthetic; analgesic; hypotensive; cytostatic;
KW respiratory obstruction; pulmonary obstruction; impeded respiration;
KW surfactant hypoproduction; pulmonary vasoconstriction; asthma; RDS;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; pain; cystic fibrosis; allergic rhinitis;
KW pulmonary hypertension; emphysema; pulmonary transplantation rejection;
KW chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; pulmonary infection; bronchitis;
KW cancer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200062736-A2.
XX
PD 26-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 24-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008020.
XX
PR 06-APR-1999; 99US-0127958P.
XX
PA (UYEC-) UNIV EAST CAROLINA.
PA (NYCE/) NYCE J W.
XX
PI Nyce JW;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-679539/66.
XX
PT Low adenosine (A) content antisease oligonucleotides which do not trigger
PT adenosine receptors during metabolism, useful e.g. for treating cancers
PT and respiratory obstructions.
XX
PS Claim 14; Page 141; 1592pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes low adenosine (A) content antisease

CC oligonucleotides and compositions (I) comprising them. In the antisease
CC oligonucleotides the A is replaced by a 'universal' or alternative base.
CC (I) can have respiratory, bronchodilator, antiinflammatory, analgesic,
CC immunosuppressive, antiaesthetic, hypotensive and cytostatic activities.
CC The antisease oligonucleotides and (I) can be used to down-regulate the
CC expression and/or activity of target polypeptides associated with
CC lung/respiratory disorders and malignancies, such as stimulating and
CC activating peptide factors and transmitters, transcription factors,
CC immunoglobulins and antibodies, antibody receptors, cytokines and
CC chemokines, endogenously produced specific and non-specific enzymes,
CC binding proteins, adhesion molecules and their receptors, cytokine and
CC chemokine receptors, adenosine receptors, bradykinin receptors, central
CC nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system
CC receptors, CNS and peripheral nervous and non-nervous system peptide
CC transmitters, defensins, growth factors, vasopressin peptides and
CC receptors, binding proteins and malignancy associated proteins. The
CC antisease oligonucleotides may be used in this way to treat disorders
CC including respiratory obstruction (especially pulmonary obstruction
CC and/or bronchoconstriction) and/or lung inflammation, allergy(ies) and/or
CC surfactant hypoproduction which are associated with a disease or
CC condition selected from pulmonary vasoconstriction, inflammation,
CC allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory distress syndrome
CC (RDS), pain, cystic fibrosis (CF), allergic rhinitis (AR), pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
CC pulmonary transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis,
CC and/or cancer. AAF19434 to AAF21543 represent human polynucleotide
CC fragments and antisease oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of
CC the present invention
SQ
XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 271 TCCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCT 291
1 TCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTGT 21
Db
RESULT 498
AAC70229
ID AAC70229 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAC70229;
XX
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #40.
XX
KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200058519-A2.
XX
PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
XX
PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
XX
PA (WHEP) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (AFPY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
PT Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide

PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
XX genetic analysis.
XX
PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 10 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 2821 GAAGTAGGGGAGCTGTGG 2841
DB 1 GAAGTAGGTGAGCTGTGG 21
XX
RESULT 499
AAC70286
ID AAC70286 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAC70286;
XX
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #78.
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KM disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KM neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
XX WO200058519-A2.
XX
XX
XX 05-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008440.
XX
XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
XX
XX
XX (WHEH) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (AFV-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
XX genetic analysis.
XX
PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,

CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 10 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 2821 GAAGTAGGGGAGCTGTGG 2841
DB 1 GAAGTAGGTGAGCTGTGG 21
XX
RESULT 500
AAC70232
ID AAC70232 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAC70232;
XX
DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #42.
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
KM disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
KM neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
XX WO200058519-A2.
XX
XX
XX 05-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008440.
XX
XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
XX
XX
XX (WHEH) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX (AFV-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
XX genetic analysis.
XX
PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 10 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 2821 GAAGTAGGGGAGCTGTGG 2841
DB 1 GAAGTAGGTGAGCTGTGG 21

RESULT 501
AAFI6569/c
ID AAFI6569 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAFI6569;
XX
XX 13-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Gastric acid production inhibiting oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO: 55.
XX
XX Gastric acid disturbance; gastric reflux; gastritis; dyspepsia;
KM stomach ulcer; duodenal ulcer; Helicobacter pylori; antisense;
KM DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO200071164-A1.
PN
XX 30-NOV-2000.
PD
XX
XX 24-MAY-2000; 2000WO-AU000498.
PF
XX
XX 24-MAY-1999; 99AU-00000510.
PR
XX
XX (TACH/) TACHAS G.
PA
XX
XX Tachas G;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2001-025093/03.
DR
XX
XX Treating gastric acid disturbance by administering an oligonucleotide
PT which modulates the activity of a polypeptide involved in gastric acid
production or secretion.
PT
XX
XX Example 3; Page 138; 164pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention provides oligonucleotides, and methods for their
CC use, which are useful in modulating the action of proteins involved in
CC gastric acid production. The target protein is preferably the histamine
CC H2 receptor or one of the proteins which form part of the gastric proton
CC pump. The sequences and methods of the invention are useful in the
CC treatment of gastric reflux, gastritis, dyspepsia, stomach ulcers,
CC duodenal ulcers and other gastric acid disturbances, most of which are
CC caused by Helicobacter pylori
CC
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2806 GAGAAATGAAGAAGAGATG 2826
Db 21 GAGAACTGAAGAAGAGATG 1

RESULT 502
ABK9279
ID ABK9279 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ABK9279;
XX
XX 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Hepatitis C virus (HCV) NS5B replicase RNA synthesis template #9.
DE
XX
XX Hepatitis C virus; HCV, NS5B replicase; ss; RNA polymerase.
KM
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX US2002064771-A1.
PN
XX

PS 30-MAY-2002.
PD
XX
XX 06-APR-2001; 2001US-00828034.
PF
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000US-0195852P.
PR
XX
XX (ZHON/) ZHONG W.
PA (HONG/) HONG Z.
PA (FERR/) FERRARI E.
XX
XX Zhong W, Hong Z, Ferrari E;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2002-582330/62.
DR
XX
XX Novel replicase complex comprising hepatitis C virus NS5B replicase, a 3
PT nucleotide-long template to which a 2 nucleotide-long primer is annealed,
PT and template and primer which do not form a stable duplex in the absence
PT of HCV NS5B.
XX
XX
XX Example; Page 6; 17pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a replicase complex comprising a hepatitis C
CC virus (HCV) NS5B replicase protein, a linear nucleic acid template and a
CC complementary nucleic acid primer which is annealed to the 3' terminus of
CC the template, where the template is at least three nucleotides and the
CC primer is two or three nucleotides, and the template and primer do not
CC form a stable duplex in solution in the absence of the HCV NS5B protein.
CC The complex is useful for detecting HCV replicase activity and permits
CC establishment of sensitive RNA-dependent RNA polymerase assays to screen
CC and evaluate antiviral inhibitors and to improve the specificity and
CC efficacy of the inhibitors. The complex is also useful in the development
CC of a reliable system for determining kinetic and thermodynamic constants
CC of HCV NS5B-catalysed nucleotide incorporation and investigation of
CC mechanistic inhibitors for mis-incorporation or chain termination.
CC Specifically, the short RNA template and primer pairs are useful in
CC screening assays which are used for determining kinetic, thermodynamic
CC and mechanistic properties of NS5B replication and ultimately in the
CC development of inhibitors of NS5B. Newly identified inhibitors of
CC replicase activity may be used for developing anti-HCV pharmaceuticals.
CC Sequences ABK9271-ABK9296 represent HCV NS5B replicase RNA synthesis
CC templates
CC
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 14 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3920 GACGCCGCGCGCGCGTGC 3940
Db 1 GCCGCCGCGCGCGCGCGCC 21

RESULT 503
ABZ76445
ID ABZ76445 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ABZ76445;
XX
XX 12-JUN-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX DEBS module 4 AT region 2 DNA sequence.
DE
XX
XX DEBS; AT; PKS; acyltransferase; polyketide synthase; polyketide;
KM 6-decemethyl-6-deoxyerythronolide B; 6-deoxyerythronolide B synthase;
KM methylmalonyl CoA; ds.
XX
XX Escherichia coli.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH 1..21
FH CDS /*tag= a
FT /partial
FT

/note="region 2"

FT XX WO2003014312-A2.
XX XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX XX 06-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US025094.
XX XX 07-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310730P.
XX XX (KOSA-) KOSAN BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX XX Reeves C, McDaniel R;
XX XX WPI; 2003-289920/28.
XX XX P-PsDB; ABR39612.
XX XX
XX XX Altering substrate specificity of acyltransferase domain of polyketide
PT synthase by changing amino acid residues in e.g. region immediately
PT upstream of highly conserved glutamine residue in active site of domain.
XX XX
XX XX Disclosure; Page 7; 20pp; English.
XX XX
XX XX The invention relates to altering substrate specificity of
CC acyltransferase (AT) domain of modular polyketide synthase (PKS). The
CC polyketide is 6-desmethyl-6-deoxyerythronolide B and the AT domain is
CC from extender module 4 of DEBS (6-deoxyerythronolide B synthase). The
CC method involves changing one or more amino acid residues in one or more
CC regions of the domain, where the regions are selected from region 1,
CC immediately upstream of a highly conserved Gln residue in an active site,
CC region 2, a single amino acid adjacent to an active site serine residue,
CC and region 3, adjacent to a highly conserved histidine residue that lies
CC near the active site serine in three dimensional space. The method is
CC useful for altering substrate specificity of an acyltransferase domain of
CC a modular polyketide synthase. The present sequence represents a DEBS
CC module 4 AT region 2 sequence specific for methylmalonyl CoA
XX XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX XX
QY 3042 GGGCACTTCGAGGGGAGATC 3062
DB 1 GGGCACTTCGAGGGGAGATC 21
XX XX
RESULT 504
AB295162
ID AB295162 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX XX
AC AB295162;
XX XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX XX
DE Human histidine decarboxylase antisense fragment no.1025.
XX XX
XX Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ublquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antidiabetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW adenosine gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX XX

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shanabuddin S;
XX XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ublquinone.
XX XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 10404; 872pp; English.
XX XX
XX XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ublquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antidiabetic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ublquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX XX
QY 271 TCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 291
DB 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 21
XX XX
RESULT 505
ABD19062
ID ABD19062 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX XX
XX ABD19062;
XX XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX XX
DE Human histidine decarboxylase DNA fragment 1025.
XX XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antidiabetic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ds.
XX XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX XX

23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.
24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandraagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D,
Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S,
WPI; 2003-093058/08.
Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
bronchodilating agent.
Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 10404; 763bp; English.
This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
surfactant depletion or hyposcretion, when administered to a mammal. The
oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antispasmodic,
analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc. tissue environment and thereby, to
prevent any unwanted effects due to it
Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
271 TCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTCT 291
||||| |||||
1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTGT 21
RESULT 506
ADJ87006
ID ADJ87006 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC
XX ADJ87006;
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Primer PDX-1-Forward used to amplify a murine PDX-1 cDNA fragment.
XX PDX-1; beta cell differentiation; transcription factor; pancreas;
XX islet cell; islet regeneration; regeneration-initiating cell; Tek-2;
XX surface marker c-Kit; KDR; AC133; CD34; Tle-1; Tle-2; Tek-1; Tek-2;

XX	VEGF-receptor; CD31; angiotensin receptor; hyperglycaemia;
XX	pancreatic damage; insulin secreting cell;
XX	insulin dependent Type II diabetes; PCR; primer; ss.
XX	
XX	Mus sp.
XX	
XX	WO2004011012-A2.
XX	
XX	
XX	05-FEB-2004.
XX	
XX	29-JUL-2003; 2003WO-CA001098.
XX	
XX	29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0398791P.
XX	
XX	23-DEC-2002; 2002US-0435294P.
XX	
XX	(ASAH) ASAH KASEI KK.
XX	(ROBA-) ROBARTS RES INST.
XX	
XX	Bhatia M;
XX	
XX	WPI; 2004-143731/14.
XX	
XX	
XX	Use of regeneration-initiating cells for the manufacture of a medicament
XX	for treating or preventing hyperglycemia or pancreatic damage or for
XX	stimulating the regeneration or repair of damaged islet cells or insulin
XX	secreting cells.
XX	
XX	Example 1; Page 17; 45pp; English.
XX	
XX	PCR primers ADU87006-ADU87007 were used to amplify a PDX-1 cDNA fragment.
XX	The primers were used to determine whether insulin positive cells derived
XX	from bone marrow have undergone normal differentiation associated with
XX	beta cell differentiation. To this end, donor GFP+ and GFP- recipient
XX	cells were isolated from the pancreas of rescued diabetic mice and
XX	analysed for the expression of the transcription factor PDX-1. PDX-1
XX	expression has been shown to be essential for the induction of beta cell
XX	late during embryonic and adult islet cell differentiation. Recipient GFP
XX	pancreatic cells showed expression of PDX-1 (indicative of active islet
XX	regeneration), whereas donor GFP+ cells were devoid of PDX-1 expressing.
XX	The recipient GFP-pancreatic cells comprise cells of the invention. The
XX	specification describes regeneration-initiating cells. The regeneration-
XX	initiating cells are derived from bone marrow, peripheral blood,
XX	umbilical cord blood or placenta, and have the surface marker c-kit and
XX	at least one marker consisting of KDR, AC133, CD34, Tie-1/2, Tek-1/2,
XX	VEGF-receptor families, CD31 or angiotensin receptors. The cells of the
XX	invention are useful for the manufacture of a medicament for treating or
XX	preventing hyperglycaemia, pancreatic damage or for stimulating the
XX	regeneration or repair of damaged islet cells or insulin secreting cells.
XX	The cells of the invention are useful for treating insulin dependent Type
XX	II diabetes.
XX	
XX	
XX	Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
XX	Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX	Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
XX	Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX	
XX	1147 CCACACTGCTCTGCAAGGACC 1167
XX	
XX	1 CCACACAGCTCTTACACAGGACC 21
XX	
XX	RESULT 507
XX	ADM94657
XX	ADM94657 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX	
XX	ADM94657;
XX	
XX	01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX	
XX	Human heat shock protein 27 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:7.
XX	heat shock protein 27; hsp27; cytosolic; gene therapy;

KW heat shock protein 27 inhibitor; hep27 inhibitor; cancer; human;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX WO2004030660-A2.
XX PD 15-APR-2004.
XX PF 02-OCT-2003; 2003WO-CN001588.
XX PR 02-OCT-2002; 2002US-0415859P.
XX PR 18-APR-2003; 2003US-0463952P.
XX PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX PI Gleave ME, Rocchi P, Signaevsky M,
XX DR WPI; 2004-316331/29.
XX PT New composition comprising a therapeutic agent that reduces the amount of
PT active hep27 in hep27 expressing cells exposed to the therapeutic agent,
PT useful in treating cancer, e.g., prostate cancer or a central nervous
PT system malignancy.
XX PS Claim 5; SEQ ID NO 7; 38pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a composition which comprises a
CC therapeutic agent that reduces the amount of active heat shock protein 27
CC (hep27) in hep27 expressing cells exposed to the therapeutic agent. The
CC composition has cytostatic activity, and can be used in gene therapy. The
CC composition is useful in treating cancer, e.g., prostate, bladder, lung,
CC breast, pancreatic, colon, skin (for example melanoma), renal or ovarian
CC cancer or a central nervous system malignancy. The present sequence
CC represents a human hep27 antisense oligonucleotide which is used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention.
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 3354 AAGGACTCCCGCTGGGCC 3374
XX |||||
XX 1 AAGGCTCCAGCTGGGCC 21
XX
XX RESULT 508
XX ADO11133
XX ID ADO11133 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ADO11133;
XX DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Single multiplex PCR primer #505.
XX KW ss; primer; simultaneous amplification;
XX single multiplex polymerase chain reaction; multifactorial disease;
KW genetic alteration; pharmacogenetic reaction; genotyping; polymorphism;
KW gene expression profiling.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO2004033649-A2.
XX PD 22-APR-2004.
XX PF 07-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US031874.
XX PR 07-OCT-2002; 2002US-0417009P.
XX

XX (UYNE-) UNIV NEW JERSEY MEDICINE & DENTISTRY.
XX Li H, Li J;
XX WPI; 2004-340914/31.
XX DR
XX PT Designing primers for simultaneous amplification of target DNA fragments
PT in a single multiplex polymerase chain reaction, for high throughput
PT multiplex DNA sequence amplification, comprises aligning two primers.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 35; 120pp; English.
XX
XX CC The invention relates to a method of designing primers for simultaneous
CC amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase
CC chain reaction by aligning a first primer and a second primer. The method
CC comprises: (a) aligning a first primer and a second primer; and (b)
CC selecting the first primer where the first primer at its 3' end does not
CC contain four or more bases that are perfectly matching to the 3' end
CC sequence of the first primer or a second primer, the first primer at its
CC 3' end does not contain seven or more bases that are perfectly matching
CC except one mismatch to the 3' end sequence of the first primer or the
CC second primer, the first primer at its 3' end does not contain six or
CC more bases that are perfectly matching to a sequence anywhere of the
CC first primer or the second primer, and the first primer at its 3' end
CC does not contain eleven or more bases that are perfectly matching except
CC one mismatch to a sequence anywhere of the first primer or the second
CC primer. The method is useful for designing primers for simultaneous
CC amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase
CC chain reaction. It is also useful in the identification of multiple genes
CC related to multifactorial diseases, the genome-scale detection of genetic
CC alterations, the studies in pharmacogenetic reactions, the genotyping
CC genetic polymorphisms in a large population, the gene expression
CC profiling in various samples and high throughput genotyping technologies.
XX This sequence corresponds to an example of a primer of the invention.
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 3076 CTCAGGGCAAGCAGGAGCA 3096
XX |||||
XX 1 CTCAGGGCAGCAGGAGCA 21
XX
XX RESULT 509
XX ADQ30709/C
XX ID ADQ30709 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ADQ30709;
XX DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Device with substance to aid adhesion of biological material aptamer #3.
XX KW aptamer; ss; implant; biological material adhesion; bioreactor.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN WO2004055153-A2.
XX PD 01-JUL-2004.
XX PF 10-DEC-2003; 2003WO-EP013989.
XX PR 17-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01058924.
XX PA (UYTU-) UNIV TUEBINGEN EBERHARD-KARLS.
XX PI Schluesener H, Wendel H;
XX

DR WPI; 2004-517421/49.
XX PT Device coated with aptamers for binding specific biological materials.
PT useful e.g. as stent or component of extracorporeal circulation system,
XX also new aptamers specific for endothelial precursor cells.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3; 31pp; German.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a device that has at least one surface
CC that contacts tissue and/or liquids of the human or animal body and is at
CC least partly coated with a substance that mediates binding of biological
CC materials. The new feature is that this substance is an aptamer. The
CC device is particularly an implant, e.g. a stent, vascular prosthesis,
CC heart valve, joint etc., but may also be a component of an extracorporeal
CC circulation system, a nanomaterial for tissue engineering and vascular
CC surgery, a catheter, contact lens, storage device for blood etc., also a
CC bioreactor for isolation and culture of selected cell types, for
CC production of substances or for growing organ replacements. The present
CC sequence is an aptamer suitable for use in the device of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 14 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 3916 CCGGAGCGCGCGCGCGCGCG 3936
DB 21 CGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCG 1
XX
RESULT 510
ADQ30710/C
ID ADQ30710 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADQ30710;
XX
DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Device with substance to aid adhesion of biological material aptamer #4.
XX
KM aptamer; ss; implant; biological material adhesion; bioreactor.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004055153-A2.
XX
PD 01-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 10-DEC-2003; 2003WO-EP013989.
XX
PR 17-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01058924.
XX
PA (UYTU-) UNIV TUEBINGEN EBERHARD-KARLS.
XX
PI Schluesener H, Wendel H;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-517421/49.
XX
PT Device coated with aptamers for binding specific biological materials,
PT useful e.g. as stent or component of extracorporeal circulation system,
PT also new aptamers specific for endothelial precursor cells.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4; 31pp; German.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a device that has at least one surface
CC that contacts tissue and/or liquids of the human or animal body and is at
CC least partly coated with a substance that mediates binding of biological
CC materials. The new feature is that this substance is an aptamer. The
CC device is particularly an implant, e.g. a stent, vascular prosthesis,
CC heart valve, joint etc., but may also be a component of an extracorporeal
CC circulation system, a nanomaterial for tissue engineering and vascular
CC surgery, a catheter, contact lens, storage device for blood etc., also a

CC bioreactor for isolation and culture of selected cell types, for
CC production of substances or for growing organ replacements. The present
CC sequence is an aptamer suitable for use in the device of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 14 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 3918 CCGAGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCTG 3938
DB 21 CGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCG 1
XX
RESULT 511
ADQ30708
ID ADQ30708 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADQ30708;
XX
DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Device with substance to aid adhesion of biological material aptamer #2.
XX
KM aptamer; ss; implant; biological material adhesion; bioreactor.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004055153-A2.
XX
PD 01-JUL-2004.
XX
PF 10-DEC-2003; 2003WO-EP013989.
XX
PR 17-DEC-2002; 2002DE-01058924.
XX
PA (UYTU-) UNIV TUEBINGEN EBERHARD-KARLS.
XX
PI Schluesener H, Wendel H;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-517421/49.
XX
PT Device coated with aptamers for binding specific biological materials,
PT useful e.g. as stent or component of extracorporeal circulation system,
PT also new aptamers specific for endothelial precursor cells.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2; 31pp; German.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a device that has at least one surface
CC that contacts tissue and/or liquids of the human or animal body and is at
CC least partly coated with a substance that mediates binding of biological
CC materials. The new feature is that this substance is an aptamer. The
CC device is particularly an implant, e.g. a stent, vascular prosthesis,
CC heart valve, joint etc., but may also be a component of an extracorporeal
CC circulation system, a nanomaterial for tissue engineering and vascular
CC surgery, a catheter, contact lens, storage device for blood etc., also a
CC bioreactor for isolation and culture of selected cell types, for
CC production of substances or for growing organ replacements. The present
CC sequence is an aptamer suitable for use in the device of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 14 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 3918 CCGAGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCTG 3938
DB 1 CGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCG 21
XX
RESULT 512

AA75373
 ID AAT75373 standard; cDNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT75373;
 XX
 DT 24-DEC-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE cDNA synthesis primer EGRI-6.
 XX
 KM 86; human; RAD50; DNA repair; tumour suppression; cancer; Septin-2;
 KM central nervous system; PCR; primer; amplification.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9727284-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-JUL-1997.
 XX
 PF 24-JAN-1997; 97WO-US001299.
 XX
 PR 26-JAN-1996; 96US-00592126.
 PR 17-JUL-1996; 96US-00687080.
 XX
 PA (GENE-) GENELABS TECHNOLOGIES INC.
 XX
 PI Dolganov G;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-393672/36.
 XX
 PT Human tumour suppressor gene RAD50 - useful to detect predisposition to,
 PT decrease risk of and treat cancer, also Septin-2 homologues.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 36; 195pp; English.
 XX
 CC The primers AAT75354-T75378 were used to for cDNA synthesis in the method
 CC of the invention. Disclosed in the invention is human RAD50 (hRAD50)
 CC which is involved in DNA repair and has tumour suppression activity, and
 CC can be used to detect predisposition to, decrease the risk of or treat
 CC cancers, e.g. acute myeloid leukaemia, myelodysplastic syndrome, therapy
 CC related myelodysplastic syndrome, therapy related acute myeloid
 CC leukaemia, refractory anaemia or refractory anaemia with excess blasts.
 CC Also disclosed in this invention are human Septin-2 homologues which may
 CC be used as targets for cancer therapies and central nervous system
 CC directed treatment methods, and to measure the proliferative potential of
 CC selected cell types
 CC
 SO Sequence: 22 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 263 CCCCCCTCTCTCTCTCT 283
 1 CCACCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 21
 RESULT 513
 AAT61736/c
 ID AAT61736 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT61736;
 XX
 DT 30-JAN-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE TNF-alpha mRNA fragment extension analysis primer T8836.
 XX
 KM Tumour necrosis factor alpha; TNF-alpha; therapeutic agent;
 KM chimeric oligonucleotide library; antisense binding site;
 KM antisense compound; drug target validation; primer extension analysis;
 KM PCR primer; 86.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.

XX
 PN WO9710332-A2.
 XX
 PD 20-MAR-1997.
 XX
 PF 13-SEP-1996; 96WO-GB002275.
 XX
 PR 14-SEP-1995; 95GB-00018864.
 XX
 PA (BRAX-) BRAX GENOMICS LTD.
 XX
 PI Schmidt G;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1997-202228/18.
 XX
 PT Chimeric oligo:nucleotide library - for use in identifying anti-sense
 PT binding sites in target messenger RNA.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 16; 44pp; English.
 XX
 CC The above primer, which is FAM-labelled, was used to amplify tumour
 CC necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha mRNA fragments for primer extension analysis.
 CC A new chimeric oligonucleotide library has been designed, that can be
 CC used to identify an antisense binding site in a target mRNA. The library
 CC comprises a set of distinct chimeric oligonucleotides capable of
 CC hybridising to mRNA to form a duplex, the nucleotide sequences of which
 CC each have a common length of 7-20 bases. All of the nucleotides of the
 CC common length which are present as subsequences in the target mRNA are
 CC present in the library. Each nucleotide sequence comprises a recognition
 CC region recognisable by a duplex-cutting RNase, and a flanking region of
 CC chemically modified nucleotides which binds to the mRNA sufficiently
 CC tightly to stabilise the duplex for the RNase. In this example, the
 CC library was used to identify sequences flanking RNase H cut TNF-alpha
 CC mRNA fragments. Flanking sequence identification was performed by
 CC amplification of the mRNA fragments using primers (e.g. present sequence)
 CC targeted to various regions of the RNA, ensuring that no combinations of
 CC cut fragments are missed. The libraries can be used to identify optimal
 CC effective antisense compounds against specific mRNA targets. The
 CC antisense compounds are useful as potential therapeutic agents, and as
 CC tools for drug target validation
 CC
 SO Sequence: 22 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 1601 GAAGGAGAAAGATCTGCGGAA 1621
 22 GAAGGAGAAAGAGCTGAGGAA 2
 RESULT 514
 AAV59955
 ID AAV59955 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV59955;
 XX
 DT 25-NOV-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer EGRI-6 used to amplify EGRI-1 cDNA.
 XX
 KM Human analogue; yeast RAD50; Drosophila Septin-2; Acyl-CoA synthetase;
 KM immunomodulatory activity; identification; activated T-cell; cytokine;
 KM EGRI-1; PCR primer; 86.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO9838306-A1.
 XX
 PD 03-SEP-1998.
 XX

PF 27-FEB-1997; 97MO-US003159.
XX
PR 27-FEB-1997; 97MO-US003159.
XX
PA (GENE-) GENELABS TECHNOLOGIES INC.
XX
PI Dolganov G;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-481207/41.
XX
PT Novel human immunomodulatory poly:peptide(s) - have homology to the yeast
PT RAD50 or Drosophila Septin-2 proteins.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 27; 155pp; English.
XX
CC PCR primers AAVS9955-56 were used to identify cDNA encoding human
CC cytokine EGRI-1 from different cDNA pools, to provide an estimate of the
CC degree to which the cytokine transcript is present. mRNA was isolated
CC from activated T-cells, and converted to cDNA prior to amplification. The
CC specification describes sequences encoding human analogues of the yeast
CC RAD50, the Drosophila Septin-2 and Acyl-CoA synthetase. The proteins have
CC immunomodulatory activity. The nucleic acids and proteins can be used to
CC identify activated T-cells in a sample population. They can also be used
CC to isolate and identify sequences encoding other proteins or other
CC compounds having immunomodulatory activity
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 12 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 263 CCCCCCTCTCTCTCTTCT 283
DB 1 CCACCTCTCTCTCTTCTCT 21
XX
RESULT 515
AAK89363/c
ID AAK89363 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAK89363;
XX
DT 24-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Chromosomal binding site for p53 protein (Seq ID No: 9 of US5936079).
XX
XX Cell growth inhibition; chromosomal binding site; p53 protein;
KM cellular replication; cancer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US5936079-A.
XX
PD 10-AUG-1999.
XX
PF 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291011.
XX
PR 06-APR-1992; 92US-00863661.
PR 01-MAY-1992; 92US-00879618.
XX
PA (ALTO-) ALTON OCHSNER MEDICAL FOUND.
XX
PI Cook J, Re R;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-457628/38.
XX
PT New oligonucleotide useful for treating and preventing cancer.
XX
PS Claim 1; Col 12; 12pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides methods for inhibiting cell growth by providing a
CC growing cell with an oligonucleotide capable of binding to a chromosomal

CC binding site for p53 protein. Sequences AAK89362, AAK89363 and AAK89366
CC represent oligonucleotides that are derived from the sequence AAK89355.
CC The oligonucleotides are used for inhibiting mammalian cellular
CC replication and the treatment and prevention of cancer in a human. The
CC oligonucleotides can be used in vitro to inhibit the growth of cultured
CC mammalian cells e.g. human, monkey, mouse, rat and hamster cells which
CC have chromosomal DNA encoding a binding site for p53 protein. Sequences
CC AAK89356-366 represent oligonucleotides that are based on chromosomal
CC binding sites for p53 protein
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 2802 GAAGAGAAATGAGAGCA 2822
DB 22 GAAGAGAAATGAGAGCA 2
XX
RESULT 516
ABS54658/c
ID ABS54658 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC ABS54658;
XX
DT 03-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human p53 protein chromosomal binding region oligonucleotide Hoog2.
XX
XX Human; ss; p53; chromosomal binding region; cancer; carcinoma; sarcoma;
KM breast cancer; adrenal cortex cancer; colon cancer; bladder cancer;
KM prostate cancer; lung cancer; leukemia cancer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002103153-A1.
XX
PD 01-AUG-2002.
XX
PF 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-00935247.
XX
PR 06-APR-1992; 92US-00863661.
PR 01-MAY-1992; 92US-00879618.
PR 15-AUG-1994; 94US-00291011.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00266065.
XX
PA (RERR/) RE R.
PA (COOK/) COOK J.
XX
PI Re R, Cook J;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-674027/72.
XX
PT Composition for treating cancer comprises an oligonucleotide that binds a
PT chromosomal binding site for p53.
XX
XX Claim 5; Page 3; 13pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to composition comprising an oligonucleotide that
CC can bind a chromosomal binding site for p53 protein, and a
CC pharmaceutically acceptable carrier. The composition is useful for
CC inhibiting mammalian (e.g. human, ape, monkey, cow, mouse, rat, hamster,
CC rabbit, cat, sheep or bull, dog, horse) cell growth and replication,
CC especially cancer (e.g. carcinoma, sarcoma, breast cancer, adrenal cortex
CC cancer, colon cancer, bladder cancer, prostate cancer, lung cancer or
CC leukemia cancer). The present sequence is human p53 protein chromosomal
CC binding region oligonucleotide Hoog2 which binds at position 100-121 of
CC the sequence appearing as ABS54650
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

KM receptor; solid epithelial tumour; cell proliferation; cell invasion;
 KM urological tumour; prostate cancer; bladder cancer; kidney cancer;
 KM cancer; breast cancer; lung cancer; colon cancer; PCR; ss; primer.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX FR849382-A1.
 XX
 XX PD 02-JUL-2004.
 XX
 XX PF 26-DEC-2002; 2002FR-00016699.
 XX
 XX PR 26-DEC-2002; 2002FR-00016699.
 XX
 XX PA (UROC-) UROGENE SA.
 XX
 XX PI Lact1 A;
 XX
 XX DR WPI; 2004-509353/49.
 XX
 PT Using specific inhibitor of the 5HT2B receptor for treating solid
 PT epithelial tumors, particularly of the prostate, also in vitro detection
 PT of cancerous cells from overexpression of this receptor.
 PS
 PS Claim 12; SEQ ID NO 4; 35pp; French.
 XX
 CC PCR primers ADQ76472-ADQ76473 and ADQ76474-ADQ76475 were used to quantify
 CC human 5HT2B receptor mRNA by reverse-transcription PCR. The human 5HT2B
 CC receptor protein is designated 5HT2B. 5HT2B is a G protein coupled
 CC receptor (GPCR) which comprises 7 transmembrane regions. The
 CC specification describes a method for using a specific inhibitor of the
 CC 5HT2B receptor to prepare a composition for treating a solid epithelial
 CC tumour in which the 5HT2B gene is overexpressed. Inhibition of the 5HT2B
 CC receptor blocks cell proliferation and invasion. Inhibitors of the
 CC invention are used to treat or prevent urological tumours (particularly
 CC of prostate, bladder and kidney), but also cancers of the breast, lung
 CC and colon. The detection of overexpression of 5HT2B, or the related
 CC mRNA, is used for in vitro detection of tumorous cells.
 XX
 XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3133 CCAGTGGGCCAAGACCTGA 3153
 DB 2 CCAGTGGGCCAAGACGATGA 22
 RESULT 520
 AAT86187/c
 ID AAT86187 standard; cDNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 XX AC AAT86187;
 XX
 XX DT 19-DEC-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 XX DE Primer D for cloning 5' region of hPMS2 gene.
 XX
 XX KM JTV1; hPMS2; probe; detection; chromosome 7; deletion; primer; PCR;
 KM mismatch repair gene; hereditary non-polypoid colorectal cancer;
 KM homologous recombination; amplify; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
 XX
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX PN WO9708312-A1.
 XX
 XX PD 06-MAR-1997.
 XX
 XX PF 26-AUG-1996; 96WO-US013598.
 XX
 XX PR 24-AUG-1995; 95US-00518862.

XX
 XX PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.
 XX
 XX PI Vogelstein B, Kinzler KM, Nicolaides NC;
 XX
 XX DR WPI; 1997-179269/16.
 XX
 XX PT Novel chromosome 7 gene, JTV1 - used for detecting chromosome 7
 XX deletions, and PMS2 promoter activity.
 XX
 XX PS Example 1; Page 7; 31pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequences given in AAT86184-94 are primers which were used in the
 CC amplification and cloning of the 5' region of hPMS2 (a mismatch repair
 CC gene). The amplified sequence was used in the isolation of the JTV1
 CC sequence isolated from human chromosome 7. JTV1 cDNA can be used as
 CC probes to detect chromosome 7 deletions involving JTV1. Due to the
 CC overlapping promoter regions, deletions of JTV1 would also affect PMS2
 CC expression, leading to hereditary non-polypoid colorectal cancer. JTV1
 CC can also be used to assay activity or competence of the PMS2 promoter
 CC region, the presence of JTV1 suggesting that the PMS2 promoter is intact.
 CC JTV1 sequences can also be used to guide homologous recombination at the
 CC PMS2 locus
 XX
 XX SQ Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2279 CCGTGTGACCTTCGCTACCTG 2299
 DB 23 CCGTGTGACCTTCGCTACCTG 3
 RESULT 521
 AAA99756/c
 ID AAA99756 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 XX AC AAA99756;
 XX
 XX DT 26-JAN-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 XX DE GUS gene oligonucleotide primer Ps-DFPNYA (R).
 XX
 XX KM Microbial; beta-glucuronidase; GUS; Enterobacter; Salmonella;
 KM Pseudomonas; Staphylococcus; Thermotoga; transgenic plant; bioindicator;
 KM transgenic insect; marker; glucuronide detoxification; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX PN WO200055333-A1.
 XX
 XX PD 21-SEP-2000.
 XX
 XX PF 16-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007107.
 XX
 XX PR 17-MAR-1999; 99US-00270957.
 XX
 XX PA (CAMP-) CAMBIA BIOSYSTEMS LLC.
 XX
 XX PI Jefferson RA, Mayer JB;
 XX
 XX DR WPI; 2000-647075/62.
 XX
 XX PT Novel microbial beta-glucuronidase genes and gene products used as
 XX reporter/effector molecule, as diagnostic tool, in positive selection, to
 XX target molecules to specific cells and to detect and track linked genes.
 XX
 XX PS Example 3; Page 44; 116pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is a primer which was used to obtain beta-
 CC glucuronidase (GUS) genes from six different genera:

```

CC Enterobacter/Salmonella, Pseudomonas, Salmonella, Staphylococcus and
CC Thermoplasma. Microbial GUS can be used as a reporter/effector molecule for
CC transgenic constructions and in in vitro diagnostic applications. It may
CC also be used to generate sentinel plants that serve as bioindicators of
CC environmental status. It may be used to generate transgenic insects for
CC tracking insect populations or to facilitate the development of a
CC bioassay for compounds that affect molecules critical for insect
CC development (e.g. juvenile hormone). Secreted GUS may also serve as a
CC marker for beneficial fungi destined for release into the environment. In
CC animal systems, secreted GUS may be used to achieve extracellular
CC detoxification of glucuronides (e.g. toxin glucuronide) and to examine
CC configuration patterns of glucuronides. Microbial GUS may also be used in
CC traditional medical diagnostic assay, for drug testing, pharmacokinetic
CC studies, bioavailability studies, diagnosis of diseases and syndromes,
CC following progression of disease or its response to therapy. Microbial
CC GUS has increased thermal stability, high turnover number and enzymatic
CC activity. It is highly specific for the substrate and water soluble, and
CC the substrates are stable
CC
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 23;
XX
XX
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
XX
XX
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
XX
OY 5146 CTTTTCACATGCGAATT 5166
XX
XX ||||| |||||
XX 21 CTTTTCACATGCGAATT 1
XX
XX
RESULT 522
XX
XX ABLJ39665/C
XX ID ABLJ39665 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX ABLJ39665;
XX
XX 09-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human nucleic acid analysis related primer EF2L SEQ ID NO:26.
XX
XX Human; nucleic acid analysis; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX JP2001349889-A.
XX
XX
XX 21-DEC-2001.
XX
XX 08-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00171572.
XX
XX 08-JUN-2000; 2000JP-00171572.
XX
XX (FUJIFILM PHOTO FILM CO LTD.
XX
XX WPI; 2002-211317/27.
XX
XX A method useful for analysis of nucleic acids.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 7; 12pp; Japanese.
XX
XX
XX The present invention describes the analysis of a mixture of 2 nucleic
XX acids in 2 samples with microarray method. The method comprises: (a)
XX contact of a mixture of a nucleic acid mixture (1) derived from a sample
XX (1) with a labeled enzyme (1) and a nucleic acid mixture (2) derived from
XX a sample (2) with a labeled enzyme (2) to a nucleic acid array containing
XX a target nucleic acid with a bound solid support to hybridise the (1) and
XX (2) nucleic acids having substantially identical sequences with the
XX target nucleic acid in the array; and (b) detection of (1) and (2)
XX nucleic acids with the hybridised target nucleic acids in the array. The
XX method can be used for the effective comparison of the amounts of 2
XX target nucleic acids in 2 samples avoiding cross talk. ABLJ39640 to
XX ABLJ39670 represent primers used in the exemplification of the present

```

CC	Invention
SQ	Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
XX	Query Match .0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; length 23;
XX	Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
XX	Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
OY	1300 AGCTCAGCCAACTGACAGGCC 1320
DB	23 AACTCGTCCAAC TGACAAGCC 3
RESULT 523	
ADG29528	
ID	ADG29528 standard; RNA; 23 BP.
XX	
AC	ADG29528;
XX	
DT	26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX	
DE	IKKγ siNA-target RNA - SEQ ID 94.
XX	
KW	double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; antiarteriosclerotic; neuroprotective; nootropic; antiparkinsonian; anticonvulsant; pulmonary disease; restenosis; atherosclerosis; Alzheimer's; Parkinson's; epilepsy; dementia; huntington's; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; gene therapy; target; ss; IKKγ.
KX	
XX	
OS	Unidentified.
PN	WO2003074654-A2.
PD	
PF	12-SEP-2003.
PJ	20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005028.
PR	
PR	20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P. PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P. PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P. PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P. PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P. PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P. PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440123P.
PA	(SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.
PI	
PI	McEwiggen J, Belgelman L, Chowirra B, Pavco P, Foenbaugh K, Jamison S, Usman N, Thompson J; WPI; 2003-731676/69.
DR	
PT	New double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid molecule, useful for down-regulating the expression of an endogenous mammalian target gene or for treating diseases that respond to modulation of gene expression or activity.
PS	Example 24; SEQ ID NO 94; 593bp; English.
XX	
XX	The invention relates to a double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid (siNA) molecule that down-regulates expression of an endogenous mammalian target gene comprising one or more chemical modifications and each strand of the double-stranded siNA comprises about 21 nucleotides. The siNA of the invention demonstrates antiarteriosclerotic, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiparkinsonian and anticonvulsant activities and may be useful for down-regulating the expression of an endogenous mammalian target gene and therefore in the treatment of any disease or condition that responds to modulation of gene expression or activity in a cell, tissue or organism. The disease or condition may include pulmonary diseases such as restenosis, atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, dementia, huntington's disease or amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Furthermore, the siNA may be utilized for gene therapy applications. The current sequence is that of the siNA

KV haematoendocrine disease; leukanaemia; haemolytic anaemia;
KW reticuloendothelial system; inflammation; sepsis; immunologic disease;
KM tumour; carcinoma; sarcoma; lymphoma; human; reverse transcription-PCR;
XX RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2004096990-A1.
PN 20-MAY-2004.
XX
PD 19-MAY-2003; 2003US-00441089.
XX
PF 19-NOV-2002; 2002US-00299486.
XX
PR 19-NOV-2002; 2002US-00299486.
XX
PA (LILY) DRG INT INC.
PI Geacintov CE, Janetzko A, Stremmel W, Kulaksiz H;
XX WPI, 2004-389171/36.
DR

Diagnosing disease associated with non-physiological levels of hepcidin,
PT by contacting patient sample with antibody that specifically binds to one
PT or more mid-portion or carboxy terminal epitopes of hepcidin, quantifying
PT hepcidin level.

Example; Page 11, 25pp; English.

The present invention relates to a method for diagnosing a disease
CC condition characterised by non-physiological levels of hepcidin. The
CC method involves obtaining a tissue or fluid sample from a subject,
CC contacting the sample with an antibody or its fragment that specifically
CC binds to one or more mid-portion or carboxy terminal epitopes of
CC hepcidin, and quantifying the hepcidin level in the sample, where the non
CC -physiological level of hepcidin is indicative of the disease condition.
CC Also disclosed is a kit for detecting a disease condition characterised
CC by non-physiological levels of hepcidin. The method is preferably useful
CC for diagnosing a disease condition characterised by non-physiological
CC levels of hepcidin that are associated with disturbances in iron
CC metabolism, resulting in iron deficiency or overload, such as iron
CC deficiency anemia, genetic and non-genetic iron overload diseases, such
CC as haemochromatosis, aceruloplasminemia, hypotransferrinemia, iron
CC overload diseases of undetermined origin, for instance in the case of
CC diseases of the biliary system, liver diseases, especially alcoholic
CC liver diseases, non-alcoholic steatohepatitis, and chronic hepatitis B
CC and C infections, diseases of utilisation iron such as sideroblastic
CC anemia, thalassemia, haematological diseases such as leukaemia,
CC polycythemic, macrocytic, microcytic or normocytic anemia, anaemia with
CC reticulocytosis, haemolytic anemia; disturbances of the
CC reticuloendothelial system due to infectious and diseases, inflammations
CC and infections including sepsis; immunologic diseases and tumors such as
CC carcinoma, sarcoma, lymphoma, etc. The method is also useful for
CC monitoring the disease during and subsequent to a period of treatment
CC with agents that are being tested for their ability to stabilise,
CC decrease or prevent the occurrence of such diseases. The diagnostic
CC method and kit can be used for the determination of hepcidin as a
CC parameter for the progress of the diseases during and after therapy. The
CC method is highly sensitive. The present sequence represents a reverse
CC transcription (RT)-PCR primer used in the examples of the present
CC invention.

Sequence 23 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pctd No. 7; 4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0

2811 AATGAAGAAGAACTGACGGC 2831
|||||
Db 3 AATAAATAAGAAAGGAGCGG 23

RESULT 527

```

AD047823
ID      AD047823 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX
AC      AD047823;
XX
XX
DT      12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE      RT-PCR primer #2 for human hepcidin microbial peptide RNA.
XX
XX
KW      Human; hepcidin microbial peptide; non-physiological level;
KW      haemochromatosis; ischaemic tissue damage; heart disease; cancer;
KW      reverse transcriptase-PCR; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN      US2004096987-A1.
XX
XX
PD      20-MAY-2004.
XX
XX
PF      19-NOV-2002; 2002US-00299486.
XX
XX
PR      19-NOV-2002; 2002US-00299486.
XX
XX
PT      (LILY ) DRG INT INC.
XX
XX
PI      Geacintov CE, Janetzko A, Stremmel W, Kulakeitz H;
XX
XX
PP      WPI; 2004-447690/42.
XX
XX
PT      Diagnosing disease e.g. liver cirrhosis associated with imbalance of
PT      hepcidin level, by obtaining tissue or fluid sample having hepcidin from
PT      subject, contacting antibody fragment that binds to hepcidin, quantifying
PT      hepcidin level.
XX
XX
PS      Example; Page 11; 25pp; English.
XX
XX
CC      The present invention relates to a method for diagnosing a disease
CC      condition associated with non-physiological levels of hepcidin. The
CC      method comprises obtaining a tissue or fluid sample from a subject,
CC      contacting the sample with an antibody or its fragment that specifically
CC      binds to one or more mid-portion or carboxy terminal epitope of hepcidin,
CC      and quantifying the hepcidin level in the sample, where the non-
CC      physiological level of hepcidin is indicative of the disease condition.
CC      Also disclosed is a kit for carrying out the method of the invention. The
CC      method is useful for diagnosing a disease associated with non-
CC      physiological levels of hepcidin. It is useful in confirming a clinical
CC      diagnosis of diseases such as haemochromatosis, ischaemic tissue damage,
CC      heart disease, cancer in affected patients and in following the course of
CC      the disease. The method is useful for monitoring the disease during and
CC      subsequent to a period of treatment with the agents that are being tested
CC      for their ability stabilise, decrease or prevent the occurrence of
CC      diseases. The method is useful in the applications of genetic
CC      technological approaches, such as for overexpressing or downregulating
CC      hepcidin. The method is efficient in diagnosing disease associated with a
CC      non-physiological level of hepcidin. The present sequence represents a
CC      reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer used in the examples of the present
CC      invention.
XX
XX
SQ      Sequence 23 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match      0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 23;
Beat Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
Oy      2811 AATGAGAAGAAAGTGAAGCGG 2831
Db      3 AATAAATAAGAAAGGAGCGG 23
XX
XX
RESULT 528
AAQ28039/C
ID      AAQ28039 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX

```

AC	AAQ28039;
XX	
DT	25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT	10-FEB-1993 (first entry)
DE	
XX	Primer E1 #2.
KW	Immature; spikelet; microsporocyte; meiosis; anther; probe; leaf;
KW	expression cassette; root; stamen; fertile pollen; barstar; pT42; 35S3;
KM	nos; Agrobacterium; pVE108; PT72; E1; pUVR1-T42; pUVR1-E1;
XX	pVE108del; PCR; polymerase chain reaction; amplify; ss.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
PN	
XX	WO9213956-A1.
PD	
XX	20-AUG-1992.
PP	
XX	06-FEB-1992; 92MO-BP000274.
PR	
XX	08-FEB-1991; 91EP-00400318.
PR	27-SEP-1991; 91EP-00402590.
XX	
PR	10-DEC-1991; 91EP-00403352.
XX	
PA	(PLBZ) PLANT GENETIC SYSTEMS NV.
PI	
XX	Michiels F, Morioka S, Scheirlinck T, Komari T;
DR	
XX	WPI, 1992-100042/36.
XX	
PT	Stamen-specific plant promoters - for producing male-sterile or male-
PS	fertility-restored monocotyledons, e.g. rice.
XX	
PS	Disclosure; Page 26; 58pp; English.
XX	
CC	The plasmid pVE108 (see AAQ27489) was used in the construction of the
CC	plant transformation vectors, pEV108-E1, pEV108-T72 and pEV108-T42 which
CC	contain both the barnase-encoding male-sterility DNA and the barstar-
CC	encoding fertility restorer DNA. pVE108 contains a chimaeric gene
CC	comprising the herbicide resistance gene, bar, under the control of the
CC	35S3 promoter with the 3' regulatory region of the nopaline synthase
CC	gene, and the barnase encoding DNA under the control of the tapetum-
CC	specific TR29 promoter with the 3' regulatory region of the nopaline
CC	synthase gene. The 35S3 promoter was amplified using the primers given in
CC	AAQ28032-3. The reaction product was ligated to the large fragment of
CC	pVE108 to yield plasmid pVE108del. The promoter region of pVE108del can
CC	be changed by cleaving pVE108del with NcoI and ligating one of the
CC	following fragments: (1) A fragment containing the promoter pT72 and the
CC	barnase gene amplified from plasmid pGT72 using the primers given in
CC	AAQ28034-5; (2) A frgment containing the promoter pT42 and the barnase
CC	gene amplified from plasmid pGT42 using the primers given in AAQ28036-7;
CC	(3) A fragment containing the promoter E1 and the barnase gene amplified
CC	from plasmid pGEl using the primers given in AAQ28038-9. These vectors
CC	can be used for the transformation of rice and corn. These plasmids can
CC	be used to provide gene expression predominantly in the stamen cells of a
CC	plant, and do not provide gene expression in the other parts of the plant
CC	that are not involved in the production of fertile pollen. (Updated on 25
CC	-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX	
SO	Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 24;
	Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7, 9e+02;
	Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
OY	3863 CAAGAGGCCATCAAGCCTTC 3883
DB	23 CAAGAGATCCATCAAGCGTC 3

[illegible]

KW Human; RCC1 protein 10; cytostatic; haemostatic; virucide;
 KW immunomodulatory; antiinflammatory; malignancy; haemopathy;
 KW HIV infection; immunological disease; inflammation; PCR primer; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX MO200148195-A1.
 PN
 XX
 PD 05-JUL-2001.
 PF 18-DEC-2000; 2000MO-CN000594.
 XX
 ER 23-DEC-1999; 99CN-00125720.
 XX
 PA (UYFU-) UNIV FUDAN.
 PA (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIO DOOR GENE TECHNOLOGY LTD.
 XX
 PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-418277/44.
 XX
 PT RCC1 protein 10 and encoded polynucleotide, applicable in diagnosis and
 PT treatment of malignancy, hemopathy, HIV infection, immunological diseases
 PT and various inflammations.
 PS Example 3; Page 16; 33pp; Chinese.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes the human RCC1 protein 10 (I), (I) has
 CC cytostatic, haemostatic, virucide, immunomodulatory and antiinflammatory.
 CC (I) and the polynucleotide encoding it are applicable in the diagnosis
 CC and treatment of malignancy, haemopathy, HIV infection, immunological
 CC diseases and various inflammations. The present sequence represents a PCR
 CC primer for human RCC1 protein 10, which is used in an example from the
 CC present invention
 SO Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 13 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 4136 GGACCTCTCCCGGACCTCC 4156
 4 GGACCCCGCCGCGACCTCC 24
 RESULT 531
 AAF32408
 ID AAF32408 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAF32408;
 XX
 DT 18-APR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Nicotianamine aminotransferase related primer CAR.
 XX
 KW Hordeum vulgare L. var. Igri; nicotianamine aminotransferase; NAAT;
 KW NAAT-A; NAAT-B; iron deficiency; gramineous plant; barley; rice;
 KW mugineic acid biosynthetic pathway; calcareous alkaline soil; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Hordeum vulgare.
 XX
 PN WO200101762-A1.
 PD 11-JAN-2001.
 PF 04-JUL-2000; 2000MO-JP004425.
 XX
 PR 05-JUL-1999; 99JP-00190318.
 XX
 PA (NISC-) JAPAN SCI & TECHNOLOGY CORP.
 PA Mori S, Nakanishi H, Takahashi M, Nishizawa N;
 PI

XX
 DR WPI; 2001-138030/14.
 XX
 PT Gramineous plant, e.g. rice, with tolerance to iron deficiency for growth
 PT in calcareous alkaline soil is constructed by transformation with a gene
 PT of encoding an enzyme of the mugineic acids biosynthetic pathway.
 XX
 PS Example 6; Page 20; 61pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for constructing a rice plant
 CC with improved iron absorbability and a tolerance to iron deficiency which
 CC comprises transferring a gene encoding an enzyme in the mugineic acid
 CC biosynthetic pathway into a rice plant. The method is for constructing
 CC gramineous plant e.g. rice with tolerance to iron deficiency, which is
 CC useful in agriculture in producing new breeds of rice plants capable of
 CC vigorous growth in calcareous alkaline soil for improving crop
 CC production. The constructed plant has tolerance to iron deficiency, and
 CC is therefore capable of vigorous growth in calcareous alkaline soil. The
 CC present sequence represents a primer which is used in an example from the
 CC present invention
 SO Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 4465 TGGCCAACTGCTGCTAG 4485
 4 TGTGACAACTGCTGCTACG 24
 RESULT 532
 ABK15693/C
 ID ABK15693 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK15693;
 XX
 DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human activating GTPase negative regulator 11.66 RT-PCR primer #2.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; activating GTPase negative regulator 11.66; PCR; primer;
 KW malignant tumour; haemopathy; human immunodeficiency virus infection;
 KW HIV; immunological disease; inflammation; cytostatic; haemostatic;
 KW virucide; immunomodulatory; antiinflammatory.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200211511-A1.
 PD 14-FEB-2002.
 PF 19-JUN-2001; 2001MO-CN001008.
 XX
 PR 21-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116684.
 XX
 PA (BIOW-) BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC SHANGHAI.
 XX
 PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-172120/22.
 XX
 PT GTPase negative regulator 11.66 polypeptide and encoding polynucleotide,
 PT used in diagnosis and treatment of malignant tumors, hemopathy, human
 PT immunodeficiency virus infection, immunological diseases and
 PT inflammation.
 PS Example 2; Page 12; 36pp; Chinese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide of activating GTPase
 CC negative regulator 11.66, its fragment, analogue or derivative and the
 CC nucleic acid encoding it. Also included are vectors expressing the

CC protein, a host cell comprising the vector, the isolation of modulators
CC of the protein and an antibody which recognises the protein. The protein
CC and nucleic acid are used in diagnosis and treatment of a malignant
CC tumour, haemopathy, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection,
CC immunological diseases and various inflammations. The present sequence is
CC an RT-PCR (reverse transcriptase PCR) primer used to isolate the cDNA
CC encoding activating GTPase negative regulator 11.66
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 10 A; 1 C; 0 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4410 ATGATATATATATATATAT 4430
Db 24 ATAAATATATATATATATAT 4

RESULT 533
AB222334/C
ID AB222334 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC AB222334;
XX
DT 20-MAR-2003 (first entry)

DE Ras GTP enzyme activator protein 11.33 PCR primer 2 SEQ ID NO:4.

XX Ras GTP enzyme activator protein 11.33; human; malignant tumour;
KM inflammation; immunological disease; haemopathy; HIV infection;
XX PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX CN1352027-A.

PN 05-JUN-2002.

PD 10-NOV-2000; 2000CN-00127353.

PF 10-NOV-2000; 2000CN-00127353.

PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000CN-00127353.

PA (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.

PI Mao Y, Xie Y;

PT WPI; 2002-714415/78.

XX New polypeptide-Ras GTP enzyme activator protein 11.33 and polynucleotide
PT for encoding such polypeptide, used to treat e.g. inflammation and
PT tumours.

XX Example 2; Page 17 (Disclosure); 3pp; Chinese.

CC The present invention describes human Ras GTP enzyme activator protein
CC 11.33 (I). Also described is a DNA recombination process used to produce
CC (I). (I) can be used for treating various diseases, such as malignant
CC tumours, inflammations, immunological diseases, haemopathy and HIV
CC infection. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for (I), which is
CC used in an example from the present invention
XX

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 2 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4410 ATGATATATATATATATAT 4430
Db 24 ACATATATATATATATATAT 4

RESULT 534
AAL41649
ID AAL41649 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AAL41649;

AC AAL41649;

DT 19-APR-2002 (first entry)

DE Human colon cancer related antisense oligo SEQ ID NO: 67.

XX Human; colon cancer; cytostatic; drug design; adenomatous polyp;
KM colorectal carcinoma; high metastatic potential colon tumour;
XX metastatic colon cancer; antisense; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200196523-A2.

PN 20-DEC-2001.

PD 15-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019313.

PF 15-JUN-2000; 2000US-0211835P.

PR 15-JUN-2000; 2000US-0211835P.

PA (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.

PI Kennedy GC, Kang S, Reinhard C, Jefferson AB;

PT WPI; 2002-164362/21.

XX Detecting a cancerous colon cell, useful for diagnosing colon cancer and
PT for rational drug and therapy design, comprises detecting at least one
PT differentially expressed gene product.

XX Example 7; Page 63; 135pp; English.

CC The present invention relates to methods for detecting a cancerous colon
CC cell involving detecting at least one differentially expressed gene such
CC as those given in AAL41595-AAL41611. This is useful for diagnosing colon
CC cancer, in rational drug and therapy design, and for identifying
CC additional genes linked to the development or inhibition of development
CC of colon cancer. Examples of colon cancer which can be detected include
CC adenomatous polyp, colorectal carcinoma, high metastatic potential colon
CC tumours and metastatic colon cancer. The present sequence is an antisense
CC sequence directed at a colon cancer associated protein coding sequence
XX

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2366 GCTGCTCAGAGAGAGGGA 2386
Db 3 GCCGCTCAGAGAGTGGAGAGA 23

RESULT 535
ACC44840/C
ID ACC44840 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX ACC44840;

AC ACC44840;

DT 04-JUN-2003 (first entry)

DE Mouse LTBP-4 gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO:3.

XX Mouse; latent transforming growth factor beta binding protein 4; LTBP-4;
KM cancer; pulmonary emphysema; cardiomyopathy; cytostatic; cardiant;
XX PCR primer; ss.

OS Mus musculus.

XX Synthetic.


```

XX  WO2003015505-A2.
XX  PD
XX  27-FEB-2003.
XX  PF 12-AUG-2002; 2002WO-EP009011.
XX  PR 14-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312164P.
XX  (FRAN-) FRANKGEN BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX  PI Von Melchner H, Thorey IS, Wempe F, Sterner-Kock A, Keeki-Oja J;
XX  DR WPI; 2003-268224/26.
XX  PT New non-human animal model, useful for preparing a composition for
XX  PT treating cancer, pulmonary emphysema or cardiomyopathy.
XX  PS Example 2; Page 20; 43pp; English.
XX  CC The present invention describes a non-human animal model that does not
XX  CC produce functional latent transforming growth factor beta binding protein
XX  CC 4 (LTBP-4) or produces suboptimal levels of LTBP-4. Also described: (1) a
XX  CC cell isolated from the non-human animal model; (2) selecting an agent for
XX  CC treating a symptom occurring in the animal model; (3) analysing whether
XX  CC cancer, pulmonary emphysema or cardiomyopathy is caused by differential
XX  CC LTBP-4 gene or protein expression or expression level or by a defect in
XX  CC the LTBP-4 gene; (4) diagnosing cancer, pulmonary emphysema or
XX  CC cardiomyopathy; and (5) a kit for diagnosing cancer, pulmonary emphysema
XX  CC or cardiomyopathy. LTBP-4 has cytotactic and cardiant activities. The non
XX  CC -human animal model is useful for preparing a composition for treating
XX  CC cancer, pulmonary emphysema or cardiomyopathy. The present sequence
XX  CC represents a PCR primer for the mouse LTBP-4 gene, which is used in an
XX  CC example from the present invention
XX  SQ Sequence 24 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX  Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 24;
XX  Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
XX  Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX  QY 327 CAGCTCAGTTCTCTCCCTC 347
XX  DB 23 CAGCCGAGTTCTCTCCCTC 3
XX
XX  RESULT 536
XX  ADP86443/C
XX  ID ADP86443 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX  AC ADP86443;
XX  XX
XX  DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX  XX
XX  DE Human GST mu 5 DNA specific Taqman primer.
XX  KW Glutathione S-transferase; GST; neurotoxicity; Parkinson's disease;
XX  KW environmental toxin; human; primer; ss.
XX  OS Homo sapiens.
XX  XX
XX  PN WO2004055165-A2.
XX  PD
XX  01-JUL-2004.
XX  PF 12-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US039705.
XX  PR 13-DEC-2002; 2002US-0433437P.
XX  PA (SJD-) ST JUDE CHILDREN'S RES HOSPITAL.
XX  PA (UYTE-) UNIV TENNESSEE RES CORP.
XX  PI Smeyne RJ, Williams RW, Smeyne M, Tharpe RC;

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XX  DR WPI; 2004-48060/46.
XX  XX
XX  PT Determining the sensitivity of an individual to environmental toxins and
XX  PT to Parkinson's disease comprises determining the amount of glutathione S-
XX  PT transferases present in a biological sample in response to an
XX  PT environmental toxin..
XX  PS Claim 14; SEQ ID NO 67; 73pp; English.
XX  CC The present invention relates to the identification of a gene encoding
XX  CC the protein glutathione S-transferase (GST) p12 as being correlated with
XX  CC the susceptibility to neurotoxicity and concomitantly the risk to develop
XX  CC Parkinson's disease. The invention is useful for determining the
XX  CC sensitivity of an individual to environmental toxins and Parkinson's
XX  CC disease. The present sequence is human GST mu 5 DNA specific primer. This
XX  CC sequence is used in the invention.
XX  SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 11 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX  Query Match 0.3%; Score 16.2; DB 1; Length 24;
XX  Best Local Similarity 85.7%; Pred. No. 7.9e+02;
XX  Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX  QY 4160 TGGCTCTCTCTCCCTCCAGCTTC 4180
XX  DB 24 TGGCTCTCTCTCCCTCCATCTTC 4
XX
XX  RESULT 537
XX  ADH70387/C
XX  ID ADH70387 standard; DNA; 16 BP.
XX  AC ADH70387;
XX  XX
XX  DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX  XX
XX  DE Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #177.
XX  KW human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
XX  KW degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
XX  KW hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;
XX  KW Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
XX  KW degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
XX  KW Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;
XX  KW allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
XX  KW type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
XX  KW HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosoma;
XX  KW filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
XX  KW lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
XX  KW breast cancer; ds.
XX  OS Homo sapiens.
XX  XX
XX  PN US2002150891-A1.
XX  PD
XX  17-OCT-2002.
XX  PF 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.
XX  PR 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.
XX  PR 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.
XX  PA (HOOD/) HOOD L E.
XX  PA (ROWE/) ROWEN L.
XX  PI Hood LE, Rowen L;
XX  DR WPI; 2004-059052/06.
XX  PT Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
XX  PT autoimmune; degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
XX  PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a

```

PT Vbeta gene.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 581; 164pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
CC VbetaDNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type
CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to
CC allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
CC Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those
CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
CC such as leukaemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 16 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 16;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 4.5e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 274 CTCCTCTCTCTCTCT 289
Db 16 CTCCTCTCTCTCTCT 1
RESULT 538
AAA08931/c
ID AAA08931 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAA08931;
XX
DT 01-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human survivin DNA antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 23673.
XX
KW Survivin; inhibitor of apoptosis; IAP; caspase inhibitor; caspase-3;
XX cell cycle regulation; cancer; cytostatic; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
OS
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..18
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
FN WO200018781-A1.
XX
PD 06-APR-2000.
XX
PF 23-SEP-1999; 99MO-US022076.
XX
XX 29-SEP-1998; 98US-00163162.
PR 05-APR-1999; 99US-00286407.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Ackermann EJ, Swayze EE, Cowseert LM;
XX WPI; 2000-293103/25.
XX
PT Antisense molecules targeted to Survivin, useful for inducing apoptosis

PT in cancer cells.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 68; 73pp; English.
XX
CC This is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to the coding sequence,
CC nucleotide 700, of human survivin DNA (see AAA08930). AAA08910-49 were
CC analyzed for effect on survivin mRNA levels by quantitative real-time
CC PCR. The data obtained were averages from three experiments. This
CC antisense oligonucleotide provided 18% inhibition of survivin mRNA. It was
CC found that ISIS 2367 (AAA08925) provided 70% inhibition and ISIS 23672
CC (AAA08930) provided 64% inhibition. Survivin, an IAP (inhibitor of
CC apoptosis) Caspase inhibitor, has been found to be involved in cell cycle
CC regulation and is expressed in the G2/M phase of the cell cycle in a cell
CC cycle regulated manner and associates with microtubules of the mitotic
CC spindle. Disruption of this interaction results in loss of survivin's
CC anti-apoptotic function and increased caspase-3 activity during mitosis.
CC Caspase-3 is associated with apoptotic cell death. It is therefore
CC believed that survivin may counteract a default induction of apoptosis in
CC the G2/M phase. It is also believed that the over expression of survivin
CC in cancer may overcome this apoptotic check point, allowing undesired
CC survival and division of cancer cells. Antisense oligonucleotides (ASO's)
CC may be used to down regulate endogenous survivin and to increase caspase-
CC 3-dependent apoptosis in cells in the G2/M phase
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTT 296
Db 17 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTT 2
RESULT 539
AAS21649/c
ID AAS21649 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAS21649;
XX
DT 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human Survivin antisense oligonucleotide #114.
XX
XX Survivin; human; mouse; cytostatic; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX hyperproliferative condition; cancer; apoptosis; cytokinesis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200157059-A1.
XX
PN 09-AUG-2001.
XX
PD 30-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US002939.
XX
PF 02-FEB-2000; 2000US-00496694.
XX
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Ackermann EJ, Swayze EE, Cowseert LM;
XX WPI; 2001-488863/53.
XX
XX Novel antisense compounds for modulating the expression of Survivin and
XX treatment of cancer.
XX
XX Example 17; Page 57; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic
XX acid molecule encoding human Survivin, where the antisense
XX oligonucleotide inhibits the expression of human Survivin. These

CC antisense oligonucleotides are used in the treatment of an animal
CC suffering from a disease or condition associated with Survivin, e.g. a
CC hyperproliferative condition such as cancer, and comprises administering
CC a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of the antisense
CC oligonucleotide so that expression of Survivin is inhibited. The
CC oligonucleotides can also be used to treat a human suffering from a
CC disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis comprising
CC administering the antisense oligonucleotide to a human. In addition, the
CC antisense oligonucleotide and a cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agent e.g.
CC taxol or cisplatin, can be used to modulate apoptosis, cytokinesis or the
CC cell cycle, or inhibit the proliferation in a cancer cell by contacting
CC the cell with the antisense oligonucleotide. AAS21521-AAS21768 represent
CC Survivin nucleic acids, and antisense oligonucleotides targeted to
CC Survivin, used in the method of the invention

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 11 A; 0 C; 7 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTT 296
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 18 TCTCTCTCTCTCTT 3

RESULT 540
AAS21598/c
ID AAS21598 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AAS21598;
AC AAS21598;
XX
XX 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human Survivin antisense oligonucleotide #64.
DE
XX
XX Survivin; human; mouse; cytostatic; antisense oligonucleotide;
KM hyperproliferative condition; cancer; apoptosis; cytokinesis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX MO200157059-A1.
PN
XX
XX 09-AUG-2001.
PD
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US002939.
PF
XX
XX 02-FEB-2000; 2000US-00496694.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Bennett CF, Ackermann EJ, Swayze EB, Cowseert LM;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2001-48863/53.
DR
XX
XX Novel antisense compounds for modulating the expression of Survivin and
PT treatment of cancer.
PS
XX
XX Example 16; Page 54; 120pp; English.

CC The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding human Survivin, where the antisense
CC oligonucleotide inhibits the expression of human Survivin. These
CC antisense oligonucleotides are used in the treatment of an animal
CC suffering from a disease or condition associated with Survivin, e.g. a
CC hyperproliferative condition such as cancer, and comprises administering
CC a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of the antisense
CC oligonucleotide so that expression of Survivin is inhibited. The
CC oligonucleotides can also be used to treat a human suffering from a
CC disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis comprising
CC administering the antisense oligonucleotide to a human. In addition, the
CC antisense oligonucleotide and a cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agent e.g.

CC taxol or cisplatin, can be used to modulate apoptosis, cytokinesis or the
CC cell cycle, or inhibit the proliferation in a cancer cell by contacting
CC the cell with the antisense oligonucleotide. AAS21521-AAS21768 represent
CC Survivin nucleic acids, and antisense oligonucleotides targeted to
CC Survivin, used in the method of the invention

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTT 296
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
Db 17 TCTCTCTCTCTCTT 2

RESULT 541
AAS21558/c
ID AAS21558 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX AAS21558;
AC AAS21558;
XX
XX 21-NOV-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human Survivin antisense oligonucleotide #24.
DE
XX
XX Survivin; human; mouse; cytostatic; antisense oligonucleotide;
KM hyperproliferative condition; cancer; apoptosis; cytokinesis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX MO200157059-A1.
PN
XX
XX 09-AUG-2001.
PD
XX
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US002939.
PF
XX
XX 02-FEB-2000; 2000US-00496694.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Bennett CF, Ackermann EJ, Swayze EB, Cowseert LM;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2001-48863/53.
DR
XX
XX Novel antisense compounds for modulating the expression of Survivin and
PT treatment of cancer.
PS
XX
XX Example 15; Page 53; 120pp; English.

CC The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding human Survivin, where the antisense
CC oligonucleotide inhibits the expression of human Survivin. These
CC antisense oligonucleotides are used in the treatment of an animal
CC suffering from a disease or condition associated with Survivin, e.g. a
CC hyperproliferative condition such as cancer, and comprises administering
CC a therapeutically or prophylactically effective amount of the antisense
CC oligonucleotide so that expression of Survivin is inhibited. The
CC oligonucleotides can also be used to treat a human suffering from a
CC disease or condition characterised by a reduction in apoptosis comprising
CC administering the antisense oligonucleotide to a human. In addition, the
CC antisense oligonucleotide and a cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agent e.g.
CC taxol or cisplatin, can be used to modulate apoptosis, cytokinesis or the
CC cell cycle, or inhibit the proliferation in a cancer cell by contacting
CC the cell with the antisense oligonucleotide. AAS21521-AAS21768 represent
CC Survivin nucleic acids, and antisense oligonucleotides targeted to
CC Survivin, used in the method of the invention

SQ Sequence 18 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 18;

Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 5.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTT 296
Db 17 TCTCTCTCTCTCTT 2

RESULT 542

AAT27908/C
ID AAT27908 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAT27908;

XX 28-JAN-1997 (first entry)

XX 5'-anchored simple sequence repeat primer HBH(AG)8.5.

XX Detection; polymorphism; perfect compound simple sequence repeat;

KM adaptor directed primer; genome; genetic; fingerprinting;

KM amplified fragment length polymorphism assay; microsatellite region;

XX genetic trait marking; germplasm comparisons; 5'-anchored; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO9617082-A2.

XX 06-JUN-1996.

XX 21-NOV-1995; 95MO-US015150.

XX 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00346456.

XX (DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E. I.

XX Morgante M, Vogel JM;

XX WPI; 1996-277795/28.

XX Modified amplified fragment length polymorphism assay - for detection of

XX polymorphism esp. in microsatellite regions.

XX Example 1; Page 76; 173pp; English.

XX Detecting polymorphisms between 2 nucleic acid samples, esp. in

CC microsatellite regions, comprises digesting the nucleic acid to generate

CC fragments, ligating adaptor segments to their ends, amplifying them using

CC primer directed amplification and comparing the products to detect

CC differences. The primers used in the amplification comprise a primer

CC consisting of a perfect cpd. simple sequence repeat (SSR), and an adaptor

CC directed primer, comprising a sequence complementary to an adaptor

CC segment. The present sequence is an example of a SSR primer, which is

CC flanked at its 5'-end by degenerate nucleotides. The method represents a

CC modified amplified fragment length polymorphism assay, which is partic.

CC useful for genome fingerprinting, i.e. for genetic trait marking and

CC germplasm comparisons

XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 80.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;

XX Matches 16; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 280 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTT 299
Db 20 TCTCTCTCTCTCTT 1

RESULT 543

AAH23195
ID AAH23195 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAH23195;

XX 17-SBP-2001 (first entry)

XX Human MMIF mRNA inhibiting antisense oligo ISIS #112205.

XX Macrophage migration inhibitory factor; MMIF; antisense; neurological;

KM hyperproliferation; neutrotic; antihormonal; immunosuppressive; human;

XX antiinflammatory; cytostatic; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200153117-A1.

XX 26-JUL-2001.

XX 16-JAN-2001; 2001MO-US001475.

XX 20-JAN-2000; 2000US-00489869.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Murray SF, Cowseart LM, Wyatt JR;

XX WPI; 2001-451899/48.

XX New antisense compound(s) are useful to inhibit a nucleic acid molecule

XX encoding macrophage migration inhibitory factor.

XX Claim 3; Page 82; 105pp; English.

XX The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides 8-30 nucleotides in

XX length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding macrophage migration

XX inhibitory factor (MMIF), where the antisense compound specifically

XX hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of MMIF. The antisense

XX nucleotides are useful for the treatment of a disease or condition

XX associated with MMIF such as neurological, hormonal, immune, inflammatory

XX or hyperproliferative disorder. Sequences AAH23191-268 represent chimeric

XX antisense phosphorothioate oligonucleotides used for inhibition of human

XX MMIF mRNA expression

XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;

XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3922 CGCGCGCGCGCGCT 3937
Db 5 CGCGCGCGCGCGCT 20

XX RESULT 544

XX ABK68198/C

XX ABK68198 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AC ABK68198;

XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)

XX Mouse HYPLP1 locus specific primer C4a-f.

XX Mouse; primer; antilipidemic; cardiant; hypotensive; anorectic; HYPLP1;

XX FCHL1; lipid disorder; familial combined hyperlipidaemia;

XX coronary artery disease; atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype; cancer;

XX hyperapobetalipoproteinaemia; hypertriglyceridaemia; obesity; ss;

XX familial dyslipidaemic hypertension; syndrome X; insulin resistance;

XX hypercholesterolaemia; chromosome 3.

XX Mus sp.

XX WO200220847-A2.

PD 14-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 07-SEP-2001, 2001WO-US028181.
 XX
 PR 08-SEP-2000, 2000US-0231322P.
 XX
 PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 XX
 PI Bodnar JS, Castellan LM, Chatterjee A, De Jong P, Luis AJ;
 PI Ohmen U, Rose D, Tafuri S, Wu C;
 XX MPI, 2002-339808/37.
 XX
 PT Novel HYPLIP1 and FCHL1 genes and their sequence variations associated
 PT with lipid disorder and cancer, useful for prognosis, diagnosis and
 PT treatment of lipid disorders.
 XX
 PS Claim 11, Page 74, 102pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to the cDNA and protein sequences of novel
 CC proteins HYPLIP1 or FCHL1 and to sequence variations within these genes
 CC that have been shown to be associated with lipid disorders.
 CC Oligonucleotide probes that hybridize to the cDNA sequence, are useful for
 CC analysing the expression of FCHL1 by detecting the expression of the mRNA
 CC transcript in the sample. A host cell transformed with the cDNA of the
 CC invention is useful for producing the protein by recombinant means.
 CC Pharmaceutical compositions based on the sequences of the invention are
 CC useful for treating or preventing a lipid disorder associated with
 CC expression of FCHL1 such as familial combined hyperlipidaemia, coronary
 CC artery disease, atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype,
 CC hyperapobetalipoproteinaemia, hypertriglyceridaemia, familial
 CC dyslipidaemic hypertension, syndrome X, obesity, insulin resistance and
 CC hypercholesterolaemia. The cDNA sequence is useful in the diagnosis or
 CC prognosis of predilection to lipid disorders and cancers, and also to
 CC identify a molecule which enhances or decreases the HYPLIP1 or FCHL1
 CC activity. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide primer
 CC specific for the mouse HYPLIP1 locus of the invention. The mouse HYPLIP1
 CC locus is situated on chromosome 3
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 5190 GTGTGTGTGATGATGAG 5205
 DB 19 GTGTGTGTGATGATGAG 4
 XX
 RESULT 545
 ABL43586
 ID ABL43586 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABL43586;
 XX
 DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:630.
 XX
 KW Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
 KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN JP2001321190-A.
 XX
 PD 20-NOV-2001.
 XX
 PF 12-MAR-2001, 2001JP-00068285.
 XX
 PR 10-MAR-2000, 2000JP-00066716.
 XX

PA (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
 PA (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
 XX
 DR MPI, 2002-144136/19.
 XX
 PT Arraying genome clones.
 XX
 PS Claim 4, Page 17; 528pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
 CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
 CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
 CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
 CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
 CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
 CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
 CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
 CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
 CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
 CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
 CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
 CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
 CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
 CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
 CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
 CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
 CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
 CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
 CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
 CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 274 CTCTCTTCTCTCTCT 289
 DB 2 CTCTCTTCTCTCTCT 17
 XX
 RESULT 546
 ABL71102/C
 ID ABL71102 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABL71102;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Mouse HYPLIP1 locus PCR primer #175.
 XX
 KW Human; mouse; HYPLIP1; FCHL1; familial combined hyperlipidaemia; cancer;
 KW lipid disorder; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 PN WO200220848-A2.
 XX
 PD 14-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 07-SEP-2001, 2001WO-US028182.
 XX
 PR 08-SEP-2000, 2000US-0231322P.
 XX
 PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 XX
 PI Bodnar JS, Castellan LM, Chatterjee A, De Jong P, Luis AJ;
 PI Ohmen U, Rose D, Tafuri S, Wu C;
 XX MPI, 2002-329882/36.
 XX
 PT New mouse HYPLIP1 and human FCHL1 (familial combined hyperlipidaemia)
 XX

PT genes and their sequence variations, useful for diagnosing, treating or
PT preventing lipid disorders and cancers.
XX
PS Claim 11, Page 74, 102pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence
CC variation of a mouse HYPLIP1 cDNA or a human FCHL1 (familial combined
CC hyperlipidaemia) gene. The FCHL1 polynucleotide, the FCHL1 polypeptide or
CC antibody immunoreactive to the FCHL1 polypeptide are useful for treating
CC or preventing cancer associated with expression of FCHL1, as well as for
CC treating lipid disorder. The mouse HYPLIP1 cDNA or human FCHL1 gene are
CC also useful for diagnosing or prognosing a predisposition to lipid
CC disorder and cancer. ABK70902-ABK71303 represent mouse HYPLIP1, human
CC FCHL1 coding sequences and PCR primers of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5190 GTGTGTGTGAATGCAG 5205
Db 19 GTGTGTGTGAATGCAG 4
RESULT 547
ADA15241/c
ID ADA15241 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADA15241;
XX
DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse HYPLIP1 locus PCR primer #181.
XX
XX Mouse; PCR; primer; ss; HYPLIP1; FCHL1; variation; lipid disorder;
KM allele; anti-lipid disorder; anti-cancer therapy; gene therapy;
KM familial combined hyperlipidaemia; coronary artery disease;
KM atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype; hyperapobetalipoproteinaemia;
KM hypertriglyceridaemia; low density lipoprotein subclass B; LDL;
KM familial dyslipidaemic hypertension; syndrome X; hypercholesterolaemia;
KM obesity; insulin resistance; cancer; cytosstatic; antilipaeitic;
KM hypotensive; anorectic.
OS Mus sp.
XX
XX US2003064372-A1.
XX
XX 03-APR-2003.
PD
XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-00949428.
XX
XX 22-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213322P.
XX
XX (BODN/) BODNAR J S.
PA (CAST/) CASTELLANI L W.
PA (CHAT/) CHATTERJEE A.
PA (JONG/) JONG P D.
PA (LUSI/) LUSIS A J.
PA (OHME/) OHMEN J.
PA (ROSS/) ROSS D.
PA (TAFU/) TAFURI S.
PA (WUCC/) WU C.
XX
XX Bodnar JS, Castellani LW, Chatterjee A, Jong PD, Lusis AJ;
PI Ohmen J, Ross D, Tafuri S, Wu C;
XX WPI; 2003-540780/51.
XX
XX Novel isolated polynucleotide comprising a mouse or human familial
PT combined hyperlipidaemia 1 gene having a variation that is associated with
PT a lipid disorder, useful for identifying susceptibility to the lipid

PT disorder.
XX
PS Claim 11, Page 39, 63pp; English.
XX
XX The invention discloses isolated polynucleotides comprising mouse HYPLIP1
CC cDNA sequence, mouse HYPLIP1 genomic DNA, or the homologous human
CC familial combined hyperlipidaemia 1 (FCHL1) gene, where a variation in
CC the sequence is associated with a lipid disorder. Also claimed is an
CC isolated polypeptide comprising a variant form of the mouse HYPLIP1 amino
CC acid sequence, or a variant form of a fully defined human FCHL1 amino
CC acid sequence, where the variant is associated with the lipid disorder,
CC an isolated polynucleotide having at least 12 contiguous nucleotides of
CC the isolated polynucleotides, where the 12 contiguous nucleotides span
CC the variation position, an isolated polypeptide comprising 4 contiguous
CC amino acids of the encode polypeptides, where the 4 contiguous amino
CC acids span the variation position, a kit for the detection of the FCHL1
CC locus comprising, an isolated antibody, identifying susceptibility to a
CC lipid disorder which comprises comparing the nucleotide sequence of the
CC suspected FCHL1 allele with a wild-type FCHL1 nucleotide sequence, where
CC the difference between the suspected allele and the wild-type sequence
CC identifies a sequence variation of FCHL1 nucleotide sequence and a
CC pharmaceutical composition. Also disclosed is a transgenic animal which
CC carries an altered HYPLIP1 or FCHL1 allele and a method for screening
CC drugs for inhibition or restoration of FCHL1 gene function as an anti-
CC lipid disorder or anti-cancer therapy. The polynucleotides, polypeptides
CC and antibodies are useful for treating or preventing (e.g. gene therapy)
CC a lipid disorder associated with expression of FCHL1, for diagnosis or
CC prognosis of predisposition to lipid disorder, and cancer and for
CC treating a lipid disorder such as familial combined hyperlipidaemia,
CC coronary artery disease, atherogenic lipoprotein phenotype,
CC hyperapobetalipoproteinaemia, hypertriglyceridaemia, low density
CC lipoprotein (LDL) subclass B, familial dyslipidaemic hypertension,
CC syndrome X, hypercholesterolaemia, obesity, insulin resistance and
CC cancer. The sequence presented is a PCR primer which was used to amplify
XX part of the mouse HYPLIP1 locus.
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 5190 GTGTGTGTGAATGCAG 5205
Db 19 GTGTGTGTGAATGCAG 4
RESULT 548
ADB95803/c
ID ADB95803 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADB95803;
XX
AC ADB95803;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Mouse HYPLIP1 PCR primer #101.
DE
XX cytosstatic; antilipemic; gene therapy; peptide therapy; HYPLIP1; FCHL1;
KM cancer; metabolic pathway; cellular mechanism; lipid disorder;
KM familial combined hyperlipidaemia; mouse; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Mus sp.
OS
XX US2003054418-A1.
XX
XX 20-MAR-2003.
PD
XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001US-00949427.
XX
XX 08-SEP-2000; 2000US-0231322P.
XX
XX (BODN/) BODNAR J S.
PA (CAST/) CASTELLANI L W.

PA (CHAT/) CHATTERJEE A.
 PA (JONG/) JONG P D.
 PA (LUSI/) LUSIS A J.
 PA (OHME/) OHMEN J.
 PA (ROSS/) ROSS D.
 PA (TAFU/) TAFURI S.
 PA (WUCC/) WU C.
 PI Bodnar JS, Castellani LM, Chatterjee A, Jong PD, Luisi AJ;
 PI Ohmen J, Rose D, Tafuri S, Wu C;
 XX WPI; 2003-695901/66.
 DR
 XX
 PT Novel human FCHLI or mouse HYPLIP1 polypeptide, useful for drug
 PT screening, peptide therapy of lipid disorder or cancer.
 XX
 PS Claim 11; Page 37; 56pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes an isolated polypeptide (I) comprising a variant
 CC form of a mouse HYPLIP1 polypeptide sequence (S1) or a human FCHLI
 CC polypeptide sequence (S2), not given in the specification, where the
 CC variant form is associated with cancer, or an amino acid sequence having
 CC at least 65 % sequence identity to (S1) or (S2). A composition comprising
 CC DNA encoding (I) is useful for treating or preventing cancer associated
 CC with expression of FCHLI. FCHLI gene or HYPLIP1 gene and its product are
 CC useful for the study of metabolic pathway and cellular mechanism to
 CC identify other genes, receptors and relationships that contribute to
 CC lipid disorder and cancer. FCHLI gene or its fragments are useful in gene
 CC therapy to increase the amount of the expression products of the gene for
 CC the treatment of lipid disorder or cancerous cells. The sequence
 CC variation of FCHLI gene or HYPLIP1 gene is also useful in the diagnosis
 CC and prognosis of predisposition to lipid disorder and cancer. Antisense
 CC polynucleotide sequences are useful in preventing or diminishing the
 CC expression of HYPLIP1 or FCHLI locus. This sequence represents a primer
 CC used in the analysis of the mouse HYPLIP1 gene.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 1 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 5190 GTGTGTGTGAATGCAG 5205
 DB 19 GTGTGTGTGAATGCAG 4
 RESULT 549
 AB289026
 ID AB289026 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AB289026;
 XX
 DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX
 DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
 XX
 KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
 KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
 KW antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
 KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
 KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
 KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; de.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200285308-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

XX
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
 XX
 PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
 PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
 PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
 PT ubiquinone.
 XX
 XX
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 4268; 872pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
 CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense, to the
 CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
 CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
 CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
 CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
 CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
 CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
 CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
 CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
 CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
 CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
 CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
 CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
 CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
 CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
 CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
 CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
 CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pat_sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1825 CGGACTACATCCCA 1840
 DB 4 CGGACTACATCCCA 19
 RESULT 550
 ABD25256
 ID ABD25256 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABD25256;
 XX
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 DE A1092429-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4268.
 XX
 DE Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 KW surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antisthmatic;
 KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
 KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX
 OS
 XX
 PN WO200285309-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 PA NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahbuddin S;
 XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
 DR
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4268; 763bp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC polynucleotide obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 1825 CGGACTGATCCCCCA 1840
 DB 4 CGGACTGATCCCCCA 19
 XX
 RESULT 551
 ADH13283
 ID ADH13283 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADH13283;
 XX
 DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human malignant neoplasia-related oligonucleotide probe SeqID132.
 XX
 KM malignant neoplasia; cytostatic; breast cancer; ovarian cancer;
 KM gastric cancer; colon cancer; oesophageal cancer; mesenchymal cancer;
 KM bladder cancer; non-small cell lung cancer; human; probe; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EP1365034-A2.
 XX
 PD 26-NOV-2003.
 XX
 PF 09-MAY-2003; 2003EP-00010447.
 XX
 PR 21-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00010291.
 PR 13-FEB-2003; 2003EP-00003112.
 XX
 PA (FARB) BAYER AG.
 XX
 PI Wirtz R, Munnes M, Kallabis H;
 XX WPI; 2004-073279/08.
 DR
 XX
 PT Predicting, diagnosing or prognosing malignant neoplasia by detecting at
 PT least two markers, where the markers are genes from one or more
 PT chromosomal regions altered in malignant neoplasia.
 XX
 PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 132; 267bp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to a novel method for the prediction, diagnosis,
 CC or prognosis of malignant neoplasia by the detection of at least two
 CC markers. The invention may also be useful for the development of
 CC cytostatic compounds through the regulation of the expression of a gene
 CC or activity of a protein associated with malignant neoplasia. The method
 CC is useful for prediction, diagnosis or prognosis of malignant neoplasia
 CC such as breast cancer, ovarian cancer, gastric cancer, colon cancer,
 CC oesophageal cancer, mesenchymal cancer, bladder cancer or non-small cell
 CC lung cancer. The polynucleotides and polypeptides defined in the
 CC specification, antisense polynucleotides targeting the polynucleotides,
 CC antibodies targeting either one of the polynucleotides or polypeptides,
 CC and compounds identified by the screening methods are useful for
 CC preventing or treating malignant neoplasia. The disease treated is
 CC preferably breast cancer. The present sequence is that of an
 CC oligonucleotide probe which was used in the exemplification of the
 CC invention.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 4113 CAGAGGACGGCGCTGA 4128
 DB 3 CAGAGGACGGCGCTGA 18
 XX
 RESULT 552
 ADO78171/c
 ID ADO78171 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO78171;
 XX
 DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human FLJ21458 RT-PCR primer #1.
 XX
 KM ss; reverse transcriptase; RT-PCR; primer; tumour-associated antigen;
 KM TAG; cancer; lung cancer; breast cancer; prostate cancer; colon cancer;
 KM stomach cancer; pancreatic cancer; ear cancer; nose cancer;
 KM throat cancer; kidney cancer; cervical cancer; melanoma; tumour; human;
 KM FLJ21458.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX DE10254601-A1.
 PN
 XX 03-JUN-2004.
 XX


```
PF 22-NOV-2002; 2002DE-01054601.
XX
XX 22-NOV-2002; 2002DE-01054601.
XX
XX (GANY-) GANYMED PHARM AG.
XX
XX Thurecl O, Sahin U, Koslowski M;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-421820/40.
XX
XX
XX Composition containing inhibitor of expression or activity of specific
PT tumor-associated antigen, useful for treating cancers, also related
PT compositions for diagnosis and monitoring.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 86; 124bp; German.
XX
XX The invention relates to pharmaceutical compositions that comprise an
CC agent that inhibits the expression or activity of a tumour-associated
CC antigen (Tag) that is encoded by a nucleic acid. The pharmaceutical
CC compositions and related compositions, are used for treatment of diseases
CC associated with (abnormal) expression of Tag, specifically cancer e.g. of
CC lung, breast, prostate, colon, stomach, pancreas, ear/nose/throat, kidney
CC or cervix, also melanoma. Compositions containing Tag, or related nucleic
CC acid, antibodies or host cells, are also useful for diagnosis and
CC monitoring of tumours. The present sequence represents a human FLJ21458
CC reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 519 CCCTGCTGGAACCATG 534
DB 19 CCTGCTGGAACCATG 4
RESULT 553
ADD69513/c
ID ADD69513 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX ADD69513;
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to generate FISSR markers.
XX
XX Inter-simple sequence repeat; ISSR; SSR; PCR; primer; genotyping; plant;
XX animal; Basmati rice; ss.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO2003085133-A2.
XX
XX 16-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 09-JAN-2003; 2003WO-IB000041.
XX
XX 08-APR-2002; 2002IN-CH000260.
XX
XX (DNMF-) CENT DNA FINGERPRINTING & DIAGNOSTICS.
XX
XX NagaraJu JG;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-804317/75.
XX
XX New set of inter-simple sequence repeats (ISSR)-PCR primers for
PT genotyping eukaryotes, useful for genotyping diverse genomes of plant and
PT animal systems.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 17; 60pp; English.
XX
```

```
CC The invention relates to a novel set of inter-simple sequence repeats
CC (ISSR)-PCR primers for genotyping eukaryotes. The primers of the
CC invention may be useful for genotyping diverse genomes of plant and
CC animal systems, in particular for distinguishing Basmati rice varieties
CC from non-Basmati rice varieties and traditional Basmati rice varieties
CC from evolved Basmati rice varieties. The current sequence is that of the
CC PCR primer of the invention which was used to generate FISSR markers.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 4 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 72.7%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 283 TCTCTCTCTCTCTGCTGTT 304
DB 22 TCTCTCTCTCTCGATYRTY 1
RESULT 554
AAQ44994
ID AAQ44994 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AAQ44994;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX
XX 21-OCT-1994 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Oligomer comprising Ikaros isoform IK-1 binding site (IK1-11).
XX
XX Ikaros; zinc finger; protein; immune disorder; therapy; treatment;
XX corpus striatum; regulatory gene; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9406814-A1.
XX
XX 31-MAR-1994.
XX
XX 14-SEP-1993; 93WO-US008743.
XX
XX 14-SEP-1992; 92US-00946233.
XX
XX (GEHO ) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
XX
XX Georgopoulos K;
XX
XX WPI; 1994-118387/14.
XX
XX I-cell pathway regulatory gene, Ikaros - encodes family of unique zinc
PT finger proteins, useful for treating immune system disorders.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 24; 112pp; English.
XX
XX The Ikaros gene encodes a zinc finger protein which can be used in a
CC therapeutic composition to treat animals with an immune system disorder.
CC It may also be used for assessing whether a subject is at risk for an
CC immune disorder. It is of particular use in treating a disorder of the
CC corpus striatum. This sequence is an oligomer bound by the Ikaros IK-1
CC isoform and contains at least part of the shared motif TGGGAT, a
CC sequence involved in binding (See also AAQ44984-Q45010). (Updated on 25-
XX MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 11 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 456 GGTGTGTGGTCTCTGGGGTGCCT 481
DB 1 GGTGTGTGGGAACATGGATGCCT 24
```

```

RESULT 555
AAT00039/c
ID AAT00039 standard; DNA, 24 BP.
XX
XX AAT00039;
XX
XX 02-JUL-1996 (first entry)
XX
XX HGBV CDNA PCR 3'-primer.
XX
XX Hepatitis GB virus; HGBV; diagnosis; treatment; vaccine; reagents;
XX PCR 3'-primer; non-A; non-B; non-C; non-D; non-E; tamatin;
XX infected plasma; lambda phage; cDNA library; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO9521922-A2.
XX
XX 17-AUG-1995.
XX
XX 14-FEB-1995; 95MO-US002118.
XX
XX 14-FEB-1994; 94US-00196030.
XX 13-MAY-1994; 94US-00242654.
XX 29-JUL-1994; 94US-00283114.
XX 23-NOV-1994; 94US-00344185.
XX 23-NOV-1994; 94US-00344190.
XX 27-JAN-1995; 95US-00344557.
XX
XX (ABBO ) ABBOTT LAB.
XX
XX Simons JN, Pilot-Matias TJ, Dawson GJ, Schlauder GG, Deesi SM;
XX Leary TP, Muernhoff AS, Erker JC, Buljk SL, Mushawar IK;
XX
XX WPI; 1995-293123/38.
XX
XX Non-A, non-B, non-C, non-D, non-E Hepatitis virus reagents - useful for
XX diagnosis and therapy of hepatitis GB virus.
XX
XX Example 4; Page 178; 661pp; English.
XX
XX Double stranded hepatitis GB virus (HGBV) DNA obtd. from HGBV infected
XX tamarin plasma, using standard procedures, was used to prepare a lambda
XX phage HGBV CDNA library. Each cDNA was rescued from the lambda phage
XX using the PCR primers AAT00038/39. Reagents which comprise the HGBV DNA,
XX or its protein prods. can be used for the diagnosis, therapy or in a
XX vaccine to prevent HGBV infection
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1111 CAGGCTCCAGAGCTCTCTCACC 1134
Db 24 CGGCGTCAGAGCTCTCTCACC 1

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```

RESULT 556
AAT96979
ID AAT96979 standard; DNA, 24 BP.
XX
XX AAT96979;
XX
XX 22-APR-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX P53 biotinylated PCR primer 1 for detection of sequence deviations.
XX Biotinylated; detection; mutation; probe; binding; hybridisation;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX

```

```

RESULT 557
AAV42124
ID AAV42124 standard; DNA, 24 BP.
XX
XX AAV42124;
XX
XX 11-JAN-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Mouse Ikaro isoform mIk-1 recognition sequence Ik1-11.
XX
XX Ikaro; mIk-1; transcription factor; mouse; lymphocyte;
XX cell differentiation; T cell; cancer; immunodeficiency;
XX Alzheimer's disease; therapy; diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX CA2194256-A.
PN

```

XX PD 05-MAR-1998.
 XX PI
 XX PF 02-JAN-1997; 97CA-02194256.
 XX PR 05-SEP-1996; 96US-00711417.
 XX PA (GEHO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
 XX PI Georgopoulos K;
 XX DR WPI; 1998-378292/33.
 XX PT New nucleic acid encoding Ikaros protein involved in early
 PT differentiation of lymphocytes - existing in several isoforms, and
 PT related products, used to treat e.g. immune diseases or cancer and to
 PT control cell differentiation.
 XX PS Disclosure; Page 34; 158bp; English.
 XX CC Synthetic oligonucleotide IK1-11 was identified as a recognition sequence
 CC of murine Ikaros isoform mik-1 (see AAW70966). 24 oligonucleotides (see
 CC AAV42114-37) were selected from a pool of random oligonucleotides using a
 CC GST fusion protein derived from mik-1. A consensus recognition sequence
 CC for mik-1 was deduced (see AAV42830). All Ikaros isoforms have
 CC distinctive patterns of DNA binding and can bind to sequences present
 CC e.g. in T cell receptor enhancers, CD3 genes, HIV long terminal repeats,
 CC etc. (see also AAV45358-402). The invention provides Ikaros nucleic acids
 CC (see AAV42805-11 and AAV42840) and polypeptides (see AAW70963-71),
 CC vectors and host cells. These are used to treat T and B cell diseases, to
 CC control expression of heterologous genes placed under control of an
 CC Ikaros-responsive element, to treat nervous system diseases and to
 CC modulate cell division, amplification or differentiation, especially in
 CC haematopoietic cells
 XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 11 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
 XX Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 458 GGCTGTGGTCTCTGGGGTGCTT 481
 DB 1 GGCTGTGGGAACATGGGATGCTT 24
 XX
 XX RESULT 558
 XX ID AAV66985 standard; cDNA; 24 BP.
 XX AC AAV66985;
 XX DT 14-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX DE Mouse Ikaros oligonucleotide IK1-11.
 XX KW CD3-delta gene; Ikaros gene; T cell; progenitor stem cell; leukaemia;
 KM differentiation marker; immune system; corpus striatum; AIDS;
 KM Alzheimer's disease; ss.
 XX OS Mus sp.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN US5824770-A.
 XX PD 20-OCT-1998.
 XX PF 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00465590.
 XX PR 14-SEP-1992; 92US-00946233.
 PR 14-SEP-1993; 93US-00121438.
 PR 02-MAY-1994; 94US-00238212.
 XX

PA (GEHO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
 XX PI Georgopoulos K;
 XX DR WPI; 1998-582621/49.
 XX PT Ikaros polypeptide(s) - useful for creating disorders of immune system
 PT or corpus striatum.
 XX PS Disclosure; Col 24; 111pp; English.
 XX CC The present invention describes a purified peptide having at least one of
 CC the following properties: (a) it stimulates transcription of a DNA
 CC sequence under the control of a delta A element; an NFkB element or an
 CC Ikaros binding oligonucleotide consensus sequence; (b) it binds to any of
 CC a delta A element; an NFkB element or an Ikaros binding oligonucleotide
 CC consensus sequence; (c) it competitively inhibits the binding of a
 CC naturally occurring Ikaros isoform to any of a delta A element, an NFkB
 CC element or an Ikaros binding oligonucleotide consensus sequence; (d) it
 CC competitively inhibits Ikaros binding to Ikaros responsive elements; or
 CC (e) it inhibits protein-protein interactions of transcriptional complexes
 CC formed with naturally occurring Ikaros isoforms. The proteins, provided
 CC that they stimulate gene transcription under the control of delta A
 CC elements, NFkB elements and/or Ikaros-binding oligonucleotides, bind to
 CC delta A elements, NFkB elements and/or Ikaros-binding oligonucleotides,
 CC competitively inhibit binding of naturally occurring Ikaros isoforms to
 CC delta A elements, NFkB elements and/or Ikaros-binding oligonucleotides,
 CC competitively inhibit Ikaros binding to Ikaros-responsive elements and/or
 CC inhibit protein-protein interactions of transcriptional complexes with
 CC naturally occurring Ikaros isoforms, can be used to treat immune system
 CC disorders, e.g. leukaemia or AIDS, or corpus striatum disorders, e.g.
 CC Alzheimer's disease. AAV66975 to AAV6718 represent oligonucleotides
 CC given in the present invention
 XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 11 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
 XX Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 458 GGCTGTGGTCTCTGGGGTGCTT 481
 DB 1 GGCTGTGGGAACATGGGATGCTT 24
 XX
 XX RESULT 559
 XX ID AAV09530/C
 XX AC AAV09530;
 XX DT 08-JUN-1998 (first entry)
 XX DE MSP amplification using unmethylated VHL specific sense primer VHL-U.
 XX KW Methylation specific PCR; MSP; CpG; methylation; target; p16; p15; VHL;
 KM bisulphite modification; diagnosis; cell proliferative disorder; cancer;
 KM tumour suppressor gene; E-cadherin; leukaemia; PCR primer; ss.
 XX OS Synthetic.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN WO9746705-A1.
 XX PD 11-DEC-1997.
 XX PF 03-JUN-1997; 97WO-US009533.
 XX PR 03-JUN-1996; 96US-00656716.
 PR 11-APR-1997; 97US-00835728.
 XX PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
 XX

PI Herman JG, Baylin SB;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-042211/04.
 XX
 PT Detection of methylated CpG-containing nucleic acids - useful to diagnose
 PT cell proliferative disorders.
 XX
 PS Claim 15; Page 50; 72pp; English.
 XX
 CC This unmethylated VHL specific primer is used in a novel methylation
 CC specific PCR (MSP) method of detecting a methylated CpG-containing
 CC nucleic acid. The method comprises contacting a nucleic acid-containing
 CC specimen with an agent that modifies unmethylated cytosine, amplifying
 CC the CpG-containing nucleic acid in the sample by means of CpG-specific
 CC oligonucleotide primers, where the primers distinguish between modified
 CC methylated and non-methylated nucleic acid and detecting the methylated
 CC nucleic acid. The CpG-containing nucleic acid is in a promoter region,
 CC especially from a tumour suppressor gene chosen from p16, p15, E-cadherin
 CC and VHL. The CpG-containing nucleic acid encodes a protein chosen from
 CC androgen and oestrogen receptors, TGF-beta1, TGF-beta2, NF1, NF2,
 CC TSG101, MDG1, GST-pi, calcitonin, HIC-1, endothelin B receptor, TIMP-1,
 CC 06-MGMT, MLH1, MSH2 and GPR. The modifying agent is bisulphite and the
 CC cytosine is modified to uracil. The method can be used to detect the
 CC presence of a methylated CpG-containing nucleic acid in a specimen, which
 CC is indicative of a cell proliferative disorder, e.g. low grade
 CC astrocytoma, anaplastic astrocytoma, glioblastoma, medulloblastoma,
 CC colon, lung, renal, breast, prostate and endometrial cancer, leukaemia
 CC and neuroblastoma
 CC
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 8 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1525 ACAGCCACAGAAATCTCTGACG 1548
 Db 24 ACATACACAAAAAATCTCTCAAC 1
 XX
 RESULT 560
 AAV09426
 ID AAV09426 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV09426;
 XX
 DT 08-JUN-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE CpG-containing unmethylated VHL target sequence 1 for MSP amplification.
 XX
 KW Methylation specific PCR; MSP; CpG; methylation; target; p16; p15; VHL;
 KW bisulphite modification; diagnosis; cell proliferative disorder; cancer;
 KW tumour suppressor gene; E-cadherin; leukaemia; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO9746705-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-DEC-1997.
 XX
 PF 03-JUN-1997; 97MO-US009533.
 XX
 PR 03-JUN-1996; 96US-00656716.
 PR 11-APR-1997; 97US-00835728.
 XX
 PA (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS SCHOOL MEDICINE.
 XX
 PI Herman JG, Baylin SB;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-042211/04.
 XX
 PT Detection of methylated CpG-containing nucleic acids - useful to diagnose
 PT cell proliferative disorders.

WPI; 1998-042211/04.
 XX
 PS Claim 14; Page 28; 72pp; English.
 XX
 CC This is a CpG-containing unmethylated VHL target sequence used in a novel
 CC methylation specific PCR (MSP) method for detection of a methylated CpG-
 CC containing nucleic acid. The method comprises contacting a nucleic acid-
 CC containing specimen with an agent that modifies unmethylated cytosine,
 CC amplifying the CpG-containing nucleic acid in the sample by means of CpG-
 CC specific oligonucleotide primers, where the primers distinguish between
 CC modified methylated and non-methylated nucleic acid and detecting the
 CC methylated nucleic acid. The CpG-containing nucleic acid is in a promoter
 CC region, especially from a tumour suppressor gene chosen from p16, p15, E-
 CC cadherin and VHL. The CpG-containing nucleic acid encodes a protein
 CC chosen from androgen and oestrogen receptors, TGF-beta1, TGF-beta2,
 CC BRCA2, NF1, NF2, TSG101, MDG1, GST-pi, calcitonin, HIC-1, endothelin B
 CC receptor, TIMP-1, 06-MGMT, MLH1, MSH2 and GPR. The modifying agent is
 CC bisulphite and the cytosine is modified to uracil. The method can be used
 CC to detect the presence of a methylated CpG-containing nucleic acid in a
 CC specimen, which is indicative of a cell proliferative disorder, e.g. low
 CC grade astrocytoma, anaplastic astrocytoma, glioblastoma, medulloblastoma,
 CC colon, lung, renal, breast, prostate and endometrial cancer, leukaemia
 CC and neuroblastoma
 CC
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 13 A; 8 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1525 ACAGCCACAGAAATCTCTGACG 1548
 Db 1 ACATACACAAAAAATCTCTCAAC 24
 XX
 RESULT 561
 AAZ92197
 ID AAZ92197 standard; cDNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ92197;
 XX
 DT 19-MAY-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer 734-16 used in the amplification of human GlcNAc T-V.
 XX
 KW N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase V; GlcNAc T-V; metagastis; human;
 KW alpha-6-mannoside beta1_6-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase V;
 KW oligosaccharide synthesis; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6015701-A.
 XX
 PD 18-JAN-2000.
 XX
 PF 19-JUL-1994; 94US-00276968.
 XX
 PR 29-JUN-1992; 92US-00905795.
 PR 10-FEB-1993; 93US-00016863.
 XX
 PA (UYGE-) UNIV GEORGIA RES FOUND INC.
 XX
 PI Fregien NL, Adler B, Pierce JM, Shoreibah MG;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-181148/16.
 XX
 PT Non-natural DNA encoding N-acetylglucosaminyl transferase V, useful e.g.
 PT for expressing recombinant enzyme and as source of probes, primers and
 PT antimetastatic agents.
 XX
 PS Example 13; Col 32; 63pp; English.
 XX
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the identification and

CC amplification of the human GlcNAc T-V (an N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase
CC V protein) nucleotide sequence. UDP-N-acetylglucosamine: alpha-6-
CC mannoside beta1,6-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase V (known as GlcNAc T-V)
CC is the Golgi enzyme involved in the synthesis of tri and tetraantennary
CC oligosaccharides. GlcNAc T-V nucleotide sequences are used for the
CC recombinant production of GlcNAc T-V proteins, optionally as a soluble
CC protein (used e.g. for in vitro enzymatic reactions or for raising
CC specific antibodies). The nucleotide sequences can also be used as a
CC source of primers and probes for identifying or amplifying sequences that
CC encode GlcNAc T-V. Alternatively the sequences may be used for studying
CC the regulation of GlcNAc T-V expression in normal, transformed or
CC metastatic cells; or as sources of antimetastatic antisense DNA or RNA

XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 9 A; 3 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2682 GTTGACAGCCACGACGATTTGAG 2705
DB 1 GTTAAGAGCCACGACGATTTGAG 24

RESULT 562
AAZ46113
ID AAZ46113 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAZ46113;
XX
DT 05-MAY-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify a fragment of the human NIT1 gene.
XX
KW NIT1 gene; nitric oxide synthase; tumor suppressor gene; FHT; chromosome 3p14.2;
XX
KM FRA3B; cancer; genome allele inactivation; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200003685-A2.
XX
PD 27-JAN-2000.
XX
PF 20-JUL-1999; 99WO-US016366.
XX
PR 20-JUL-1998; 98US-0093350P.
XX
PA (UYDE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
XX
PI Croce CM;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-171195/15.
XX
PT Novel nitric oxide synthase used as diagnostic and therapeutic reagents for
XX the detection and treatment of cancer.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 9; 25pp; English.
XX
CC PCR primers AAZ46112-13 were used to amplify NIT1 gene sequences. The
CC human and mouse NIT1 genes are members of an uncharacterized mammalian
CC gene family with homology to bacterial and plant nitric oxide synthases.
CC suppressor gene FHT in D. melanogaster and C. elegans code for fusion
CC proteins in which the Fht domain is fused with a Mit domain. In mouse
CC and humans, FHT and NIT are encoded by two different genes, localized on
CC chromosomes 3 and 1 in human and 14 and 1 in mouse. The human FHT gene
CC at chromosome 3p14.2, spanning the constitutive chromosomal fragile site
CC FRA3B, is often altered in most common forms of human cancer. The NIT1
CC NIT1 genes, encoded polypeptides, derivatives and analogues of them, and
CC antibodies are used as diagnostic and therapeutic reagents for the
CC detection and treatment of cancers

XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2865 AACCTGAAGCCATATCTCTGAC 2888
DB 1 AACCTGAAGCCATATCTCTGAC 24

RESULT 563
AAC82556/C
ID AAC82556 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AAC82556;
XX
DT 13-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE S. aureus 16S rRNA DNA fragment #6.
XX
KM Detection; amplification; pathogenic bacteria; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX
KW fluorescent signal; cleavage; 16S rRNA; ss.
XX
OS Staphylococcus aureus.
XX
PN DE19915141-A1.
XX
PD 28-SEP-2000.
XX
PF 26-MAR-1999; 99DE-01015141.
XX
PR 26-MAR-1999; 99DE-01015141.
XX
PA (ARTV-) ARTUS GES MOLEKULARBIOLOGISCHE DIAGNOSTI.
XX
PI Krupp G;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-603196/58.
XX
PT Real-time quantitative amplification of nucleic acid, useful for
XX detecting bacterial pathogens, uses primer and labeled probe that combine
XX to form a ribozyme.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 11; 39pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for the amplification and
CC quantitative real-time determination of nucleic acid (I) using a primer
CC attached to a 1-40 nucleotide sequence (II) in the transcription product.
CC Amplification is done in the presence of an excess, preferably 50-500 nM,
CC of a nucleic acid probe (III) and labeled by a reporter molecule and a
CC quencher molecule. (I) encodes the motif 5'-GAA-3' (A), and (II)
CC contains the motif 5'-CUGAAGA-3' (B). (III) has 25-60, especially 50,
CC nucleotides. The method is used to detect and quantify (I) from
CC pathogenic bacteria. The method allows real-time detection and
CC quantification of (I), particularly RNA by NASBA (RTM) (nucleic acid
CC sequence-based amplification), without the difficulties associated with
CC use of DNA probes (see Nucleic Acid Res., 26 (1998) 2150) and is suitable
CC for routine use. Specifically the combination of (A) and (B) generates a
CC hammerhead ribozyme that cleaves the probe and generates a fluorescent
CC signal. Since many probes are cleaved, a high signal is produced,
CC resulting in high sensitivity and shorter reaction times. The method is
CC very specific since exact hybridization of probe to target is necessary
CC for cleavage to occur. Complicated probes are not required because
CC cleavage results in dissociation of the probe from the target (which
CC allows multiplexing). Stable and inexpensive probes can be used,
CC consisting mainly of 2'-deoxyribonucleotides

XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 11 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1953 ATCCACACGCTCTGGACATCCGC 1976
ID |||||
Db 24 ATCCACACGCTCTGGACATCCGC 1

RESULT 564
AAC82557/c
ID AAC82557 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AAC82557;
AC

DT 13-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE S. epidermidis 16S rRNA DNA fragment #6.

KW Detection; amplification; pathogenic bacteria; hammerhead ribozyme;
KM fluorescent signal; cleavage; 16S rRNA; ss.

OS Staphylococcus epidermidis.

PN DE19915141-A1.

PD 28-SEP-2000.

PF 26-MAR-1999; 99DE-01015141.

PR 26-MAR-1999; 99DE-01015141.

(ARTU-) ARTUS GES MOLEKULARBIOLOGISCHE DIAGNOSTI.

PI Krupp G;

DR WPI; 2000-603196/58.

PT Real-time quantitative amplification of nucleic acid, useful for
PT detecting bacterial pathogens, uses primer and labeled probe that combine
PT to form a ribozyme.

PS Disclosure; Page 11; 39pp; German.

CC This invention describes a novel method for the amplification and
CC quantitative real-time determination of nucleic acid (I) using a primer
CC attached to a 1-40 nucleotide sequence (II) in the transcription product.
CC Amplification is done in the presence of an excess, preferably 50-500 nM,
CC of a nucleic acid probe (III) and labeled by a reporter molecule and a
CC quencher molecule. (I) encodes the motif 5'-GAA-3' (A), and (II)
CC contains the motif 5'-CUGANGA-3' (B). (III) has 25-60, especially 50,
CC nucleotides. The method is used to detect and quantify (I) from
CC pathogenic bacteria. The method allows real-time detection and
CC quantification of (I), particularly RNA by NASBA (RTM) (nucleic acid
CC sequence-based amplification), without the difficulties associated with
CC use of DNA probes (see Nucleic Acid Res., 26 (1998) 2150) and is suitable
CC for routine use. Specifically the combination of (A) and (B) generates a
CC hammerhead ribozyme that cleaves the probe and generates a fluorescent
CC signal. Since many probes are cleaved, a high signal is produced,
CC resulting in high sensitivity and shorter reaction times. The method is
CC very specific since exact hybridization of probe to target is necessary
CC for cleavage to occur. Complicated probes are not required because
CC cleavage results in dissociation of the probe from the target (which
CC allows multiplexing). Stable and inexpensive probes can be used,
CC consisting mainly of 2'-deoxyribonucleotides

XX Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 11 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1953 ATCCACACGCTCTGGACATCCGC 1976
ID |||||
Db 24 ATCCACACGCTCTGGACATCCGC 1

RESULT 565
AAC82448/c
ID AAC82448 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AAC82448;
AC

DT 13-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE Staphylococcus sp 16S rRNA DNA fragment #10.

KW Detection; amplification; pathogenic bacteria; hammerhead ribozyme;
KM fluorescent signal; cleavage; 16S rRNA; ss.

OS Staphylococcus sp.

PN DE19915141-A1.

PD 28-SEP-2000.

PF 26-MAR-1999; 99DE-01015141.

PR 26-MAR-1999; 99DE-01015141.

(ARTU-) ARTUS GES MOLEKULARBIOLOGISCHE DIAGNOSTI.

PI Krupp G;

DR WPI; 2000-603196/58.

PT Real-time quantitative amplification of nucleic acid, useful for
PT detecting bacterial pathogens, uses primer and labeled probe that combine
PT to form a ribozyme.

PS Disclosure; Page 8; 39pp; German.

CC This invention describes a novel method for the amplification and
CC quantitative real-time determination of nucleic acid (I) using a primer
CC attached to a 1-40 nucleotide sequence (II) in the transcription product.
CC Amplification is done in the presence of an excess, preferably 50-500 nM,
CC of a nucleic acid probe (III) and labeled by a reporter molecule and a
CC quencher molecule. (I) encodes the motif 5'-GAA-3' (A), and (II)
CC contains the motif 5'-CUGANGA-3' (B). (III) has 25-60, especially 50,
CC nucleotides. The method is used to detect and quantify (I) from
CC pathogenic bacteria. The method allows real-time detection and
CC quantification of (I), particularly RNA by NASBA (RTM) (nucleic acid
CC sequence-based amplification), without the difficulties associated with
CC use of DNA probes (see Nucleic Acid Res., 26 (1998) 2150) and is suitable
CC for routine use. Specifically the combination of (A) and (B) generates a
CC hammerhead ribozyme that cleaves the probe and generates a fluorescent
CC signal. Since many probes are cleaved, a high signal is produced,
CC resulting in high sensitivity and shorter reaction times. The method is
CC very specific since exact hybridization of probe to target is necessary
CC for cleavage to occur. Complicated probes are not required because
CC cleavage results in dissociation of the probe from the target (which
CC allows multiplexing). Stable and inexpensive probes can be used,
CC consisting mainly of 2'-deoxyribonucleotides

XX Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 11 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1953 ATCCACACGCTCTGGACATCCGC 1976
ID |||||
Db 24 ATCCACACGCTCTGGACATCCGC 1

RESULT 566
AA164601
ID AA164601 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AA164601;
AC

XX 04-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX Human tumour related nucleoprotein 12 PCR primer 2.
DE Human tumour related nucleoprotein 12; cytostatic; virucidal;
XX Immunomodulatory; antiinflammatory; haemostatic; malignant tumour;
KW human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; infection; immunological disease;
KW gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS WO200173069-A1.
PN 04-OCT-2001.
PD 26-MAR-2001; 2001MO-CN000497.
PF 27-MAR-2000; 2000CN-00115145.
PR (SHAN-) SHANGHAI BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC.
PA Mao Y, Xie Y;
PI WPI; 2001-597127/67.
DR Human tumor-related nucleoprotein 12 and encoded polynucleotide, used in
XX diagnosis and treatment of malignant tumors, hemopathy, human
PT immunodeficiency virus infection, immunological diseases and
PT inflammation.
XX Example 2; Page 17; 37pp; Chinese.
XX The invention relates to the human tumour-related nucleoprotein 12 with
CC cytostatic, virucidal, immunomodulatory, antiinflammatory and haemostatic
CC activity. The protein and encoding polynucleotide are used in diagnosis
CC and treatment of malignant tumour, haemopathy, human immunodeficiency
CC virus (HIV) infection, immunological diseases and various inflammations.
CC The polynucleotide is useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is
CC that of a human tumour-related nucleoprotein 12 PCR primer, useful to the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 10 A; 3 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2037 GTGAGACAGCGCATTCGCAACACA 2060
DB 1 GTTAAGACAGAGTGTGAAACTCA 24
RESULT 567
ABQ83897/C
ID ABQ83897 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABQ83897;
XX
DT 04-FEB-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human DnaJ protein 46.53 PCR primer 1 SEQ ID NO.3.
XX
KW Human; DnaJ protein 46.53; cancer; HIV infection; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
PN CN1342696-A.
XX
PD 03-APR-2002.
XX
PF 12-SEP-2000; 2000CN-00125165.
XX

PR 12-SEP-2000; 2000CN-00125165.
XX
XX (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.
XX
PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-509482/55.
XX
PT Polypeptide-human DnaJ protein 46.53 and polynucleotide encoding it.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 16 (Disclosure); 32pp; Chinese.
XX
CC The present invention describes human DnaJ protein 46.53 (I). Also
CC described is a process for preparing (I) using DNA recombination
CC techniques. (I) can be used for treating several diseases such as cancer
CC and HIV infection. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for (I),
CC which is described in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3659 CCCGAAACCCGCGCATTCGTGCGC 3682
DB 24 CCTGGACCCCGCGCATTCGCGCC 1
RESULT 568
ABK66936/C
ID ABK66936 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABK66936;
XX
DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human gene specific PCR primer #1024.
XX
KW Primer; ss; DNA microarray; differential expression analysis; human.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
PN US6352829-B1.
XX
PD 05-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00225928.
XX
PR 21-MAY-1997; 97US-00859998.
XX
PA (CLON-) CLONTECH LAB INC.
XX
PI Chenchik A, Jakhadze G, Bibilashvili R;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-314699/35.
XX
PT Producing sub-population of labeled nucleic acids, useful for analyzing
PT differences in RNA profiles between several different physiological
PT sources, using set of distinct gene specific primers.
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 1024; 11pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to producing a sub-population of labeled nucleic
CC acids (NAs) comprising contacting a NA sample from a physiological
CC source, with a pool of 50 distinct gene specific primers under suitable
CC conditions to enzymatically generate sub-population of NAs, where each
CC gene specific primer has a sequence complementary to a distinct mRNA, and
CC each labeled NA is generated using a single gene specific primer. The
CC method is useful for producing a sub-population of labeled NAs which is
CC useful for analyzing the differences in the RNA profiles between several
CC different physiological sources, where the method comprises producing
CC subpopulation of labeled NAs for the different physiological sources,

CC comprising the populations for each physiological source to identify
CC differences in the population, where the comparison is preferably
CC performed by hybridising the labeled NMs for each of the distinct
CC physiological sources to an array of probe NMs stably associated with the
CC surface of a substrate to produce a hybridisation pattern for each of the
CC sources, and comparing the patterns for each of the sources, where
CC differential gene expression assays are utilised in differential
CC expression analysis of diseased a normal tissue e.g. neoplastic a normal
CC tissue, or different tissue or subissue types. The present sequence is a
CC human gene specific PCR primer used in the method of the invention. Note:
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from USPTO
CC at <http://wipo.segdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html?docid=6352829b1>
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1189 CCCTCCCATCCCTGAGTCCTGCG 1212
DB 24 CCCACCGAGCCGTGAGATCTGC 1
RESULT 569
ABT06304/C
ID ABT06304 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
AC ABT06304;
XX
XX
DT 24-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human NOVX coding sequence PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 128.
XX
XX Human; NOVX; autoimmune disease; cancer; infection; inflammatory disease;
XX storage disorder; muscle disease; neurodegenerative disorder; noctropic;
XX developmental defect; neuroprotective; antiparkinsonian; hypotensive;
XX hypertensive; haemostatic; cardiant; antineoplastic; dermatological;
XX immunosuppressive; antineoplastic; virucide; antibacterial; anti-HIV;
XX antiparasitic; antiallergic; antiaesthetic; antineumatic; antitachytic;
XX vulnary; anorectic; antidiabetic; immunomodulator; antiporiatic;
XX nephrotoxic; kerolytic; antilcer; cerebroprotective; anticonvulsant;
XX antiferility; antianemic; antidepressant; metabolic; cytostatic;
XX tranquilizer; analgesic; probe; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO200257450-A2.
XX
XX PD 25-JUL-2002.
XX
XX PF 29-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US048922.
XX
XX PR 29-NOV-2000; 2000US-0253834P.
XX 30-NOV-2000; 2000US-0250926P.
XX 25-JUN-2001; 2001US-0264180P.
XX 20-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313656P.
XX 05-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327456P.
XX 28-NOV-2001; 2001US-00327456.
XX
XX PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
XX
XX PI Edinger S, MacDougall JR, Millet I, Ellerman K, Stone DJ,
XX Gerlach V, Grose WM, Alsobrook JP, Lepley DM, Rieger D, Burgess CB,
XX Casman SJ, Spytek KA, Boldog FL, Li L, Padigaru M, Mishra V,
XX Patturajan M, Shenoy S, Rastelli L, Tchernev VT, Vermet CAM,
XX zerhusen BD, Malyanar UM, Guo X, Miller CB, Gangoli EA;
XX
XX MPI; 2002-550741/63.
XX
XX Novel isolated polypeptide, designated NOVX, useful for treating or
XX preventing in NOVX-associated disorders e.g. cardiomyopathy,
PT

PT atherosclerosis, diabetes, cancer, allergy, asthma, Crohn's disease.
XX
XX PS Example 1; Page 211; 353pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides the protein and coding sequences of
XX several novel human proteins, designated NOVX. These can be used in the
XX treatment of, amongst others, cancers, autoimmune diseases, infections,
XX inflammatory diseases, storage disorders, muscle disorders,
XX neurodegenerative diseases and developmental defects. The present
XX sequence is a PCR primer or probe used to isolate the sequences of the
XX invention. All of the probes are modified at the 5' end by TEF and at the
XX 3' end by TAMRA
XX
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 2 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1584 ATCTTGTCGGAACAGAGAGAG 1607
DB 24 ATGAAAGGGAACAGAGAGAG 1
RESULT 570
ABQ1453/C
ID ABQ1453 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AC ABQ1453;
XX
XX DT 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Oligonucleotide adapter/capture probe 11444.
XX
XX OM Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN WO200216649-A2.
XX
XX PD 28-FEB-2002.
XX
XX PF 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.
XX
XX PR 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.
XX 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228854P.
XX
XX PA (ILLU-) ILLUMINA INC.
XX
XX PI Gunderson K;
XX
XX DR MPI; 2002-292068/33.
XX
XX PT Array comprising adapter sequences useful for immobilizing or detecting a
XX target nucleic acid sequence, has different addresses comprising
XX PT different specific capture probes.
XX
XX PS Claim 1; Page 230; 261pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide array (I) comprising at least
XX 25 different addresses (adapter sequences) with each comprising a
XX different capture probe selected from a group consisting of the sequences
XX given in ABQ00010-ABQ13409. (I) is useful for immobilising a target
XX nucleic acid sequence by attaching a adapter nucleic acid (ABQ00010-
XX ABQ13409) to a target nucleic acid to form a modified target nucleic acid
XX and contacting the modified target nucleic acid with (I). The steps of
XX above method is useful for detecting a target nucleic acid, which further
XX comprises detecting the presence of the modified target nucleic acid
XX
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1584 ATCTTGTCGGAACAGAGAGAG 1607
DB 24 ATGAAAGGGAACAGAGAGAG 1

Matches	19; Conservative	0; Mismatches	5; Indels	0; Gaps
Qy	1464	GACGTTGAGTCTGGGAAACTGATC	1487	
Db	24	GACGCTGTGGCTCGGAAACTGTTTC	1	

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RESULT 571
ABQ05125/C
ID ABQ05125 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ABQ05125;
XX
XX
XX
XX
XX 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide adapter/capture probe 5116.
XX
XX Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200216649-A2.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002.
XX
XX
XX 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.
XX
XX 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.
XX
XX 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228854P.
XX
XX (ILLU-) ILLUMINA INC.
XX
XX Gunderson K;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-292068/33.
XX
XX Array comprising adapter sequences useful for immobilizing or detecting a
XX target nucleic acid sequence, has different addresses comprising
XX different specific capture probes.
XX
XX
XX
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 152; 261pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide array (I) comprising at least
XX 25 different addresses (adapter sequences) with each comprising a
XX different capture probe selected from a group consisting of the sequences
XX given in ABQ00010-ABQ13409. (I) is useful for immobilising a target
XX nucleic acid sequence by attaching a adapter nucleic acid (ABQ00010-
XX ABQ13409) to a target nucleic acid to form a modified target nucleic acid
XX and contacting the modified target nucleic acid with (I). The steps of
XX above method is useful for detecting a target nucleic acid, which further
XX comprises detecting the presence of the modified target nucleic acid
XX
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0
XX
XX 1464 GACGTTGAGCTGGGAAACTGATC 1487
XX ||||| ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
XX 24 GACGCTGGCTCGGAAACTGTTTC 1
XX
XX
XX RESULT 572
XX ABQ05084
XX ID ABQ05084 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX
XX
XX
XX
XX
XX ABQ05084;
XX
XX
XX
XX
XX 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligonucleotide adapter/capture probe 5075.
XX
XX

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KW Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO200216649-A2.
PN
XX
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002.
PD
XX
XX
XX 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.
PE
XX
XX 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.
PR
XX 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228854P.
PA
XX (ILLU-) ILLUMINA INC.
XX
XX
XX Gunderson K;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2002-292068/33..
DR
XX
XX Array comprising adapter sequences useful for immobilizing or detecting a
PT target nucleic acid sequence, has different addresses comprising
PT different specific capture probes.
XX
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 152; 261pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide array (I) comprising at least
CC 25 different addresses (adapter sequences) with each comprising a
CC different capture probe selected from a group consisting of the sequences
CC given in ABQ00010-ABQ13409. (I) is useful for immobilising a target
CC nucleic acid sequence by attaching a adapter nucleic acid (ABQ00010-
CC ABQ13409) to a target nucleic acid to form a modified target nucleic acid
CC and contacting the modified target nucleic acid with (I). The steps of
CC above method is useful for detecting a target nucleic acid, which further
CC comprises detecting the presence of the modified target nucleic acid
XX
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
XX Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0
XX
XX 1464 GACGTTGAGTCTGGGAAACTGATC 1487
CY ||||| ||||| ||||| |||||
DB 1 GACGCTGTGCTCGGAACTGTTTC 24
XX
XX RESULT 573
XX ABQ00571
XX ID ABQ00571 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AC ABQ00571;
XX
XX 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Oligonucleotide adapter/capture probe 562.
DE
XX
XX Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX WO200216649-A2.
XX
XX 28-FEB-2002.
XX
XX
XX 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.
XX
XX 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.
XX
XX 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228854P.
XX
XX (ILLU-) ILLUMINA INC.
XX
XX Gunderson K;
XX
XX
XX

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DR WPI; 2002-292068/33.
XX
XX Array comprising adapter sequences useful for immobilizing or detecting a
PT target nucleic acid sequence, has different addresses comprising
PT different specific capture probes.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 57; 261pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an oligonucleotide array (I) comprising at least
CC 25 different addresses (adapter sequences) with each comprising a
CC different capture probe selected from a group consisting of the sequences
CC given in AB000010-AB013409. (I) is useful for immobilizing a target
CC nucleic acid sequence by attaching a adapter nucleic acid (AB000010-
CC AB013409) to a target nucleic acid to form a modified target nucleic acid
CC and contacting the modified target nucleic acid with (I). The steps of
CC above method is useful for detecting a target nucleic acid, which further
CC comprises detecting the presence of the modified target nucleic acid
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
OY 1464 GACGTTGAGTCTGGGAAACTGATC 1487
Db 1 GACGCTGTGGCTCGGAACTGTTTC 24
XX
XX
RESULT 574
AB011412
ID AB011412 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AB011412;
XX
DT 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide adapter/capture probe 11403.
XX
KM Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200216649-A2.
XX
PN 28-FEB-2002.
XX
PD 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.
XX
PF 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.
PR 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228854P.
XX
XX (ILLU-) ILLUMINA INC.
XX
XX Gunderson K;
XX
PI WPI; 2002-292068/33.
XX
XX
PT Array comprising adapter sequences useful for immobilizing or detecting a
PT target nucleic acid sequence, has different addresses comprising
PT different specific capture probes.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 230; 261pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide array (I) comprising at least
CC 25 different addresses (adapter sequences) with each comprising a
CC different capture probe selected from a group consisting of the sequences
CC given in AB000010-AB013409. (I) is useful for immobilizing a target
CC nucleic acid sequence by attaching a adapter nucleic acid (AB000010-
CC AB013409) to a target nucleic acid to form a modified target nucleic acid
CC and contacting the modified target nucleic acid with (I). The steps of
CC above method is useful for detecting a target nucleic acid, which further
CC comprises detecting the presence of the modified target nucleic acid

XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
OY 1464 GACGTTGAGTCTGGGAAACTGATC 1487
Db 1 GACGCTGTGGCTCGGAACTGTTTC 24
XX
XX
RESULT 575
AB186565/C
ID AB186565 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AB186565;
XX
XX
DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Capture oligonucleotide zip ID#2084 oligo #2.
XX
XX Human; K-rae; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
XX ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
XX infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
XX oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
XX environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200179548-A2.
XX
PN 25-OCT-2001.
XX
PD 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX
PF 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
PR
XX
XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX
XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kilman R;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX
XX
PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX
XX Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
CC e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenzae, fungal
CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
CC medialis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
CC presence or absence of the target nucleic acid sequences. AB182074 to
CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
CC of the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4203 AGGAAAGGCGCTAGCTTGTGTG 4226
DB 24 AGGACACGACCTAGCCTGTGTGCG 1
RESULT 576
ID ABA05464 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX ABA05464;
AC ABA05464;
XX 15-MAR-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Capture oligonucleotide 21p ID#2084 oligo #1.
DE
XX Human: K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
OS Synthetic.
XX WO200179548-A2.
XX 25-OCT-2001.
XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX Barany F, Zivri M, Gerry NP, Favls R, Kliman R;
PI WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
CC e.g. Salmonella, listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus, and
CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic defects
CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. ABA05464 to
CC ABA05464 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
CC of the present invention

XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4203 AGGAAAGGCGCTAGCTTGTGTG 4226
DB 1 AGGACACGACCTAGCCTGTGTGCG 24
RESULT 577
ID ABA05464 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX ABA05464;
AC ABA05464;
XX 01-MAR-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX Human visicentric cyclotubulin protein 63 PCR primer SEQ ID NO 3.
DE
XX Human: visicentric cyclotubulin protein 63; malignant tumour; hemopathy;
KW development confusion disease; human immunodeficiency virus; HIV;
KW infection; immune disease; inflammation; PCR primer; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX CN1311211-A.
XX 05-SEP-2001.
XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000CN-00111811.
XX 02-MAR-2000; 2000CN-00111811.
XX (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.
XX Mao Y, Xie Y;
PI WPI; 2002-049907/07.
XX New human cyclotubulin 63 polypeptide and encoding polynucleotide useful
PT for treating tumor, hemopathy and human immunodeficiency virus.
XX Example 3; Page 17 (Disclosure); 35pp; Chinese.
XX The invention relates to human visicentric cyclotubulin protein 63, its
CC recombinant production, antagonist, encoding polynucleotide and
CC application. The polypeptide is useful for treating malignant tumour,
CC haemopathy, development confusion disease, human immunodeficiency virus
CC infection, immune disease and various inflammations. The present sequence
CC is that of a PCR primer, useful to the invention
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 816 CCGGTGAGAGAGAGACACAGCC 839
DB 1 CAGGTGAGAGAGAGAGACACAGCC 24
RESULT 578
ID ACF35685 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX ACF35685;
AC ACF35685;
XX 13-OCT-2003 (first entry)
DT

DE Human TGNP promoter amplifying forward primer.
XX
XX Trans-Golgi network integral membrane protein; TGNP; chromosome 2p11.2;
KW cytosolic; antiinflammatory; immunomodulator; neuroprotective; human;
KW neurotrophic; gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX W02003050302-A2.
XX
XX 19-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 13-DEC-2002; 2002WO-GB005670.
XX
XX 13-DEC-2001; 2001GB-00029846.
XX
XX (EIRX-) EIRX THERAPEUTICS LTD.
XX
XX Hayes I, Cotter T, Murphy F, Seery L,
XX
XX WPI; 2003-532920/50.
XX
XX Detecting apoptosis in a cell, useful for treating cancer, an
PT inflammatory disease, an autoimmune disease or a neurodegenerative
PT disease, comprises detecting a decrease in TGNP activity or expression.
XX
XX Example 11; Page 80; 110pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to detecting apoptosis in a cell. The method
CC involves detecting a decrease in trans-Golgi network integral membrane
CC protein (TGNP) activity or expression by detecting the decrease in TGNP
CC polypeptide or its homologue, a nucleic acid encoding the polypeptide, a
CC nucleic acid that hybridizes under stringent conditions to the
CC aforementioned nucleic acid, or their complements. The method,
CC polypeptides, nucleic acids and modulators are useful for treating
CC cancer, an inflammatory disease, an autoimmune disease or a
CC neurodegenerative disease. The present sequence represents a PCR primer
CC for amplifying the human TGNP promoter
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4999 TGCTTCGACCTGGCTGCCAGG 5022
DB 1 TGCATCAAGCTGGGTGACAGAG 24
RESULT 579
ADP41642/c
ID ADF41642 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ADF41642;
AC
XX
XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human macroprotein-49.61 RT-PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:3.
DE
XX
XX Human; macroprotein-49.61; recombinant production; gene therapy;
KW cleft lip; cleft palate; reverse transcription-PCR; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX CN1381500-A.
XX
XX 27-NOV-2002.
PD
XX
XX 18-APR-2001; 2001CN-00112653.
PF
XX
XX 18-APR-2001; 2001CN-00112653.
PR
XX

-PA (BIOW-) BIOWINDOW GENE DEV INC SHANGHAI.
XX
XX
XX Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-258244/26.
XX
XX Polypeptide-human macroprotein -49.61 and polynucleotide for coding it.
PT
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 3; 31pp; Chinese.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to human macroprotein-49.61 (ADP41641) and nucleic
CC acids encoding it (ADP41640). The protein has a molecular weight of 49.61
CC kD. The invention also relates to a method for the recombinant production
CC of the protein, an antagonist of the protein, and the use of the protein,
CC gene and antagonist in therapeutic applications. Macroprotein-49.61 can
CC be used in the treatment of a variety of conditions such as cleft lip and
CC cleft palate. Sequences ADP41642-ADP41643 represent reverse transcription
CC -PCR (RT-PCR) primers used in an example of the invention to isolate
CC human macroprotein-49.61 cDNA.
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 2 C; 7 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 2312 CATCATCAAAAATCATGACGACA 2335
DB 24 CATCATCAAAAATCATGACGACA 1
RESULT 580
ADL02151/c
ID ADL02151 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ADL02151;
AC
XX
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human PCR primer P2 #1.
DE
XX
XX STR; human; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX CN1401783-A.
XX
XX 12-MAR-2003.
PD
XX
XX 26-SEP-2002; 2002CN-00133812.
PF
XX
XX 26-SEP-2002; 2002CN-00133812.
XX
XX 26-SEP-2002; 2002CN-00133812.
PR
XX
XX (UYSI-) UNIV SICHUAN.
PA
XX
XX Hou Y, Li Y, Ying B;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-469319/45.
DR
XX
XX Design method for compound amplification of STR primer.
PT
XX
XX Disclosure, Page 10; 13pp; Chinese.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a process for designing the primer for the
CC complex amplification of STR includes respectively adding a non-human
CC genome sequence to the terminal 5' of the oligonucleotide primer P1 and
CC P2 able to specifically bind with human genome sequence to obtain long
CC primers YPA-P1 and YPB-P2, using them as the primer pair for the first
CC stage of polymerase chain reaction (PCR), and directly using the non-
CC human genome sequence as the primer pair for the second stage of PCR. The
CC present sequence represents a human PCR primer.
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 15 A; 0 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX

XX PN W02004044589-A2.
 XX PD 27-MAY-2004.
 XX PF 31-OCT-2003; 2003WO-EP012120.
 XX PR 13-NOV-2002; 2002EP-00025501.
 XX PA (PARB) BAYER HEALTHCARE AG.
 XX PI Golz S, Brueggemeier U, Summer H;
 XX PT WPI; 2004-449582/42.
 XX PT Screening for therapeutic agents, useful for treating e.g., cancer,
 XX PT comprises contacting a test compound with endothelial differentiation
 XX PT sphingolipid G-protein-coupled receptor 3 (EDG3) polypeptide and
 XX PT detecting their binding.
 XX PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 4; 120bp; English.
 XX CC The invention relates to a novel method for screening for therapeutic
 XX CC agents. The method comprises contacting a test compound with an
 XX CC endothelial differentiation sphingolipid G-protein-coupled receptor 3
 XX CC (EDG3) polypeptide or polynucleotide and detecting binding of the test
 XX CC compound to EDG3 polypeptide or polynucleotide, or determining EDG3
 XX CC polypeptide activity at a certain test compound concentration or in the
 XX CC absence of the test compound and at a different concentration of the test
 XX CC compound. The invention further relates to: diagnosing diseases such as
 XX CC haematological diseases, cardiovascular disease, disorders of the
 XX CC peripheral and central nervous system, urology diseases, and cancers in a
 XX CC mammal; a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of the disease
 XX CC above comprising an EDG3 polypeptide, an EDG3 polynucleotide, or a
 XX CC therapeutic agent which binds to an EDG3 polypeptide or which regulates
 XX CC the EDG3 polypeptide activity such as a small molecule, an RNA molecule;
 XX CC an antisense oligonucleotide, a polypeptide, an antibody, or a ribozyme;
 XX CC and preparation of a pharmaceutical composition useful for treating the
 XX CC above-defined diseases. The novel compositions have the following
 XX CC activities: antinaemic, antiarrhythmic, antiarteriosclerotic,
 XX CC antiparkinsonian, cardiact, cerebroprotective, cytostatic, haemostatic,
 XX CC immunostimulant, immunosuppressive, nephroprotective, neuroprotective,
 XX CC neurotropic, uroprotective, and vasotrophic. The regulators of EDG3 are useful
 XX CC for preparing a pharmaceutical composition for treating disease such as
 XX CC haematological diseases, cardiovascular disease, disorders of the
 XX CC peripheral and central nervous system, urology diseases, and cancer
 XX CC diseases in a mammal. They are also useful for the regulation of EDG3
 XX CC activity in a mammal having the disease. Haematological diseases include
 XX CC anaemia, myeloproliferative disorders, haemorrhagic disorders,
 XX CC leukopenia, leukaemia, and lymphomas. The cardiovascular disease includes
 XX CC heart failure, myocardial infarction, ischaemia, arrhythmias,
 XX CC atherosclerosis, etc. Disorders of the peripheral and central nervous
 XX CC system include Parkinson's disease, dementia, multiple sclerosis, stroke,
 XX CC and Alzheimer's disease. Urological disorders include renal transplant
 XX CC rejection, lupus nephritis, glomerulopathies, nephritis, and erectile
 XX CC dysfunction. The nucleotide sequences encoding EDG3 are useful as
 XX CC hybridization probes, in constructing oligomers for PCR, for chromosome
 XX CC and gene mapping, in the recombinant production of EDG3, in generating
 XX CC antisense DNA or RNA and in molecular biology techniques that have not
 XX CC yet been developed. EDG3 polypeptides are useful for immunising a mammal
 XX CC to produce polyclonal antibodies and for diagnostic purposes. This
 XX CC polynucleotide sequence represents the probe of the DNA encoding the
 XX CC human EDG3 receptor protein of the invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 5 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2323 AATCAAGCAGACGCA 2338
 |||||
 DB 19 AATCAAGCAGACGCA 4

RESULT 584
 ADQ78157/C
 ID ADQ78157 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX AC ADQ78157;
 XX AC 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
 XX DE PCR primer for methylation specific PCR of cancer related genes Seq 839.
 XX DE mini-sequencing; Cpg island; methylation specific PCR; MSP;
 XX KM multiplex MSP PCR; cancer; PCR; primer; ss; microarray chip.
 XX OS Unidentified.
 XX XX
 XX PN KR2003069752-A.
 XX PD 27-AUG-2003.
 XX PF 07-MAY-2002; 2002KR-00025108.
 XX PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002KR-00009132.
 XX PA (GOOD-) GOODGENE INC.
 XX PI Choi HI, Eom TH, Jun BI, Kim OH, Mun UC, Oh MY, Song MG;
 XX PT WPI; 2004-095256/10.
 XX PT Mini-sequencing type oligonucleotide chip for detecting methylation of
 XX PT promoter Cpg islands of multiple genes, useful for detecting cancer.
 XX PS Claim 6; SEQ ID NO 839; 248bp; Korean.
 XX CC This invention relates to a novel mini-sequencing type DNA
 XX CC oligonucleotide chip. Specifically, it refers to a chip that is useful
 XX CC for detecting methylation of promoter Cpg islands occurring in multiple
 XX CC genes. The present invention describes using oligonucleotide primers to
 XX CC determine the position of a target gene and promoter Cpg islands, this
 XX CC constitutes treating DNA of the target gene with sodium bisulfite in
 XX CC order to carry out methylation specific (MSP) PCR or multiplex MSP PCR to
 XX CC amplify the sodium bisulfite treated DNA and sequencing the PCR product
 XX CC to confirm the hypomethylation site of the promoter Cpg islands of
 XX CC multiple genes. Accordingly, the chip comprises primer sequences designed
 XX CC from these PCR products that have amine linkers of 12 carbons attached to
 XX CC the 5'-terminal, which are spotted onto the glass slide coated with 3-
 XX CC aminopropyltrimethoxysilan and 1,4-diisothiocyanate using an array robot.
 XX CC The resulting mini-sequencing chip is useful for detecting cancer, thereby
 XX CC accurately and rapidly detecting methylation of Cpg islands of multiple
 XX CC genes. This oligonucleotide sequence is a PCR primer given in an
 XX CC exemplification of the invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 0 C; 8 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1525 ACAGCCACAAAGAAATCTGCAGC 1548
 |||||
 DB 24 ACATACACAAAATAATCTCTCAAC 1

RESULT 585
 ACT83212
 ID ACT83212 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 XX AC ACT83212;
 XX AC 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX DT

DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 83203.
 XX EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 KW cross-species comparison.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003104410-A1.
 XX
 PD 05-JUN-2003.
 XX
 PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 XX
 PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
 XX
 PA (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX
 PI Miltmann MP;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.
 XX
 PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
 PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
 PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
 PS
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 83203; 9pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
 CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
 CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
 CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
 CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
 CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
 CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
 CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
 CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
 CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
 CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
 CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
 CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 9 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 5025 GGTCGGCCTCTGTGTTCCAGGCTC 5048
 DB 2 GGTCGGCCTCTGTGTTCCAGGCTC 25

RESULT 586
 AC183213
 ID AC183213 standard; DNA; 25 BP.
 AC AC183213;
 XX
 DT 14-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human microarray DNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 83204.
 XX

KW EST; ss; probe; expressed sequence tag; microarray; gene expression;
 KW genetic variation; biallelic marker; polymorphism; human;
 KW cross-species comparison.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003104410-A1.
 XX
 PD 05-JUN-2003.
 XX
 PF 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-00098263.
 XX
 PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276759P.
 XX
 PA (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX
 PI Miltmann MP;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-567953/53.
 XX
 PT New array of nucleic acid probes, useful for in situ hybridization, in
 PT Southern, Northern or dot-blot hybridization to identify or detect the
 PT sequence or specific mutations of any gene.
 PS
 PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 83204; 9pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention discloses a microarray comprising a plurality of nucleic
 CC acid probes including one of 2,018,500 fully defined sequences, or its
 CC perfect match, perfect mismatch, antisense match or antisense mismatch.
 CC Also disclosed is a method of gene expression analysis. The array is used
 CC in monitoring gene expression levels by hybridisation to a DNA library,
 CC in analysis of genetic variation or in hybridisation of tag-labelled
 CC compounds. The nucleic acid probes are specifically designed for analysis
 CC of at least one target sequence. The method of analysis comprises
 CC hybridising at least one or more nucleic acids to at least two or more
 CC nucleic acid probes and detecting the hybridisation. The nucleic acid
 CC probes are attached to a solid support. The analysis comprises monitoring
 CC gene expression levels, identifying biallelic markers or polymorphisms,
 CC or family members of a gene and a cross-species comparison. Each of the
 CC nucleic acids further comprises a tag sequence. The array of nucleic acid
 CC probes is useful in situ hybridisation, in Southern, Northern or dot-
 CC blot hybridisation to identify or detect the sequence or specific
 CC mutations of any gene, in mapping the 5' termini of mRNA molecules by
 CC primer extensions or in screening cDNA or genomic libraries or subclones
 CC for additional subclones containing segments of DNA that have been
 CC isolated and previously sequenced. The sequence presented is one of the
 CC nucleic acid probes incorporated in the microarray. Note: The sequence
 CC data for this patent can also be obtained in electronic format directly
 CC from USPTO at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html
 XX
 SQ Sequence 25 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 10 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 16; DB 1; Length 25;
 Best Local Similarity 79.2%; Pred. No. 9e+02;
 Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 5; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 5025 GGTCGGCCTCTGTGTTCCAGGCTC 5048
 DB 2 GGTCGGCCTCTGTGTTCCAGGCTC 25

RESULT 587
 AAX61174/C
 ID AAX61174 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC AAX61174;
 XX
 DT 28-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human chromosome alpha-satellite region.
 XX
 KW Probe; human; chromosome 17 triple-helix forming oligonucleotide;
 KW genetic disorder; missing chromosome; aneuploidy; chromosome 21;
 KW

KM infectious disease; diagnosis; alpha-satellite region; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO924622-A1.
XX
PD 20-MAY-1999.
XX
PF 10-NOV-1998; 98MO-US023765.
XX
PR 10-NOV-1997; 97US-0064997P.
XX
PA (UYPR-) UNIV PRINCETON.
XX
PI Johnson MD, Fresco JR;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-327425/27.
XX
PT Novel use of triple helix forming oligonucleotides, useful for in situ
XX detection of double stranded target sequence.
XX
PS Claim 19; Page 12; 45pp; English.
XX
CC This sequence represents a human chromosome alpha-satellite region. The
CC invention relates to the use of a triple-helix forming oligonucleotide
CC for in situ detection of a double-stranded target nucleic acid sequence.
CC The method can be used to detect a genetic disorder e.g. to detect an
CC extra or missing chromosome or fragment or aneuploidy, especially for
CC detecting an extra or missing chromosome 17 or 21. The method can be also
CC be used to screen for individuals at risk of developing a disease or for
CC diagnosing an infectious disease. The use of triple helix forming
CC oligonucleotides allows in situ detection of double stranded target
CC sequence as opposed to prior art uses of developing potential anti-gene
CC therapeutic agents or artificial restriction endonucleases
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2413 AGGAGAAATCACGTTGC 2431
DB 19 AGGAGAAATCCGTTTC 1

RESULT 588
AAZ71491
ID AAZ71491 standard; DNA; 19-BP.
XX
AC AAZ71491;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human biallelic marker upstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:5847.
XX
KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KW genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO9954500-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 21-APR-1999; 99MO-IB000822.
XX
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX

PI (G&ST) GENSET.
XX
PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
XX map of the human genome.
XX
PS Claim 8; Page 1477; 2745pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of the
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 280 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTGC 298
DB 1 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTTTTC 19

RESULT 589
ABK86416/C
ID ABK86416 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ABK86416;
XX
DT 07-AUG-2003 (revised)
XX
DT 26-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE HHV4/4b latent membrane protein-1 forward real time PCR primer.
XX
KW human herpes virus infection; ss; real time PCR; primer; HHV1; HHV2;
KW HHV3; HHV4; HHV5; HHV6; HHV7; HHV8; latent membrane protein-1; LMP-1;
KW nuclear protein EBNA2; intermediate early protein; IE; glycoprotein B;
KW KI glycoprotein.
XX
OS Human herpesvirus 4.
OS Human herpesvirus 4b.
XX
PN WO200234953-A2.
XX
PD 02-MAY-2002.
XX
PF 12-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US031892.
XX
PR 24-OCT-2000; 2000US-0242903P.
XX
PA (HARR/) HARRIS R B.
XX
PI Harris RB, Reynolds TR;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-463369/49.
XX
PT Detecting infection of human herpes virus type or strain by informatic
XX analysis of gene sequence using probe and primers capable of directing

PT amplification of target sequence and interpolating the virus.
XX
XX Claim 18; Page 36; 67bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to detecting (M1) infection by human herpes virus
CC (HHV) by performing informatics analysis of gene sequences from different
CC HHV types or strains (e.g. HHV1-HHV8) to identify target segment (TS),
CC selecting probe and primers capable of directing amplification,
CC amplifying TS, interpolating HHV number by comparing number of
CC amplification cycles (NAC) for detecting TS to NAC to detect known
CC quantity of TS. Also included are cloning a segment of genomic viral DNA
CC from the identified TS (M2), a polynucleotide (1) molecule having any one
CC of 61 nucleotide sequences appearing as ABK86401-ABK86461, a vector
CC comprising a fragment of a gene that encodes an HHV1 thymidine kinase
CC protein, HHV2 thymidine kinase protein, a thymidine kinase protein from a
CC drug-resistant HHV2, thymidine kinase protein from a drug-resistant HHV1
CC or a drug resistant HHV2, HHV3 thymidine kinase protein, HHV4 latent
CC membrane protein-1 or an HHV4b latent membrane protein-1, an HHV4a
CC nuclear protein EBNA2, HHV4b nuclear protein EBNA2, an HHV5 intermediate
CC early protein, HHV6a glycoprotein B or an HHV6b glycoprotein B, an HHV6a
CC intermediate early protein, HHV6b intermediate early protein, an HHV7
CC glycoprotein B, and an HHV8 K1 glycoprotein (i.e. the target sequences),
CC and a fluorogenic probe with a fluorescent reporter group covalently
CC attached to the probe, and a fluorescence quencher group covalently
CC attached to the probe. (M1) is useful for detecting infection by a
CC particular type or a strain of HHV in a sample from an individual
CC suspected of having HHV. (M2) is useful for cloning (M2) a segment of
CC genomic HHV viral DNA. (M1) is useful for creating a screening platform
CC to analyse the effectiveness of pharmaceuticals by measuring the ability
CC of anti-viral agents to mediate HHV propagation. (M1) allows accurate and
CC sensitive diagnosis of HHV infection in patients. Unlike conventional
CC procedures, infection by one strain of a specific type of HHV can be
CC distinguished from infection by another strain of the same HHV type. The
CC method allows detection of infection by HHV that cannot be detected by
CC conventional PCR approaches. In addition to determining specific activity
CC of anti-viral agents, purification of promising anti-viral agents can
CC also be tracked, thus circumvents problems endemic to ex vivo testing,
CC such as drug toxicity and side effects. (M1) is also applied to HHV
CC strains for which complete sequence data is unavailable. The present
CC sequence is the HHV4a/b latent membrane protein-1 forward real time PCR
CC primer. (Updated on 07-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6,4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4666 GGAGCTGTTGTTAGGCTAC 4684
DB 19 GGAGCTGTTGTTAGGCTGC 1
RESULT 590
ID ADB69469 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ADB69469;
AC
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX 3' anchored (ISSR)-PCR primer - SEQ ID 27.
DE
XX
XX Inter-simple sequence repeat; ISSR; SSR; PCR; primer; genotyping; plant;
KW animal; Basmati rice; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX WO2003085133-A2.
PN
XX
XX 16-OCT-2003.
PD
XX
XX 09-JAN-2003; 2003WO-IB000041.
PF

XX
XX 08-APR-2002; 2002IN-CH000260.
PR
XX
XX (DNMF-) CENT DNA FINGERPRINTING & DIAGNOSTICS.
PA
XX
XX Nagaraju UG;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-804317/75.
DR
XX
XX
PT New set of inter-simple sequence repeats (ISSR)-PCR primers for
PT genotyping eukaryotes, useful for genotyping diverse genomes of plant and
PT animal systems.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 27; 60bp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel set of inter-simple sequence repeats
CC (ISSR)-PCR primers for genotyping eukaryotes. The primers of the
CC invention may be useful for genotyping diverse genomes of plant and
CC animal systems, in particular for distinguishing Basmati rice varieties
CC from non-Basmati rice varieties and traditional Basmati rice varieties
CC from evolved Basmati rice varieties. The current sequence is that of the
CC 3' anchored (ISSR)-PCR primer of the invention.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 8 A; 1 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6,4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 268 CCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 286
DB 19 CCGTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 1
RESULT 591
ID ADF31430 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ADF31430;
AC
XX
XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human IGF-1R transcript target sequence/siNA upper strand, SEQ ID NO:95.
DE
XX
XX RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;
KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;
KW short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
KW drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;
KW pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping; cancer;
KW proliferative disease; restenosis; polycystic kidney disease;
KW inflammatory disease; allergic disease; autoimmune disease;
KW transplant rejection; cytotoxic; vasotrophic; nephrotropic;
KW anti-inflammatory; antiallergic; immunosuppressive; human;
KW insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor; IGF-1R; target sequence; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2003070911-A2.
PN
XX
XX 28-AUG-2003.
PD
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005044.
PF
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX

PI Mcswigen J, Beigelman L, Chowrira B;
XX WPI; 2003-721691/68.
DR
XX
PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of the insulin-like growth
PT factor-1 receptor gene.
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 95; 147bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which
CC downregulate expression of the human insulin-like growth factor 1
CC receptor (IGF-1R) gene by RNA interference. The siNAs may or may not
CC comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single stranded. They
CC further comprise sense and antisense regions, or alternatively are
CC assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide.
CC Specifically, the siNAs include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-
CC stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNAs
CC can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain
CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a
CC vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits
CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates and/or complexes
CC of siNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNAs are used to modulate
CC expression of the IGF-1R gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms
CC (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the
CC treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating
CC cancer and other proliferative diseases (e.g., restenosis and polycystic
CC kidney disease), inflammatory and/or allergic diseases, autoimmune
CC diseases and transplant rejection. The siNAs are also useful for drug
CC screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and validation,
CC genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene function, and gene
CC mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence
CC represents the upper strand of a human IGF-1R-targeted double-stranded
CC siNA, which is identical to the IGF-1R transcript target sequence.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 497 GAGGCCAGCCGACCATG 515
DB 19 GAGGTCCAGCCGACCATG 1
RESULT 592
ADP31707
ID ADF31707 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADF31707;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human IGF-1R siNA lower strand, SEQ ID NO:372.
XX
XX RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;
KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;
KW short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
KW drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;
KW pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping; cancer;
KW proliferative diseases; restenosis; polycystic kidney disease;
KW inflammatory diseases; allergic diseases; autoimmune disease;
KW transplant rejection; cytostatic; vasotropic; nephrotropic;
KW antiinflammatory; antiallergic; immunosuppressive; human;
KW insulin-like growth factor 1 receptor; IGF-1R; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX W02003070911-A2.
XX
XX 28-AUG-2003.
XX

PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005044.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-036782P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
XX
PI Mcswigen J, Beigelman L, Chowrira B;
XX WPI; 2003-721691/68.
DR
XX
PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of the insulin-like growth
PT factor-1 receptor gene.
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 372; 147bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which
CC downregulate expression of the human insulin-like growth factor 1
CC receptor (IGF-1R) gene by RNA interference. The siNAs may or may not
CC comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single stranded. They
CC further comprise sense and antisense regions, or alternatively are
CC assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide.
CC Specifically, the siNAs include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-
CC stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNAs
CC can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain
CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised, expressed from a
CC vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits
CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates and/or complexes
CC of siNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNAs are used to modulate
CC expression of the IGF-1R gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms
CC (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the
CC treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for treating
CC cancer and other proliferative diseases (e.g., restenosis and polycystic
CC kidney disease), inflammatory and/or allergic diseases, autoimmune
CC diseases and transplant rejection. The siNAs are also useful for drug
CC screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification and validation,
CC genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene function, and gene
CC mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence
CC represents the lower strand of a human IGF-1R-targeted double-stranded
CC siNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 19 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 497 GAGGCCAGCCGACCATG 515
DB 1 GAGGUCACGUCACCAUG 19
RESULT 593
ADL79034
ID ADL79034 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
AC ADL79034;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HER2 (EGFR2) transcript target sequence/siNA upper strand, SEQ:199.
XX
XX RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;
KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;
KW short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
KW drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;
KW pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping; cancer;
KW

KW cytosolic; human; oncogene; epidermal growth factor receptor; EGFR;
 KW HER2; EGFR2; neu; erbB2; c-erb-B-2; target sequence; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO2003070912-A2.
 PD 28-AUG-2003.
 XX
 PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003MO-US005045.
 XX
 PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
 PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
 PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002MO-US016840.
 PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-00163552.
 PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
 PR 03-JUL-2002; 2002US-0393924P.
 PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
 PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
 PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
 PR 19-SEP-2002; 2002US-00251117.
 PR 21-OCT-2002; 2002US-00277494.
 PR 15-JUN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PI Mcswiggen J, Pavco P, Beigelman L, Fosnaugh K, Jamison S;
 XX WPI; 2003-697612/66.
 DR
 XX
 PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
 PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of the epidermal growth
 PT factor receptor gene.
 XX
 PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 199; 171pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which
 CC downregulate expression of one or more human epidermal growth factor
 CC receptor (EGFR) genes (including HER1, HER2 HER3 and HER4) by RNA
 CC interference. The siNA may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may
 CC be double or single stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense
 CC regions, or alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and
 CC an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siNA include short
 CC interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short
 CC hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNA can be unmodified or chemically modified,
 CC can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised,
 CC expressed from a vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also
 CC relates to kits for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates
 CC and/or complexes of siNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNA are
 CC used to modulate expression of EGFR genes in cells, tissue explants or
 CC organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants
 CC for the treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for
 CC treating a wide range of cancers such as breast and ovarian cancer. The
 CC siNA are also useful for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target
 CC identification and validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics,
 CC studying gene function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents the upper strand of a
 CC human HER2 (EGFR2)-targeted double-stranded siNA, which is identical to
 CC the HER2 transcript target sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 4 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Db Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3313 CTGACGAGCAGCCGACGACG 3311
 Db 1 CUGACCGCAGGAGCCGACGACG 19

ID ADL79283 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC ADL79283;
 XX
 DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human HER2 (EGFR2) siNA lower strand, SEQ ID NO:448.
 XX
 KW RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;
 KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;
 KW short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
 KW drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;
 KW pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping; cancer;
 KW cytosolic; human; oncogene; epidermal growth factor receptor; EGFR;
 KW HER2; EGFR2; neu; erbB2; c-erb-B-2; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO2003070912-A2.
 PD 28-AUG-2003.
 XX
 PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003MO-US005045.
 XX
 PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
 PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
 PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002MO-US016840.
 PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-00163552.
 PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
 PR 03-JUL-2002; 2002US-0393924P.
 PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
 PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
 PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
 PR 19-SEP-2002; 2002US-00251117.
 PR 21-OCT-2002; 2002US-00277494.
 PR 15-JUN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 PI Mcswiggen J, Pavco P, Beigelman L, Fosnaugh K, Jamison S;
 XX WPI; 2003-697612/66.
 DR
 XX
 PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
 PT diagnosis of cancer, downregulates expression of the epidermal growth
 PT factor receptor gene.
 XX
 PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 448; 171pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which
 CC downregulate expression of one or more human epidermal growth factor
 CC receptor (EGFR) genes (including HER1, HER2 HER3 and HER4) by RNA
 CC interference. The siNA may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and may
 CC be double or single stranded. They further comprise sense and antisense
 CC regions, or alternatively are assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and
 CC an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siNA include short
 CC interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short
 CC hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNA can be unmodified or chemically modified,
 CC can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesised,
 CC expressed from a vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also
 CC relates to kits for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siNA; conjugates
 CC and/or complexes of siNA; and vectors that express siNA. The siNA are
 CC used to modulate expression of EGFR genes in cells, tissue explants or
 CC organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants
 CC for the treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for
 CC treating a wide range of cancers such as breast and ovarian cancer. The
 CC siNA are also useful for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target
 CC identification and validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics,
 CC studying gene function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms). The present sequence represents the lower strand of a
 CC HER2 (EGFR2)-targeted double-stranded siNA.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 10 G; 0 T; 3 U; 0 Other;
 XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3313 CTGACGACGAGCCGACG 3331
 |||||
 Db 19 CTGACCTGACGAGCCGACG 1

RESULT 595

AAQ44027
 ID AAQ44027 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAQ44027;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

DT 05-NOV-1993 (first entry)

XX GP1b-alpha oligonucleotide B.

XX Polymerase chain reaction; primer; glycoprotein Ib-alpha; PCR; gene;

KM large polypeptide domain; GP1b-alpha; genomic lambda phage library;

KM amplify; human; amplify; bifunctional antithrombotic molecule; ds.

XX Synthetic.

PN WO9311778-A1.

XX 24-JUN-1993.

PF 11-DEC-1992; 92MO-US010947.

PR 12-DEC-1991; 91US-00806709.

PA (SCRI) SCRIPPS RES INST.

PI Ruggeri ZM, Mare JL, De Marco L, Mazzucato M;

DR WPI; 1993-213811/26.

XX Bifunctional antithrombotic molecule and antithrombotic polypeptide - are

PT used to inhibit thrombosis, cell activation and tumour metastasis.

XX Example 2; Page 42; 107pp; English.

XX The sequences given in AAQ44026-27 are oligonucleotides which were used

CC as primers and were based on the glycoprotein Ib-alpha (GP1b-alpha)

CC sequence. These primers were used to amplify a region of the GP1b-alpha

CC gene which would be useful to screen a human genomic lambda phage

CC library. Oligonucleotide A is equivalent to non-transcribed strand DNA

CC (coding strand) for nucleotides 644-674 of the GP1b-alpha gene.

CC Oligonucleotide B is equivalent to the transcribed strand (non-coding

CC DNA). The amplified product was a 30bp fragment. This corresponds to the

CC large polypeptide domain of GP1b-alpha which can be used as a component

CC of a bifunctional antithrombotic molecule. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to

XX correct FN field.)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 8 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

RESULT 596

AAV15106
 ID AAV15106 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAV15106;
 XX 20-MAY-1998 (first entry)

XX Human VEGF antisense oligonucleotide U0413T-S.

XX Human; vascular endothelial cell growth factor; VEGF; diagnosis;

KM antisense oligonucleotide; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN JP10052285-A.

XX 24-FEB-1998.

PF 20-MAY-1997; 97JP-00129767.

PR 23-MAY-1996; 96JP-00128192.

PA (TOAG) TOA GOSSEI CHEM IND LTD.

DR WPI; 1998-200633/18.

XX Preparation of anti-sense nucleic acid - by assigning numerical value to

PT target mRNA region and preparing new molecule with nucleic acid

XX complementary to sequence with low value.

XX Example 3; Page 9; 19pp; Japanese.

XX The present sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide for human

CC derived vascular endothelial cell growth factor (VEGF), used in an

CC example of the present invention. The present invention describes the

CC preparation of an antisense nucleic acid (ANA). The method comprises: (a)

CC using an mRNA sequence of varying regions in which a numerical value (NV)

CC is assigned to a target region, where the size of NV depends on the

CC possibility of forming a truly complementary double strand (DS) between

CC two regions, and (b) preparing ANA with a nucleic acid containing a base

CC sequence which is truly complementary to a sequence which has a low NV,

CC where NV assigned to the ability to form DS is based on the difference of

CC the complementary base sequence to the target. ANA can be used for the

CC preparation of diagnostic and therapeutic agents. The method can easily

CC predict ANA target site, therefore enabling easy and rapid preparation of

XX ANA

XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 266 CCCCTCTCTCTCTTCTC 284
 |||||
 Db 2 CCCCGTCTCTCTCTCTC 20

RESULT 597

AAV47686/c
 ID AAV47686 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAV47686;

XX 20-NOV-1998 (first entry)

XX Unmethylated CpG dinucleotide 2001.

XX Unmethylated CpG dinucleotide; immune response; bacterial meningitis;

KM natural killer cell activation; NK cell; Th2 response; neonatal sepsis;

KM pulmonary disorder; asthma; environmentally induced airway disease;

KM bacterial infection; endotoxaemia; therapy; cystic fibrosis;

XX inflammatory bowel disease; ss.

XX Synthetic.

```
XX XX WO9837919-A1.
XX PN
XX XX
XX PD 03-SEP-1998.
XX PF 25-FEB-1998; 98WO-US003678.
XX PR 28-FEB-1997; 97US-0039405P.
XX XX
XX PA (IOWA ) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
XX PI Schwartz DA, Krieg AM;
XX DR WPI; 1998-480941/41.
XX XX
XX PT Use of nucleic acids containing an unmethylated CpG - for treating a
XX PT subject having or at risk of having an acute decrement in air flow or
XX PT inhibiting an inflammatory response.
XX PS
XX PS Claim 35; Page 27; 65pp; English.
XX CC This sequence represents an unmethylated CpG dinucleotide, and can be
XX CC used in the method of the invention. The method is for treating a subject
XX CC having, or at risk of having an acute decrement in air flow, comprising
XX CC administering a nucleic acid sequence containing at least one
XX CC unmethylated CpG. The nucleic acid contains an unmethylated CpG
XX CC dinucleotide affect an immune response in a subject by activating natural
XX CC killer cells (NK) or redirecting a subject's immune response from a Th2
XX CC to a Th1 response by inducing monocytic and other cells to produce Th1
XX CC cytokines. They can be used to treat pulmonary disorders having an
XX CC immunologic component, such as asthma or environmentally induced airway
XX CC disease. They can also be used to treat diseases associated with Gram-
XX CC positive bacterial infections or endotoxaemia including bacterial
XX CC meningitis, neonatal sepsis, cystic fibrosis, inflammatory bowel disease
XX CC and liver cirrhosis, Gram-negative pneumonia, Gram-negative abdominal
XX CC abscess, hemorrhagic shock, disseminated intravascular coagulation, or
XX CC an inflammatory response to lipopolysaccharide
XX SQ
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 14 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 3918 CCGACCGCGCGCGCGCGC 3936
XX DB 20 CCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGC 2
XX
XX RESULT 598
XX AAX15771
XX ID AAX15771 standard; cDNA to mRNA; 20 BP.
XX XX
XX AC AAX15771;
XX XX
XX DT 07-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Antisense oligonucleotide targeted to upstream sequence of VEGF.
XX XX
XX KM Vascular endothelial cell growth factor; VEGF; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX KM solid tumor growth; anticancer agent; rheumatic arthritis;
XX KM diabetic retinitis; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX PN JP11042091-A.
XX PD 16-FEB-1999.
XX PF 25-JUL-1997; 97JP-00213838.
XX PR 25-JUL-1997; 97JP-00213838.
XX XX
XX XX 25-JUL-1997; 97JP-00213838.
XX XX
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PA (TOAG ) TOA GOSEI CHEM IND LTD.
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 1999-197823/17.
XX XX
XX PT An antisense nucleic acid compound against vascular endothelial cell
XX PT growth factor (VEGF) - useful as an anticancer agent, and for treatment
XX PT of rheumatic arthritis and diabetic retinitis.
XX PS
XX PS Example 1; Page 7; 16pp; English.
XX CC AAX15764-81 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted to the upstream
XX CC sequence of the coding region for vascular endothelial cell growth factor
XX CC (VEGF). Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to this region inhibit at
XX CC least 50 % of VEGF expression by the cell. The antisense oligonucleotides
XX CC can inhibit the growth of solid tumor and are useful as anticancer agents
XX CC and for treating rheumatic arthritis and diabetic retinitis
XX SQ
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 266 CCCCCTCTCTCTCTCTC 284
XX DB 2 CCCCCTCTCTCTCTCTC 20
XX
XX RESULT 599
XX AAX15605/c
XX ID AAX15605 standard; cDNA to mRNA; 20 BP.
XX XX
XX AC AAX15605;
XX XX
XX DT 07-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Fragment of upstream sequence of coding region for VEGF.
XX XX
XX KM Vascular endothelial cell growth factor; VEGF; antisense oligonucleotide;
XX KM solid tumor growth; anticancer agent; rheumatic arthritis;
XX KM diabetic retinitis; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Unidentified.
XX XX
XX PN JP11042091-A.
XX PD 16-FEB-1999.
XX PF 25-JUL-1997; 97JP-00213838.
XX PR 25-JUL-1997; 97JP-00213838.
XX XX
XX PA (TOAG ) TOA GOSEI CHEM IND LTD.
XX DR WPI; 1999-197823/17.
XX XX
XX PT An antisense nucleic acid compound against vascular endothelial cell
XX PT growth factor (VEGF) - useful as an anticancer agent, and for treatment
XX PT of rheumatic arthritis and diabetic retinitis.
XX PS
XX PS Example 2; Page 12; 16pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence represents the a fragment of the upstream sequence
XX CC of the coding region for vascular endothelial cell growth factor (VEGF).
XX CC Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to this region inhibit at least 50 %
XX CC of VEGF expression by the cell. The antisense oligonucleotides can
XX CC inhibit the growth of solid tumor and are useful as anticancer agents and
XX CC for treating rheumatic arthritis and diabetic retinitis
XX SQ
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 11 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
```

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 266 CCCCCCTCTCTCTCTCTC 284
 |||||
 Db 19 .CCCGCTCTCTCTCTCTC 1

RESULT 600
 AAZ07844/c
 ID AAZ07844 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ07844;
 XX
 DT 03-DEC-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE M. cerebraalis 18S rRNA gene amplifying primer Tr3-7.
 XX
 KM 18S rRNA; ribosomal nucleic acid; Myxobolus; myxozoan parasite; aquatic;
 KM salmonid fish; oligochaete; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Myxobolus cerebraalis.
 XX
 PN US5962227-A.
 XX
 PD 05-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 23-JUL-1997; 97US-00899371.
 XX
 PR 26-JUL-1996; 96US-0022734P.
 XX
 PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 XX
 PI Antonio DB, Hedrick RP, Andree KB;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-579610/49.
 XX
 PT Isolated nucleic acid useful for detecting the presence of the myxozoan
 PT parasite Myxobolus spp. in aquatic samples.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Col 33; 19pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention provides a method for detecting Myxobolus spp. nucleic
 CC acids in an aquatic sample using an isolated nucleic acid of at least 15
 CC nucleotides which selectively hybridizes to an 18S ribosomal nucleic acid
 CC of Myxobolus cerebraalis, M. insidiosus or M. squamalis as a probe. The
 CC method is useful for detecting the presence of the myxozoan parasite
 CC Myxobolus spp. in aquatic samples. The method is rapid, specific and
 CC sensitive in both salmonid fish and oligochaete hosts. Sequences AAZ07839
 CC -47 represent PCR primers used for amplifying the 18S rRNA gene of M.
 CC cerebraalis
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 383 CTGGTGGCAGCAGCCGAGG 401
 |||||
 Db 20 CTGGTGGCAGCAGCCGCGG 2

RESULT 601
 AAV74243/c
 ID AAV74243 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV74243;
 XX
 DT 20-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 15-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cpg-N motif O-ODN 2001 DNA.

XX Cpg-N motif; immunostimulation; antigen; Cpg-S motif; immunisation; ODN;
 KM viral antigen; bacterial antigen; parasite; therapeutic; growth factor;
 KM toxin; tumour suppressor; cytokine; apoptotic protein; interferon;
 KM hormone; clotting factor; ligand; receptor; oligodeoxynucleotide; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO9852581-A1.
 XX
 PD 26-NOV-1998.
 XX
 PF 20-MAY-1998; 98WO-US010408.
 XX
 PR 20-MAY-1997; 97US-0047209P.
 PR 20-MAY-1997; 97US-0047233P.
 XX
 PA (OTTA-) OTTAWA CIVIC HOSPITAL LOEB RES INST.
 PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
 PA (QIAG-) QIAGEN GMBH.
 XX
 PI Davis HL, Krieg AM, Schorr J, Wu T;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-059712/05.
 XX
 PT Use of neutralising Cpg and stimulating Cpg motifs in DNA vectors - for
 PT enhancing the immunostimulatory effect of an antigen or enhancing the
 PT expression of a therapeutic polypeptide.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 64; 109pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAV74237-V74253 are oligodeoxynucleotide (ODN) primers used to describe a
 CC method for enhancing the immunostimulatory effect of an antigen encoded
 CC by nucleic acid contained in a nucleic acid construct. The method
 CC involves determining the Cpg-N and Cpg-S motifs present in the construct,
 CC removing neutralising Cpg (Cpg-N) motifs and optionally inserting a
 CC stimulatory Cpg (Cpg-S) motifs in the construct, thereby producing a
 CC nucleic acid construct having enhanced immunostimulatory efficacy. The
 CC method can be used for immunisation against viral antigens, e.g. from a
 CC hepatitis B virus (HBV), bacterial antigens or an antigen derived from a
 CC parasite. They can also be used for expression of a therapeutic
 CC polypeptide, e.g. growth factors, toxins, tumour suppressors, cytokines,
 CC apoptotic proteins, interferons, hormones, clotting factors, ligands and
 CC receptors. (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 14 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 3918 CCGAGCCCGCGCGCGCCG 3936
 |||||
 Db 20 CCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCG 2

RESULT 602
 AAX34804
 ID AAX34804 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX34804;
 XX
 DT 06-JUL-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human ZSIG-11 DNA amplifying primer ZC11873.
 XX
 KM Secretory protein; ZSIG-11; ligand polypeptide; testis; endoprotease;
 KM prohormone convertase; fertility; therapeutic; human; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9916870-A1.

```

XX 08-APR-1999.
PD 29-SEP-1998; 98MO-US020449.
XX
PF 29-SEP-1997; 97US-0060327P.
XX 29-SEP-1997; 97US-00939897.
PR 19-MAY-1998; 98US-00081310.
XX 19-MAY-1998; 98US-0085966P.
PA (ZYMO ) ZYMOGENETICS INC.
XX Shepard PO;
PI WPI; 1999-263692/22.
XX Polynucleotide encoding a human secretory protein, ZSIG-11.
PT
PS Example 1; Page 106; 113pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a human secretory protein, ZSIG-11. Host cells
CC containing a vector comprising the ZSIG-11 nucleic acid are used for the
CC recombinant expression of the protein. ZSIG-11 is a novel ligand
CC polypeptide and specific antibodies can be used to detect its presence in
CC a biological sample. Probes derived from ZSIG-11 nucleotide sequences can
CC also be used in detection of ZSIG-11 RNA. ZSIG-11 is expressed at high
CC levels in testis, and could be used to identify/study prohormone
CC convertases or endoproteases that exhibit testis specificity.
CC Antagonists, including antibodies, are useful for inhibiting or
CC eliminating the function of ZSIG-11. It is possible that ZSIG-11 and its
CC antagonists will be useful as fertility inducing therapeutics. Sequences
CC AAX34800-21 represent PCR primers for amplifying the ZSIG-11 DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 138 CAGGGGAGCTTCAGCTGCC 156
DB 2 CCGGAGACTTCAGCTGCC 20
XX
RESULT 603
AAX96688
ID AAX96688 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAX96688;
XX
DT 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
KW Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
KW sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
KW neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
PN WO927105-A2.
XX
PD 03-JUN-1999.
PF 20-NOV-1998; 98MO-IB001890.
XX
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
XX
PA (GEST ) GENSET.
XX
PI Griffais R;

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XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
PT
PS Page 1845; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
XX CC and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
XX (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
XX pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
XX heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
XX nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
XX frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
XX CC in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
XX CC nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
XX CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
XX CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 146 CTTGAGCTGCCACTGACA 164
DB 1 CTTGAGCTGCCACTGACA 19
XX
RESULT 604
AAF76296
ID AAF76296 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAF76296;
XX
DT 05-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Phosphorothioate oligo, SEQ ID NO:2, purified using improved method.
XX
KW Nucleic acid purification; liquid chromatography;
KW protected hydroxyl group hydrophobic protecting group; deprotection;
KW fractionation; phosphorothioate oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS JP2000344791-A.
XX
PN 12-DEC-2000.
XX
PD 02-JUN-1999; 99JP-00154976.
XX
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99JP-00154976.
XX
PA (TOAG ) TOA GOSEI CHEM IND LTD.
XX
DR WPI; 2001-260312/27.
XX
PT A new two step method for the purification of oligonucleotides using
PT liquid chromatography.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 4; 9pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention relates to an improved method for the purification of
CC oligonucleotides using liquid chromatography. The method involves
CC purifying oligonucleotides in which hydroxyl groups are protected by
CC hydrophobic groups via liquid chromatography; subsequent removal of the
CC hydrophobic protecting groups; and purification of the deprotected
CC oligonucleotides via liquid chromatography. In the liquid chromatography
CC steps of the method, fractionation of the oligonucleotides is carried out
CC in response to a detector indicating a predetermined value of the
CC absorbance of the eluate. The method of the invention is useful in the
CC purification of oligonucleotides, particularly phosphorothioate

```


CC oligodeoxynucleotides. The method provides improved, sample and optimised
CC purification of oligonucleotides. Sequences AAF76295-AAF76297 represent
CC phosphorothioate oligonucleotides purified according to the method of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 266 CCCCCCTCTCTCTCTCTC 284
Db 2 CCCCCCTCTCTCTCTCTC 20

RESULT 605
AAF99116/c
ID AAF99116 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AAF99116;
XX
XX 12-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX

DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #232.

KW Vaccine; cytostatic; virucidal; bactericidal; fungicidal; anti-parasitic;
KW immunostimulatory; tumour viral infection; bacterial infection;
KW fungal infection; parasitic infection; cancer; asthma;
KW infectious disease; allergy; immune deficiency; phosphorothioate; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO200122972-A2.

XX 05-APR-2001.

XX 25-SEP-2000; 2000MO-US026383.

XX 25-SEP-1999; 99US-0156113P.

XX 27-SEP-1999; 99US-0156135P.

XX 23-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227436P.

XX (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.

XX (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GMBH.

XX Krieger AM, Schetter C, Vollmer J;

XX WPI; 2001-273485/28.

XX Claim 101; Page 43; 338bp; English.

CC The present invention relates to a method for stimulating an immune
CC response. The method comprises administering an immunostimulatory nucleic
CC acid to a non-rodent subject in sufficient quantity to stimulate an
CC immune response. The present sequence is one such immunostimulatory
CC nucleic acid. The immunostimulatory nucleic acids can be pyrimidine rich
CC (py-rich) or thymidine (T) rich. The method is used to vaccinate subjects
CC against tumour antigens, viral antigens (e.g. herpesviridae, retroviridae
CC and/or orthomyxoviridae), bacterial antigens (e.g. toxoplasma,
CC haemophilus, campylobacter, clostridium, baccharichia coli and/or
CC staphylococcus), fungal antigens and/or parasitic antigens. The method is
CC also useful for preventing cancer, asthma, infectious disease, allergy or
CC immune deficiency. The present sequence can also be used to redirect a
CC Th2 to a Th1 immune response and to activate immune cells. Note: the
CC present sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 14 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 3918 CCGAGCCCGCGCGCGCGC 3936
Db 20 CCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGC 2

RESULT 606
ABK99787/c
ID ABK99787 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABK99787;
XX

DT 21-OCT-2002 (first entry)

DE Mouse RAID antisense oligonucleotide #41.

KW Antisense gene therapy; RAID; death domain; caspase recruitment domain;
KW CARD; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; growth disorder; mouse;
KW metabolic disorder; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;
KW RIP associated ICH-1/CED-3-homologous protein with death domain;
KW receptor interacting protein; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX Mus musculus.

XX WO200248314-A2.

XX 20-JUN-2002.

XX 29-OCT-2001; 2001MO-US050914.

XX 01-NOV-2000; 2000US-00705267.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Zhang H, Freier SM, Wact AT;

XX WPI; 2002-583496/62.

XX Novel antisense compound that hybridizes and inhibits nucleic acid
XX encoding RAID which is an adaptor molecule containing both death domain
XX PT and caspase recruitment domains, for treating hyperproliferative
XX disorder.

XX Claim 3; Page 95; 144bp; English.

CC The invention describes a compound (I) 8-50 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule (II) encoding RAID which is an
CC adaptor molecule containing both death domain (PD) and caspase
CC recruitment domains (CARD), where (I) specifically hybridises with and
CC inhibits expression of RAID, or specifically hybridises with at least an
CC 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on (II). (I) is useful for
CC inhibiting the expression of RAID (Receptor interacting protein (RIP)
CC associated ICH-1/CED-3-homologous protein with death domain) in cells or
CC tissues, and for treating an animal having a disease or condition
CC associated with RAID, where the disease or condition is a
CC hyperproliferative disorder such as cancer, or a growth or metabolic
CC disorder. (I) is also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis,
CC as research reagents and kits, for distinguishing functions of various
CC members of a biological pathway, and in antisense gene therapy. (I) is
CC also useful prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or delay infection,
CC inflammation or tumour formation. This sequence represents a mouse RAID
CC antisense oligonucleotide used to control expression of the RAID protein

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4045 CACGAGGCGCTTAGGAG 4063
|||||

2'-MOE; phosphorothioate backbone; ds.
 Homo sapiens.
 Chimeric.
 WO200220547-A1.
 14-MAR-2002.
 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US027316.
 07-SEP-2000; 2000US-00657346.
 07-MAR-2001; 2001US-00806631.
 (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 Zhang H, Wyatt JR;
 WPI; 2002-393838/42.
 Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding the B3 interacting domain death agonist, useful for creating animals with diseases associated with B3 interacting domain death agonist, e.g. hepatitis.
 Claim 3; Page 87; 17pp; English.
 The invention relates to a compound 8 to 50 nucleotides in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a B3 interacting domain death agonist, where the compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of the B3 interacting domain death agonist. The compound of the invention is useful for inhibiting the expression of the B3 interacting domain death agonist in cells or tissues. The compound is also useful for creating an animal having a disease or condition associated with the B3 interacting domain death agonist, e.g. haematopoietic disorder, hyperproliferative disorder, a developmental disorder, immunological disorder, or a disease or condition of the liver e.g. hepatitis, or a condition associated with apoptosis. The compound is useful for diagnostics, therapeutic, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits. This polynucleotide sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide inhibitor of the DNA from human B3 interacting domain death agonist RNA of the invention. NOTE: This sequence is a chimeric oligonucleotide 20 nucleotides in length, which is flanked on both sides by five-nucleotide 'wings'. The wings are composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. The internucleoside (backbone) linkages are phosphorothioate (P=S) throughout the oligonucleotide. (Updated on 29-AUG-2003 to standardise OS field)

Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

4686 AGAAGCTGTCTGTCCAG 4704
 |||||
 2 AGAAGCTGTCTGTCCAG 20

RESULT 610
 ABS68928
 ID ABS68928 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ABS68928;
 DT 20-NOV-2002 (first entry)
 XX Human RecQ protein-like 4 (RECQL4) DNA antisense oligonucleotide #71.
 DE Human; RecQ protein-like 4; RECQL4; ss; chromosome 8q24; infection;
 KM inflammation; tumour formation; cancer; cytoskeletal; antiinflammatory;
 KM antimicrobial; antisense therapy; antisense oligonucleotide.

Homo sapiens.
 US6436706-B1.
 20-AUG-2002.
 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792594.
 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792594.
 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792594.
 (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 Ward DT, Watt AT;
 WPI; 2002-689941/74.
 New antisense compounds targeted to nucleic acids encoding RecQ protein-like 4, useful for modulating expression of the nucleic acid and treating diseases associated with expression of the nucleic acid in humans.
 Claim 14; Col 45; 45pp; English.
 The invention relates to a compound targeted to specific nucleobases of RecQ protein-like 4 (RECQL4) and which hybridises and inhibits the expression of RECQL4. The compound is useful for inhibiting the expression of RECQL4 in cells or tissues and for treating an animal, particularly a human suspected of having or being prone to a disease or condition associated with expression of RECQL4. The compound is useful for diagnostics, therapeutics and as a research reagent, e.g. prophylactically to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide used in inhibition of human RECQL4 expression

Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1190 CTTCCCATCTCTGAGTCT 1208
 |||||
 1 CTTCCCATCTCTGAGTCT 19

RESULT 611
 AB197268/c
 ID AB197268 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC AB197268;
 DT 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 DE Capture oligonucleotide 21p ID#4355 oligo #9.
 XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
 KM ligation detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
 KM infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
 KM oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
 KM environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX WO200179548-A2.
 PN 25-OCT-2001.
 PD 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
 PF 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
 PR (CORR) CORNELL RES POUND INC.
 PA Barany F, Zivri M, Gerry NP, Favls R, Kilman R;

```
XX
DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX
XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX
XX Example 5; Fig 29; 300bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
CC e.g. Salmonella, listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
CC of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
OY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 563 GCTGCTTCCAGCAGCAGC 581
DB 20 GCTGCTTCTGTCGACGAC 2
XX
XX RESULT 612
ACCA4062/c
XX ID ACCA4062 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ACCA4062;
AC
XX
XX 30-MAY-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Oligo ISIS 124653 for CD40 ligand gene expression inhibition.
DE
XX
XX ss; cyclostatic; antiinflammatory; immunomodulator; antisense;
KW gene therapy; human; CD40 ligand; phosphorothioate; 2'WOE wings; cancer;
KW autoimmune disorder; inflammatory disorder; apoptosis.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH misc_difference 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /note= "contains phosphorothioate internucleotide bonds
FT in the backbone replacing phosphodiester internucleotide
FT bonds"
FT 1..20
FT /tag= d
FT /note= "all cytidine nucleotides are 5-methylcytidine"
FT 1..5
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= 2'-O-methoxyethyl nucleotides
FT modified_base
FT 16..20
FT modified_base
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FT
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= 2'-O-methoxyethyl nucleotides
XX
XX WO2003008433-A1.
XX
XX 30-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 15-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022635.
XX
XX 18-JUL-2001; 2001US-0090595.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Baker BF, Wyatt JR, Davis SE;
XX WPI; 2003-239305/23.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding a CD40
PT ligand, useful in diagnostic and research applications, or for treating
PT diseases associated with expression of CD40 ligand, e.g. cancer or
PT autoimmune disorder.
XX
XX Example 15; Page 79; 108bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotide targeted to the
XX human CD40 ligand gene. The oligonucleotides contain either
XX phosphorothioate internucleotide bonds replacing the usual phosphodiester
XX internucleotide bonds or have a peptide amide backbone replacing the
XX sugar phosphate backbone. The nucleotides flanking the central 10
XX nucleotides have 2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides (2'WOE wings) and the
XX cytidine nucleotides are all 5-methylcytidines. The antisense compounds
XX are useful for modulating the expression of CD40 ligand and for treating
XX diseases or conditions associated with expression of CD40 ligand, e.g.
XX cancer, autoimmune disorder, inflammatory disorder, or a disease or
XX condition arising from aberrant apoptosis. The antisense compounds are
XX also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics, prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent
XX or delay infection, inflammation or tumor formation, as research reagents
XX and kits, and in distinguishing between functions of various members of a
XX biological pathway. Oligonucleotides ACCA4014-ACCA4091 represent the
XX antisense oligonucleotides of the invention to inhibit expression of the
XX human CD40 ligand gene
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
OY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 270 CTCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTC 288
DB 19 CTCTCTCTCCATCTCTCTC 1
XX
XX RESULT 613
ABZ74910/c
XX ID ABZ74910 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABZ74910;
AC
XX
XX 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #30.
XX
XX Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;
XX chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; cholesterol metabolism;
XX free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;
XX lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
KW cardiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH
```


PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 878; 872bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cyostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DY 269 CCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 287
DB 2 CCTCCCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 20
RESULT 618
ABZ97878/c
ID ABZ97878 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ97878;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human eotaxin oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or

PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 13120; 872bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cyostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DY 3171 GACCCATGAGAGAGG 3189
DB 20 GACCCAGAGAGAGTGG 2
RESULT 619
ABZ87225
ID ABZ87225 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ87225;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI NYCE JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or

PT ubiquinone.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2467; 872bp; English.

XX

XX The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a

CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the

CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,

CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of

CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or

CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an

CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention

CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,

CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a

CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or

CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also

CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an

CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels

CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine

CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or

CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,

CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.

CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed

CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO

CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pct. No. 6.9e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0

Oy 280 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTTCG 298
||| |||||||
Db 2 TTCGCTCTCTCTCTCTTTC 20

RESULT 620

ABZ87569/C

ID ABZ87569 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABZ87569;

AC

AT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

DT

XX

DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.

KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
KW antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS

XX WO200285308-A2.

PV

XX PD 31-OCT-2002.

PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137B.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

P1 Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegara A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
P1 Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAse, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or

PT	ubiquinone.
XX	
PS	Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 2811; 872bp; English.
CC	
XX	The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC	first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC	initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC	5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC	junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC	nasal airway dysfunction and a second, active agent comprising an
CC	antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC	has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC	immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC	use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC	preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC	for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC	antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC	of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC	receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC	lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC	lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC	Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC	specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC	at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
CC	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
OY	
DB	2905 ACCAGCACATCCTCATCAG 2923 19 ACCAGTCATCCTCATCAG 1
ID	ADJ80004/C
XX	ADJ80004 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ADJ80004;
XX	
DT	06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DE	
XX	Human glioma-associated oncogene-3 antisense oligo, SEQ ID No 53.
KM	glioma-associated oncogene-3; GAO3; cytostatic; developmental disorder;
KM	Griegel's cephalopolymyodyactyly; Pallister-Hall syndrome;
KM	post-axial polydactyly; holoprosencephaly; Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome;
KM	basal cell nevroid syndrome; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; human; BS.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	WO2003008549-A2.
PD	
XX	30-JAN-2003.
PF	15-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US022630.
PR	18-JUL-2001; 2001US-00910185.
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PI	Bennett FC, Freier SM;
DR	WPI; 2003-239322/23.
PT	New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding glioma
PT	-associated oncogene-3, useful for treating developmental disorders (e.g. holoprosencephaly) and hyperproliferative disorders (e.g. cancer).
PS	Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 53; 175BP; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel compound 8-50 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid encoding glioma-associated oncogene-3 (GAO3)
CC or a splice variant of GAO3. The novel compound specifically hybridizes
CC with and inhibits the expression of GAO3 or its splice variant, or
CC specifically hybridizes with an 8-nucleobase portion of an active site on
CC a nucleic acid encoding GAO3. The antisense compound has cytoskeletal
CC activity. The antisense compound is useful for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with glioma-associated oncogene-3 (GAO3), such as a
CC developmental disorder including Greig's cephalopolysyndactyly, Pallister
CC-hall syndrome, post-axial polydactyly, holoprosencephaly, Rubenstein-
CC-Taybi syndrome or basal cell nevus syndrome, and a hyperproliferative
CC disorder, such as cancer. This polynucleotide represents a glioma-
CC associated oncogene-3 (GAO3) control antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP, 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
CY 2608 ACCACAGCCCTGCTCTTGC 2626
19 ACCACAGCCCTGCTCTTGC 1
Db
RESULT 622
ABD23455 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD23455;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human myosin X-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2467.
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytoskeletal; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2467; 763bp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and

CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytoskeletal activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc. tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP, 0 A; 9 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
CY 280 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTTGC 298
2 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTTGC 20
Db
RESULT 623
ABD21866 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
ID ABD21866
XX
AC ABD21866;
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
XX Human stemlocalcin-derived oligo SEQ ID 878.
XX
DE Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytoskeletal; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX

DR WPI, 2003-093058/08.
 XX
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 XX
 XX claim 15; SEQ ID NO 878; 763bp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
 CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
 CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
 CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
 CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
 CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
 CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 CC
 XX
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 11 G; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 269 CCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 287
 DB 2 CCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 20
 RESULT 624
 ID ABD25979 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX ABD25979;
 AC
 XX
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 XX AA906703-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 4991.
 DE
 XX
 XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
 KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
 KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
 KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
 KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
 KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
 KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
 KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 PN WO200285309-A2.

XX
 PD 31-OCT-2002.
 XX
 XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US031143.
 PF
 XX
 XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
 PR
 XX
 XX (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
 PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
 XX
 XX WPI, 2003-093058/08.
 DR
 XX
 XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
 PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
 PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
 PT bronchodilating agent.
 XX
 XX claim 15; SEQ ID NO 4991; 763bp; English.
 PS
 XX
 XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
 CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
 CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
 CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
 CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
 CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
 CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
 CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
 CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
 CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
 CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
 CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
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 CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
 CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
 CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
 CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
 CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
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 CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
 CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
 CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
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 CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
 CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
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 CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
 CC
 XX
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 376 AGTTAACTGATGGCAGCA 394
 DB 2 AGTTAACTGATGGCAGCA 20
 RESULT 625
 ID ABD23799 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX ABD23799;
 AC
 XX
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Human myosin X-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2811.
 DE
 XX

KM Human; antitense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antisthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytoskeletal; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antitense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2811; 763pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
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CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
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CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 2905 ACCGACATCTCTCATCAG 2923
DB 19 ACCAGTCATCTCATCAG 1

RESULT 626
ABD30909/C
ID ABD30909 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD30909;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ectaxin-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 13120.
XX
XX
KM Human; antitense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; antiallergic; antiinflammatory; antisthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytoskeletal; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
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CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system

CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3171 GACCCCATGAGCAGTGGG 3189
DB 20 GACCCCATGAGAGAGTGGG 2

RESULT 627
ADFF1741
ID ADF71741 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADF71741;
XX

DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX

DE Human autosomal recessive hypercholesterolaemia exon 4 PCR primer #2.

XX Human; autosomal recessive hypercholesterolaemia; ARH; PCR; primer; ss;
KW exon.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS JP2003319783-A.

PN 11-NOV-2003.

PD 02-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00130779.

PF 02-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00130779.

XX 02-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00130779.

PR (KOKU-) KOKURITSU JUNKANKI BYO CENT SOCHO.

XX WPI; 2004-015498/02.

PT Screening variant autosomal recessive hypercholesterolemia gene for
PT determining presence or absence of variation, useful for diagnosing
PT autosomal recessive hypercholesterolemia.

XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6; 9pp; Japanese.

XX The invention relates to screening a variant autosomal recessive
CC hypercholesterolaemia (ARH) gene for determining the presence or absence
CC of a variation in the ARH gene, where the variation comprises nine
CC residues of cytosine at the nucleotide position 599-607 of the sixth exon
CC and nucleotide at the position 657-659 serves as stop codon. Also
CC included are diagnosing a variant ARH gene in a sample acquired from
CC human (by detecting variation comprising nine residues of cytosine at the
CC nucleotide position 599-607 of the sixth exon and nucleotide at the
CC position 657-659 serving as stop codon) and a kit for carrying out the
CC method comprising a primer for carrying out PCR amplification of the
CC sixth exon of an ARH gene. The methods are useful for screening ARH gene
CC for determining the presence or absence of variation in ARH gene and for
CC diagnosing ARH. The present sequence is a PCR primer for amplification of
CC an exon of the ARH gene.

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RESULT 628
ADH13369
ID ADH13369 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH13369;
XX

DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX

DE Human malignant neoplasia-related PCR primer SeqID218.

XX malignant neoplasia; cytostatic; breast cancer; ovarian cancer;
KW gastric cancer; colon cancer; oesophageal cancer; mesenchymal cancer;
KW bladder cancer; non-small cell lung cancer; human; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS EP1365034-A2.

PN 26-NOV-2003.

PD 09-MAY-2003; 2003EP-00010447.

PF 21-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00010291.

PR 13-FEB-2003; 2003EP-00003112.

XX (FARB) BAYER AG.

PA Wirtz R, Munnes M, Kallabis H;

XX WPI; 2004-073279/08.

PT Predicting, diagnosing or prognosing malignant neoplasia by detecting at
PT least two markers, where the markers are genes from one or more
PT chromosomal regions altered in malignant neoplasia.

XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 218; 267pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel method for the prediction, diagnosis,
CC or prognosis of malignant neoplasia by the detection of at least two
CC markers. The invention may also be useful for the development of
CC cytostatic compounds through the regulation of the expression of a gene
CC or activity of a protein associated with malignant neoplasia. The method
CC is useful for prediction, diagnosis or prognosis of malignant neoplasia
CC such as breast cancer, ovarian cancer, gastric cancer, colon cancer,
CC oesophageal cancer, mesenchymal cancer, bladder cancer or non-small cell
CC lung cancer. The polynucleotides and polypeptides defined in the
CC specification, antisense polynucleotides targeting the polynucleotides,
CC antibodies targeting either one of the polynucleotides or polypeptides,
CC and compounds identified by the screening methods are useful for
CC preventing or treating malignant neoplasia. The disease treated is
CC preferably breast cancer. The present sequence is that of a PCR primer
CC which was used in the exemplification of the invention.

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XX Human: antisense gene therapy; ss: MARK3;
KM MAP/microtubule affinity-regulating kinase 3; cancer;
KM Alzheimer's disease; neurodegenerative disorder;
KM hyperproliferative disorder; cytostatic; PCR; primer; RT-PCR;
KM reverse transcriptase PCR; probe.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003232771-A1.
XX
PD 18-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-00174319.
XX
PR 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-00174319.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Ward DT, Freier SM, Dobie KM;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-052188/05.
XX
XX New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT microtubule-affinity-regulating kinases (MARK3), useful for modulating
PT expression of MARK3 or for treating cancer or Alzheimer's disease.
XX
PS Example 13; SEQ ID NO 5; 233pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a compound comprising a sequence comprising 8-80
CC base pairs (bp) targeted to a nucleic acid encoding MARK3
CC (MAP/microtubule affinity-regulating kinase 3), that specifically
CC hybridizes with the nucleic acid encoding MARK3 and inhibits expression
CC of MARK3, i.e. is an antisense oligonucleotide (AO). Also included are a
CC composition comprising the compound and a carrier or diluent, inhibiting
CC the expression of MARK3 in cells or tissues, treating an animal having or
CC suspected of having a disease or condition associated with PRL-3 and
CC screening for an antisense compound. The antisense oligonucleotide is
CC useful for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative
CC disorder, particularly cancer and neurodegenerative diseases e.g.
CC Alzheimer's disease. The present sequence is a reverse transcriptase (RT)
CC -PCR primer or probe used to assay MARK3 (or GAPDH control) mRNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 739 TCACCAAGCTGACCAAGCT 757
DB 1 TGACCAAGCTGACCAAGCT 19
XX
RESULT 630
ADJ85249/c
ID ADJ85249 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ85249;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Nucleic acid analysis-related Tag probe SeqID117.
XX
KM restriction endonuclease site; T3 promoter site; Tag gene; Poly A site;
KM T7 promoter; nucleic acid analysis; synthetic Tag gene; assay control;
KM assay development; product development; product validation;
KM quality control; probe; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO2004007684-A2.

XX
PD 22-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 14-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US021990.
XX
PR 12-JUL-2002; 2002US-0395530P.
XX
PA (AFFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
PI Christians FC;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-122923/12.
XX
XX New DNA molecules made by annealing and extending overlapping 60mer
PT oligonucleotides, useful in producing synthetic Tag genes useful as assay
PT controls, in assay development, product development and for quality
PT control.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 317; 91pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel DNA molecule which comprises a DNA
CC molecule made up of the following elements in a 5' to 3' direction: a
CC first restriction endonuclease site; a T3 promoter site; at least one Tag
CC gene comprising at least 5 20mer Tag sequences; a Poly A site having at
CC least 21 consecutive A residues; a second restriction endonuclease site
CC which may be the same or different than the first restriction
CC endonuclease site; or a T7 promoter on the opposite strand as the T3
CC promoter. The invention may be useful in nucleic acid analysis, in
CC particular to synthetic Tag genes useful as assay controls, in assay
CC development, product development and validation and for quality control.
CC The present sequence is that of a Tag oligonucleotide probe which may be
CC used during the creation of the novel DNA molecule of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 4461 ATGATGTGCCAAGTGGCTGT 4479
DB 20 ATGATGTGCCAAGTGGCTGT 2
XX
RESULT 631
ADJ59701/c
ID ADJ59701 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ59701;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide associated to Eotaxin D49372 #28.
XX
KM interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
KM airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
KM cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
KM pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
KM ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004011613-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
XX
PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;

PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-203534/19.
XX
PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
XX
PT Initiation codons and introns of respiratory diseases-relevant genes e.g.,
PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP1, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
XX disease e.g., asthma.
PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 557; 85pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
CC Initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
CC Interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
CC respiration, cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
CC (COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), acute respiratory distress syndrome
CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3171 GACCCCATGACGACGTGGG 3189
DB 20 GACCCCAAGAGAAAGTGGG 2
RESULT 632
ADJ78447
ID ADJ78447 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ78447;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human perillipin target oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:155.
XX
XX perillipin; perillipin inhibitor; antisense oligonucleotide; antidiabetic;
KM anorectic; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiac; metabolic disorder; diabetes;
KM obesity; atherosclerosis; human; target; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2004012745-A1.
XX
PD 12-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 30-UTL-2003; 2003WO-US023760.
XX
PR 06-AUG-2002; 2002US-00213796.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bhanot S, Freier SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-157008/15.
XX
PT New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
PT nucleic acids encoding perillipin, useful for treating a metabolic
XX disorder e.g. obesity, diabetes or atherosclerosis.
XX

PS Example 16; SEQ ID NO 155; 167pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to, and which specifically hybridizes with a nucleic acid
CC molecule encoding perillipin, and inhibits the expression of perillipin.
CC Also described: (1) a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length that
CC specifically hybridizes with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an
CC active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding perillipin; (2) a
CC composition comprising the compound and a carrier or diluent; (3) a
CC method for inhibiting the expression of perillipin in cells or tissues by
CC contacting the cells or tissues with the compound so that expression of
CC perillipin is inhibited; (4) a method of treating an animal having a
CC disease or condition associated with perillipin by administering to the
CC animal a therapeutic or prophylactic amount of the compound so that
CC expression of perillipin is inhibited; and (5) a method for screening an
CC antisense compound by contacting a preferred target region of a nucleic
CC acid molecule encoding perillipin with one or more candidate antisense
CC compounds comprising at least an 8-nucleobase portion that is
CC complementary to the preferred target region, and selecting for one or
CC more candidate antisense compounds that inhibit the expression of a
CC nucleic acid encoding perillipin. The antisense compounds have
CC antidiabetic, anorectic, antiarteriosclerotic and cardiac activities,
CC and can be used in perillipin inhibitors. The compounds, compositions and
CC methods of the present invention are useful for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with perillipin, such as a metabolic disorder, e.g.
CC diabetes, obesity or atherosclerosis. They are also useful in research
CC and diagnostics for modulating the expression of perillipin. The present
CC sequence represents a human perillipin target oligonucleotide, which is
CC used in an example from the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4958 CGTCTGTGAGAGACTCT 4976
DB 2 CCTGCTGTGAGAGAGACTCT 20
RESULT 633
ADJ78377/C
ID ADJ78377 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ78377;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human perillipin chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:85.
XX
XX perillipin; perillipin inhibitor; antisense oligonucleotide; antidiabetic;
KM anorectic; antiarteriosclerotic; cardiac; metabolic disorder; diabetes;
KM obesity; atherosclerosis; human; phosphorothioate; 2'-O-methoxyethyl; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX
PN WO2004012745-A1.

XX	PD	12-FEB-2004.
XX	PF	30-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023760.
XX	PR	06-AUG-2002; 2002US-00213796.
XX	PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX	PI	Bhanot S, Freier SM,
XX	XX	WPI; 2004-157008/15.
XX	DR	
PT	PT	New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
PT	PT	nucleic acids encoding perlipin, useful for treating a metabolic
XX	PT	disorder e.g. obesity, diabetes or atherosclerosis.
PS	PS	Example 15; SEQ ID NO 85; 167bp; English.
XX	XX	
CC	CC	The present invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length
CC	CC	targeted to, and which specifically hybridises with a nucleic acid
CC	CC	molecule encoding perlipin, and inhibits the expression of perlipin.
CC	CC	Also described: (1) a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length that
CC	CC	specifically hybridises with at least an 8-nucleobase portion of an
CC	CC	active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding perlipin; (2) a
CC	CC	composition comprising the compound and a carrier or diluent; (3) a
CC	CC	method for inhibiting the expression of perlipin in cells or tissues by
CC	CC	contacting the cells or tissues with the compound so that expression of
CC	CC	perlipin is inhibited; (4) a method of treating an animal having a
CC	CC	disease or condition associated with perlipin by administering to the
CC	CC	animal a therapeutic or prophylactic amount of the compound so that
CC	CC	expression of perlipin is inhibited; and (5) a method for screening an
CC	CC	antisense compound by contacting a preferred target region of a nucleic
CC	CC	acid molecule encoding perlipin with one or more candidate antisense
CC	CC	compounds comprising at least an 8-nucleobase portion that is
CC	CC	complementary to the preferred target region, and selecting for one or
CC	CC	more candidate antisense compounds that inhibit the expression of a
CC	CC	nucleic acid encoding perlipin. The antisense compounds have
CC	CC	antidiabetic, anorectic, antiarteriosclerotic and cardiant activities,
CC	CC	and can be used in perlipin inhibitors. The compounds, compositions and
CC	CC	methods of the present invention are useful for treating a disease or
CC	CC	condition associated with perlipin, such as a metabolic disorder, e.g.
CC	CC	diabetes, obesity or atherosclerosis. They are also useful in research
CC	CC	and diagnostics for modulating the expression of perlipin. The present
CC	CC	sequence represents a human perlipin chimeric phosphorochioate antisense
CC	CC	oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention.
XX	XX	
SQ	SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
		Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
		Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
		Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
Oy	Oy	4958 CGTGTGTTAGTAAGTCT 4976
Db	Db	19 CCTGCTGTAGGAGTCT 1
RESULT 634		
ADJ24169		
ID	ID	ADJ24169 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	XX	
XX	AC	ADJ24169;
XX	DT	20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DE	DE	
XX	XX	
XX	XX	Human endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 2567.
KW	KW	Antilipemic; Cardiovascular; Analgesic; Antitancinal; Antisense therapy;
KW	KW	Human; Endothelial lipase; dyslipidaemia; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
KW	KW	cardiovascular disorder; metabolic syndrome X; ss.
XX	XX	
OS	OS	Homo sapiens

OS	Synthetic.	Location/Qualifiers
XX		1..20
XX	Key	/*tag= a
XX	modified_base	/mod_base= OTHER
XX		/note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5' and 3' ends, which are 4 nucleotides in length. Also all cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX		
XX	MO2004009541-A2.	
XX		
XX	29-JAN-2004.	
XX		
XX	18-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US022410.	
XX		
XX	19-JUL-2002; 2002US-0397106P.	
XX		
XX	(PHMA) PHARMACIA CORP.	
XX		
XX	Bhat BG;	
XX		
XX	WPI; 2004-133912/13.	
XX		
XX	New antisense oligonucleotide for modulating endothelial lipase expression, for diagnosing, preventing or treating e.g. dyslipidemia, low high density lipoprotein or cardiovascular disorders.	
XX		
XX	Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 2567; 1007bp; English.	
XX		
XX	The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADJ21603-ADJ25510) targeted to human Endothelial Lipase (EL) coding sequence (ADJ25517), where the antisense oligonucleotide specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of EL. The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for modulating the expression of endothelial lipase in cells or tissues to treat diseases associated with EL expression, such as dyslipidaemia, low high density lipoprotein (HDL), cardiovascular disorder or metabolic syndrome X. In addition, the oligonucleotides are used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.	
XX		
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
XX		
XX	Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX	Best Local Similarity	89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
XX	Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
XX		
XX	3241 TCACCCCACTACATGGG 3259	
XX		
XX	2 TCACCCCACTACATGGG 20	
XX		
XX		
XX	RESULT 635	
XX	ADJ24778	
XX	ID	ADJ24778 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX		
XX	ADJ24778;	
XX		
XX	20-MAY-2004 (first entry)	
XX		
XX	Human endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 3176.	
XX		
XX	Antihypertic; Cardiovascular; Analgesic; Antianginal; Antisense therapy; Human; Endothelial lipase; dyslipidemia; high density lipoprotein; HDL; cardiovascular disorder; metabolic syndrome X; ss.	
XX		
XX	Homo sapiens.	
XX		
XX	Synthetic.	
XX		
XX	Key	Location/Qualifiers
XX		1..20
XX	modified_base	/tag= a
XX		/mod_base= OTHER

/note="This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5' and 3' ends, which are 4 nucleotides in length. Also all cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"

XX FT
XX FT
XX FT
XX PN
XX MO2004009541-A2.
XX
XX PD
XX 29-JAN-2004.
XX PF
XX 18-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US022410.
XX
XX PR
XX 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-0397106P.
XX
XX PA
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX PI
XX Bhat BG;
XX WPI; 2004-132912/13.
XX DR
XX
XX PT
XX New antisense oligonucleotide for modulating endothelial lipase
XX expression, for diagnosing, preventing or treating e.g. dyslipidemia, low
XX PT
XX high density lipoprotein or cardiovascular disorders.
XX PS
XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 3176; 1007pp; English.
XX
XX CC
XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADJ21603-
XX CC
XX ADJ25510) targeted to human Endothelial Lipase (EL) coding sequence
XX CC
XX (ADJ25517), where the antisense oligonucleotide specifically hybridizes
XX CC
XX with and inhibits the expression of EL. The antisense oligonucleotides
XX CC
XX are useful for modulating the expression of endothelial lipase in cells
XX CC
XX or tissues to treat diseases associated with EL expression, such as
XX CC
XX dyslipidaemia, low high density lipoprotein (HDL), cardiovascular
XX CC
XX disorder or metabolic syndrome X. In addition, the oligonucleotides are
XX CC
XX used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
XX
XX SQ
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 2 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY
XX 3241 TCACCCCACTGATCGG 3259
XX DB
XX 1 TCACCCCACTGATCGG 19
XX
XX RESULT 636
XX ADK73908
XX ID
XX ADK73908 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX ADK73908;
XX XX
XX DT
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #1242.
XX XX
XX KW
XX Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
XX KM
XX diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
XX KM
XX infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX OS
XX Synthetic.
XX PN
XX WO2004016754-A2.
XX PD
XX 26-FEB-2004.
XX PF
XX 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX PR
XX 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX PA
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX PS
XX Roberds SL;
XX

XX DR
XX WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX XX
XX PT
XX New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX PT
XX Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated
XX PT
XX with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
XX PT
XX disorder, or ataxia.
XX PS
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1242; 417pp; English.
XX
XX CC
XX The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
XX CC
XX nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
XX CC
XX specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
XX CC
XX compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
XX CC
XX associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
XX CC
XX neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
XX CC
XX diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
XX CC
XX pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
XX CC
XX headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
XX CC
XX but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
XX CC
XX sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
XX CC
XX 2'MOE wings and a decoy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
XX CC
XX human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
XX CC
XX different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX
XX SQ
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 3 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY
XX 5066 TTCTCTCTGATCTGTGG 5084
XX DB
XX 1 TTCTCTCTGATCTGTGG 19
XX
XX RESULT 637
XX ADK73660
XX ID
XX ADK73660 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC
XX ADK73660;
XX XX
XX DT
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX DE
XX Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #994.
XX XX
XX KW
XX Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
XX KM
XX diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
XX KM
XX infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX OS
XX Synthetic.
XX PN
XX WO2004016754-A2.
XX PD
XX 26-FEB-2004.
XX PF
XX 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
XX PR
XX 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX PA
XX (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX PI
XX Roberds SL;
XX
XX DR
XX WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX PT
XX New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX PT
XX Nav1.3, useful for useful for treating a disease or condition associated
XX PT
XX with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
XX PT
XX disorder, or ataxia.
XX PS
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 994; 417pp; English.
XX

CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC 2'MOE wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 4 C; 2 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5065 TTTTCTTCTATCTCTGTG 5083
|||||
2 TTTTCTTCTTCTCTGTG 20

RESULT 638

ADM79803
ID ADM79803 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC ADM79803;

DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)

DE PCR primer used to amplify alpha 1 type 1 collagen SeqID 2.

XX PCR; primer; ss; acute hepatitis; chronic hepatitis;

KM thioresdoxin activity; hepatic fibrosis; apoptosis; viral hepatitis;

KM drug-induced hepatitis; hepatotropic; virucidal; alpha 1 type 1 collagen.

XX Synthetic.

PN JP2004067542-A.

PD 04-MAR-2004.

PF 02-AUG-2002; 2002JP-00226552.

PR 02-AUG-2002; 2002JP-00226552.

PA (JPCJ-) JPC KK.

PA (YODO/) YODOI J.

XX WPI; 2004-209335/20.

XX Therapeutic agent for treating acute and chronic hepatitis and hepatic

PT fibrosis, contains polypeptides belonging to family having thioresdoxin

PT activity.

XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 2; 13pp; Japanese.

XX This invention relates to a novel therapeutic agent for treating acute

CC and chronic hepatitis. Specifically, it refers to proteins belonging to a

CC family that exhibit thioresdoxin activity. The present invention describes

CC compositions that can reduce the apoptosis of a liver cell induced by

CC TNF, such that it is also useful for the treatment of hepatic fibrosis,

CC as well as viral and drug-induced hepatitis without any side effects. As

CC such, they exhibit hepatotropic and virucidal activities. This

CC oligonucleotide sequence is a PCR primer given in an exemplification of

CC the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 10 C; 1 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1901 CCTCAACACTCCTGCAA 1919
|||||
1 CCTCAACACACACTGCAA 19

RESULT 639

ADM13870
ID ADM13870 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC ADM13870;

DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human mPGEs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:57.

XX chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;

KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mPGEs-1; mPGEs-1 inhibitor;

KM microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;

KM immunomodulatory; cardiatic; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;

KM neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasoregulatory; ophthalmological;

KM immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;

KM Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischemia;

KM reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;

KM cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Synthetic.

OS Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT modified_base 1..20

FT modified_base 1..20

FT modified_base 1..20

FT modified_base 1..20

FT modified_base 1..20

FT modified_base 1..20

FT modified_base 1..20

FT modified_base 1..20

FT modified_base 1..20

FT modified_base 1..20

FT modified_base 1..20

FT modified_base 1..20

FT modified_base 1..20

FT modified_base 1..20

FT modified_base 1..20

FT modified_base 1..20

FT modified_base 1..20

CC	mpggs-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpgs-1 and
CC	inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC	mpggs-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC	having a disease or condition associated with mpgs-1. mpgs-1 chimeric
CC	antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC	antidiabetic, immunomodulatory, cardiatic, neuroprotective,
CC	antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, neurotropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,
CC	ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC	be used as mpgs-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC	can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC	condition associated with mpgs-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC	disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC	ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 1 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
	Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
	Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
	Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0
OY	2260 GGTTCGGGAGTCTTAACTA 2278
DB	1 GGTTCGGGAGTCTTAATA 19
RESULT 640	
ADM13871	
ID	ADM13871 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC	
XX	ADM13871;
XX	
DT	01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DE	
XX	Human mpgs-1 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:58.
XX	
KM	chimeric; antisense oligonucleotide; phosphorothioate; human;
KM	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase; mpgs-1; mpgs-1 inhibitor;
KM	microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase inhibitor; cytosolic; antidiabetic;
KM	immunomodulator; cardiatic; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory;
KM	neuroprotective; neurotropic; antiarthritic; vasotropic; ophthalmological;
KM	immunomodulatory; cardiovascular; gene therapy; inflammation;
KM	Alzheimer's disease; arthritis; diabetes; cancer; ischaemia;
KM	reperfusion injury; ophthalmic disorder; immunological disorder;
KM	cardiovascular disorder; neurological disorder; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
PH	Key Location/Qualifiers
FT	modified_base 1..20
FT	/*tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "phosphorothioate linkages and all cytidine
FT	residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT	modified_base 1..5
FT	/*tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
FT	modified_base 16..20
FT	/*tag= C
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls"
XX	
PN	WO2004028458-A2.
XX	
PD	08-APR-2004.
XX	
PF	25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-US030374.
XX	
PR	25-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413549P.
XX	
PA	(PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX	

PI	GIerse JK:	
XX		
DR	WPI, 2004-305094/28.	
XX		
PT	New antisense compound, having a sequence targeted to a nucleic acid	
PT	encoding mpGS-1, useful for preparing a composition for treating e.g.,	
PT	inflammation, Alzheimer's disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer or	
PT	ischemia.	
XX		
PS	Claim 4, SEQ ID NO 58, 132pp, English.	
XX		
CC	The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligonucleotide	
CC	targeted to human microsomal prostaglandin E2 synthase (mpGS-1). The	
CC	human mpGS-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to	
CC	9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,	
CC	having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding	
CC	mpGS-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mpGS-1 and	
CC	inhibits its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of	
CC	mpGS-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal	
CC	having a disease or condition associated with mpGS-1. mpGS-1 chimeric	
CC	antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,	
CC	antidiabetic, immunomodulator, cardiant, neuroprotective,	
CC	antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, nootropic, antiarthritic, vasotropic,	
CC	ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can	
CC	be used as mpGS-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound	
CC	can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or	
CC	condition associated with mpGS-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's	
CC	disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or	
CC	ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.	
XX		
SEQ	Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
Qy		
Db		
Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;	
Best Local Similarity	89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;	
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;		
2260 GGTGGGGAATCTTAATA 2278		
2 GGTGGGGAATCTTAATA 20		
RESULT 641		
AD045191/c		
ID AD045191 standard; DNA; 20 BP.		
XX		
AC	AD045191;	
XX		
DT	15-JUL-2004 (first entry)	
XX		
DE	Human oligonucleotide #557.	
XX		
Human; ss; interleukin-4 receptor; IL-4; interleukin-5 receptor; IL-5;		
CCR1; CCR3; Botaxin-1; RANTES; MCP4; CD23; ICAM; VCAM; tryptase a;		
tryptase b; PDE4 A; PDE4 B; PDE4 C; PDE4 D; respiratory disease;		
lung disease; hyper-responsiveness; adenosine; adenosine A receptor;		
asthma; lung allergy; inflammation; inflammatory disease;		
airway inflammation; allergy; impeded respiration; cystic fibrosis; CF;		
chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; allergic rhinitis;		
acute respiratory distress syndrome; pulmonary hypertension;		
lung inflammation; bronchitis; airway obstruction; bronchoconstriction.		
XX		
OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX		
PN	US2004049022-A1.	
XX		
PD	11-MAR-2004.	
XX		
PF	25-JUL-2003; 2003US-00627930.	
XX		
PR	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.	
PR	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.	
XX		
PA	(NYCE/) NYCE J W.	

PA (SAND/) SANDRASAGRA A.
 PA (TANG/) TANG L.
 PA (AGUI/) AGUIAR D.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER S.
 PA (SHAH/) SHAHABUDDIN S.
 PA (LUHH/) LU H.
 PA (CONG/) CONG H.
 XX
 PI NYCE JM, Sandrasagra A, Tang L, Aguiar D, Miller S;
 PI Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR WPI; 2004-293804/27.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codon, intron of respiratory disease-relevant gene e.g. CCR1,
 PT RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory disease e.g.
 PT asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 557; 174bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to oligonucleotides anti-sense to an initiation
 CC codon, coding region, 5' or 3' intron-exon junction, intron or region
 CC with 2-10 nucleotides of the 5'-end or 3'-end of a nucleic acid target
 CC chosen from a gene encoding interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, interleukin (IL)-
 CC 5 receptor, CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM,
 CC tryptase a, tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C or PDE4 D. The invention
 CC also relates to a method of screening a candidate compound that binds to
 CC one or more nucleic acid target(s) or expressed product(s), for the
 CC prevention and/or treatment of a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for reducing or inhibiting expression of a
 CC gene or mRNA encoding interleukin-4 receptor, interleukin-5 receptor,
 CC CCR1, CCR3, Eotaxin-1, RANTES, MCP4, CD23, ICAM, VCAM, tryptase a,
 CC tryptase b, PDE4 A, PDE4 B, PDE4 C, or PDE4 D. The oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for preventing or treating a respiratory or lung disease. The
 CC respiratory or lung disease is associated with hyper-responsiveness to
 CC and/or increased levels of, adenosine and/or levels of adenosine A
 CC receptor(s), and/or asthma and/or lung allergies associated with
 CC inflammation from an inflammatory disease. The respiratory or lung disease
 CC is chosen from airway inflammation, allergy, asthma, impeded respiration,
 CC cystic fibrosis (CF), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD),
 CC allergic rhinitis, acute respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary
 CC hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway obstruction or
 CC bronchoconstriction. This sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3171 GACCCCATGAAGCAGTGGG 3189
 Db 20 GACCCCAAGAAAGATGGG 2
 RESULT 642
 ADO48425/c
 ID ADO48425 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO48425;
 XX
 DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE CDNA amplification method associated primer #68.
 XX
 KM CDNA generation; non-replicable element; in vitro replication;
 KM 1,3 propene diol moiety; primer; ss; beta-globin.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 US2004091923-A1.
 XX

PD 13-MAY-2004.
 XX
 PF 06-OCT-2003; 2003US-00680341.
 XX
 PR 23-JUL-1993; 93US-00095442.
 PR 02-APR-1997; 97US-00826532.
 PR 11-JAN-1999; 99US-00228324.
 PR 07-APR-2000; 2000US-00544773.
 PA (BIRA) BIO-RAD LAB INC.
 XX
 PI Reyes AA, Wallace RB, Ugoczoli IA;
 PI
 DR WPI; 2004-374946/35.
 XX
 PT Generating CDNA molecules using a linked series of multi-cycle primer
 PT extension reactions, useful for the in vitro replication of nucleic
 PT acids, in particular for replicating a nucleic acid sequence of interest
 PT in large quantities.
 XX
 PS Example 11; SEQ ID NO 72; 54bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes a process for generating a CDNA molecule from an
 CC RNA molecule. The method comprises annealing a first primer containing a
 CC non-replicable element, to an RNA molecule, generating a first strand
 CC product, separating the first CDNA from its template to produce single
 CC stranded molecules, annealing a second primer containing a non-replicable
 CC element, to the first CDNA product, and generating a second CDNA product
 CC that is a complement of the first CDNA. The first and second primers in
 CC the process cited above is with or without a cleavable element. The
 CC methods and compositions are useful for the in vitro replication of
 CC nucleic acids, in particular for replicating a nucleic acid sequence of
 CC interest, with large quantities of the desired sequence ultimately
 CC resulting from the linkage of extension reactions where the sequence of
 CC interest accumulates in a mathematically linear fashion. This sequence
 CC represents a non-replicable 1,3 propene diol moiety containing human beta
 CC -globin primer used in the CDNA amplification method of the invention.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1355 GCTGCACGAGGCTCTGAG 1373
 Db 20 GCTGCACGAGGATCTGAG 2
 RESULT 643
 ADP10765
 ID ADP10765 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADP10765;
 XX
 DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Set 1 left PCR primer for marker probe #110.
 XX
 KM transplant rejection; immune system; rheumatoid arthritis; lupus;
 KM inflammatory bowel disease; multiple sclerosis; HIV, AIDS; ss; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2004042346-A2.
 XX
 PD 21-MAY-2004.
 XX
 PF 24-APR-2003; 2003WO-US012946.
 XX
 XX 24-APR-2002; 2002US-00131831.
 PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002US-00325899.
 XX

PA (EXPR-) EXPRESSION DIAGNOSTICS INC.
 XX Wohlgemuth J, Fry K, Woodward R, Ly N, Prentice J, Morris M;
 PI Rosenberg S;
 XX
 DR WPI, 2004-400724/37.
 XX
 PT Diagnosing or monitoring transplant rejection, e.g. heart, kidney, liver,
 PT pancreas, pancreatic islet, lung, bone marrow or stem cell transplant
 PT rejection, in an individual, comprises detecting the expression level of
 PT the genes.
 XX
 PS Claim 58; SEQ ID NO 774; 1762bp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to diagnosing or monitoring transplant
 CC rejection, e.g. cardiac or kidney transplant rejection, in an individual
 CC comprising detecting the expression level of one or more genes. The
 CC methods, system and kits are useful in diagnosing or monitoring
 CC transplant rejection, e.g. heart, kidney, liver, pancreas, pancreatic
 CC islet, lung, bone marrow or stem cell transplant rejection,
 CC xenotransplant rejection or mechanical organ replacement rejection, in an
 CC individual. The method is also useful in assessing the immune status of
 CC an individual. The methods are also useful in diagnosing and monitoring
 CC diseases that involve the immune system, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
 CC lupus, inflammatory bowel diseases, multiple sclerosis, HIV/AIDS or
 CC viral, bacterial or fungal infection. The present sequence represents a
 CC primer for a 50 mer oligonucleotide marker for diagnosis and monitoring
 CC of allograft rejection and other disorders.
 XX
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4208 AGGCGCTAGCTTCTGTGTG 4226
 DB 2 AGGCGCTGCTCTGTGTG 20
 RESULT 644
 ADP31844
 ID ADP31844 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADP31844;
 XX
 DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
 DE Oestrogen-responsive finger protein antisense oligo seqid 143.
 XX
 KW cytosolic; antisense therapy; oestrogen-responsive finger protein;
 KW oestrogen-responsive finger protein associated disorder;
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; diagnostic; prophylaxis; human;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; antisense technology; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines
 FT are 5-methylcytidines"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 15..20
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 XX
 PN US2004110159-A1.

XX
 PD 10-JUN-2004.
 XX
 PF 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317277.
 XX
 PR 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317277.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PI Dobie KW;
 XX
 DR WPI, 2004-440347/41.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating estrogen-responsive finger
 PT protein expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating
 PT hyperproliferative disorders.
 XX
 PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 144; 65bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted to
 CC a nucleic acid molecule encoding estrogen-responsive finger protein. The
 CC compound specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule encoding
 CC estrogen-responsive finger protein (which comprises a sequence of 24235
 CC bp fully defined in the specification) and inhibits the expression of
 CC estrogen-responsive finger protein. Also described are: a method of
 CC inhibiting the expression of estrogen-responsive finger protein in cells
 CC or tissues; a method of screening for a modulator of estrogen-responsive
 CC finger protein; a diagnostic method for identifying a disease state; a
 CC kit or assay device comprising the above compound; and a method of
 CC treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with estrogen
 CC responsive finger protein. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for
 CC inhibiting the expression of estrogen-responsive finger protein in cells
 CC or tissues to prevent or treat diseases associated with aberrant
 CC oestrogen-responsive finger protein expression, such as
 CC hyperproliferative disorders. In addition, the compound is used for
 CC diagnosis, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. This sequence
 CC represents a human estrogen responsive finger protein antisense
 CC oligonucleotide.
 XX
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 38 GCAGAGACCACTTCTGT 56
 DB 2 GCAGAGACCACTTCTGT 20
 RESULT 645
 ADP31769/c
 ID ADP31769 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADP31769;
 XX
 DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
 DE Oestrogen-responsive finger protein antisense oligo seqid 68.
 XX
 KW cytosolic; antisense therapy; oestrogen-responsive finger protein;
 KW oestrogen-responsive finger protein associated disorder;
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; diagnostic; prophylaxis; human;
 KW antisense oligonucleotide; antisense technology; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines
 FT are 5-methylcytidines"
 FT

```
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /+tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 15..20
FT /+tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
XX US2004110159-A1.
XX
XX 10-JUN-2004.
XX
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317277.
XX
XX 10-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317277.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Dobie KW;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-440347/41.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating estrogen-responsive finger
XX protein expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating
XX hyperproliferative disorders.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 69; 65pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted to
XX a nucleic acid molecule encoding oestrogen-responsive finger protein. The
XX compound specifically hybridises with the nucleic acid molecule encoding
XX oestrogen-responsive finger protein (which comprises a sequence of 24295
XX bp fully defined in the specification) and inhibits the expression of
XX estrogen-responsive finger protein. Also described are: a method of
XX inhibiting the expression of oestrogen-responsive finger protein in cells
XX or tissues; a method of screening for a modulator of oestrogen-responsive
XX finger protein; a diagnostic method for identifying a disease state; a
XX kit or assay device comprising the above compound; and a method of
XX treating an animal having a disease or condition associated with estrogen
XX -responsive finger protein. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for
XX inhibiting the expression of oestrogen-responsive finger protein in cells
XX or tissues to prevent or treat diseases associated with aberrant
XX oestrogen-responsive finger protein expression, such as
XX hyperproliferative disorders. In addition, the compound is used for
XX diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. This sequence
XX represents a human oestrogen-responsive finger protein antisense
XX oligonucleotide.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 6.9e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 38 GCAGAGAACCACTCTCT 56
XX 19 GCAGAGAACCACTCTCT 1
XX
XX RESULT 646
XX AAQ25155/c
XX ID AAQ25155 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAQ25155;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 18-NOV-1992 (first entry)
XX
XX Alpha-GalNAc antisense primer.
XX
XX Alpha-Galactosidase B; alpha-N-acetylgalactosaminidase; enzyme;
XX Schindler disease; infantile neuroaxonal dystrophy; ss.
XX
```

```
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX OS
XX PN WO9207936-A1.
XX
XX 14-MAY-1992.
XX
XX 23-OCT-1991; 91WO-US007872.
XX
XX 24-OCT-1990; 90US-00602608.
XX
XX (MOUN ) MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL MEDICINE.
XX
XX Desnick RJ, Bishop DF, Ioannou YA, Wang AM;
XX
XX WPI; 1992-183672/22.
XX
XX Cloning and expression of alpha-n-acetyl-galactose aminidase - used in
XX enzyme replacement therapy for Schindler disease.
XX
XX Example 6.1.2; Page 31-32; 71pp; English.
XX
XX Example 6 describes the prodn. of active human recombinant alpha-
XX Galactosidase B (alpha-galNAC). The four PCR primer sequences for the
XX construction of the alpha-Gal A and a-GalNAC hybrid cDNA were alpha-Gal A
XX sense (AAQ25152), alpha-Gal A antisense (AAQ25153), alpha-GalNAC sense
XX (AAQ25154) and alpha-GalNAC (AAQ25155). (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
XX correct PN field.)
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 4831 AGTGGAGAGATCTGGCCTC 4849
XX 21 AGTAGAGAGATCTGACCTC 3
XX
XX RESULT 647
XX AAQ36825/c
XX ID AAQ36825 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAQ36825;
XX
XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 22-JUN-1993 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligomer SM 91 used in construction of SSP polypeptides.
XX
XX Heptad; plant; custom tailored storage proteins; in vivo; expression;
XX ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX PN WO9303160-A1.
XX
XX 18-FEB-1993.
XX
XX 07-AUG-1992; 92WO-US006412.
XX
XX 09-AUG-1991; 91US-00743006.
XX
XX (DUPO ) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I.
XX
XX Falco SC, Keeler SJ, Rice JA;
XX
XX WPI; 1993-076517/09.
XX
XX Synthetic polypeptide(s) contg. specified heptad units - expressed in
XX vivo in plants to serve as custom-tailored storage proteins with
XX specified aminoacid content.
XX
XX
```

XX Disclosure; Page 112; 176pp; English.
 PS
 XX
 CC The sequence represents the DNA sequence encoding a synthetic heptad
 CC polypeptide. The synthetic polypeptide can be expressed in vivo in plants
 CC to serve as a synthetic seed storage protein which can be custom-tailored
 CC for specific end-user requirements. The DNA encoding the heptad may be
 CC used to transform plants to increase the content of partic. amino acids
 CC such as lysine or methionine in seeds or leaves. See also AAQ36810-28,
 CC AAQ37265-301. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 CC
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SO
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2802 GAAGGAGAAATGTAAGAAG 2820
 DB 21 GGAGGAGAAATGTAAGAAG 3
 RESULT 648
 AAQ87323/C
 ID AAQ87323 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ87323;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 09-NOV-1995 (first entry)
 DE Oligonucleotide probe 2 (set 1) for detecting Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX
 XX probe; detection; sensitive; Chlamydia trachomatis; diagnosis;
 KM major outer membrane protein; MOMP; infection; LCR;
 KM ligase chain reaction; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9506756-A2.
 XX
 PD 09-MAR-1995.
 XX
 PF 18-AUG-1994; 94WO-US013895.
 XX
 PR 03-SEP-1993; 93US-00116389.
 XX
 PA (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.
 XX
 PI Burczak JD, Carrino JJ, Salituro JA, Pabich EK, Klonowski PA,
 PI Manlove MT, Marshall RL;
 XX
 PS WPI; 1995-115468/15.
 DR
 XX
 PT Detection of Chlamydia trachomatis DNA - using oligo:nucleotide probes
 PT based on the major outer membrane protein gene or the cryptic plasmid of
 PT C. trachomatis.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 25; 36pp; English.
 XX
 CC A compen. for detecting target DNA from Chlamydia trachomatis is claimed,
 CC and which comprises a set of 4 oligonucleotide probes (5 sets in all).
 CC Pref. the detection is carried out using the ligase chain reaction (LCR)
 CC and one of the probes pref. bears a reporter group, eg. biotin or
 CC fluorescein. Set 1 (AAQ87322-25) were chosen to detect a target sequence
 CC corresponding to nucleotides 435-482 of the MOMP (major outer membrane
 CC protein) gene. The probes are used for diagnosis of C. trachomatis
 CC infection and provide sensitive detection of C. trachomatis serovars
 CC while not cross reacting with other related organisms. (Updated on 25-MAR
 CC -2003 to correct PN field.)
 CC
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 5084 GCTTCAGCTCGCTTCCT 5102
 DB 21 GCTTCAGCTCGCTTCCT 3
 RESULT 649
 AAQ94989/C
 ID AAQ94989 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ94989;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-1996 (first entry)
 DT
 DE SSP10 Oligonucleotide SM 91.
 XX
 XX Lysine; synthetic storage protein; SSP; vector; psk6;
 KM dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase; corn; maize; Zea mays; soybean;
 KM Glycine max; transgenic plant; essential amino acid; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT misc_feature 1..21
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /standard_name= "SM 91"
 XX
 PN WO9515392-A1.
 XX
 PD 08-JUN-1995.
 XX
 PF 21-NOV-1994; 94WO-US013190.
 XX
 PR 30-NOV-1993; 93US-00160117.
 PR 17-JUN-1994; 94US-00261661.
 XX
 PA (DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I.
 XX
 PI Falco SC, Keeler SJ, Rice JA;
 XX
 PS WPI; 1995-215272/28.
 DR
 XX
 PT New chimeric gene providing increased lysine content in plant seeds -
 PT contains di:hydro:di:picolinic acid synthase gene coupled to chloroplast
 PT transport sequence and seed specific promoter, also new plants of
 PT improved nutritional value.
 XX
 PS Example 8; Page 78; 180pp; English.
 XX
 CC Oligonucleotide SM90 (AAQ94989) and complementary sequence SM91
 CC (AAQ94989) code for heptad peptide SSP10 (AAR78247). They were annealed
 CC and used in the construction a DNA fragment (see also AAQ94996) that was
 CC inserted into vector pSK6 (see also AAR78236). The DNA fragment codes for
 CC a synthetic storage protein (SSP) contg. multiple lysine-rich heptad
 CC repeats (see AAR78253). This can be expressed in the seeds of transformed
 CC plants, e.g. soybean and corn, to increase lysine content
 CC
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SO
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2802 GAAGGAGAAATGTAAGAAG 2820
 DB 21 GGAGGAGAAATGTAAGAAG 3
 RESULT 650
 ADG78183

```

ID ADG78183 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADG78183;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Canine disease marker-related PCR primer 1027.
XX
KM genetic disease; genetic trait; dog; carrier of recessive disease;
KM copper toxicosis; CT; canine genome map; breed-specific profile;
KM DNA fingerprint; dog identification; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Canis familiaris.
XX
PN WO9731011-A1.
XX
PD 28-AUG-1997.
XX
PF 18-FEB-1997; 97WO-US002396.
XX
PR 22-FEB-1996; 96US-0012060P.
XX
PA (UNMI ) UNIV MICHIGAN.
PA (UNMS ) UNIV MICHIGAN STATE.
XX
PI Brewer GJ, Venta PJ, Yuzbasliyan-Gurkan V;
XX
DR WPI; 1997-435082/40.
XX
PT New oligonucleotide primers for diagnosis of genetic diseases and traits
PT in dogs - amplify specific regions of the genome containing
PT microsatellite repeats, especially for diagnosing copper toxicosis and
PT carriers.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 20; 40pp; English.
XX
CC This invention relates to novel oligonucleotide PCR primers which may be
CC used to identify markers associated with genetic diseases and traits in
CC dogs, in particular to diagnose genetic diseases that are not
CC phenotypically visible and to identify carriers of recessive diseases. A
CC specific application is diagnosis of copper toxicosis (CT). The invention
CC can also be used to create a genetic map of the canine genome; to
CC generate breed-specific profiles; to establish paternity and to identify
CC dogs from DNA fingerprints. The method provides rapid analysis of the
CC target sequences from only a small sample of DNA. Diagnosis can be done
CC at any time in the dog's life. The present sequence is that of a PCR
CC primer of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 10 C; 1 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 277 TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
Db 1 TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 19
RESULT 651
AAV85713/c
ID AAV85713 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAV85713;
XX
DT 10-FEB-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE LRP5 exon primer EXR 1f.
XX
KM LRP5; LDL-receptor related protein; LRP-3; IDDM; diagnosis; endocytosis;
KM insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; autoimmune disease;
KM glomerulonephritis; inflammation; viral infection; osteoporosis;
KM hypercholesterolemia; Alzheimer's disease; low density lipoprotein;
XX

```

```

KM PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9846743-A1.
XX
PD 22-OCT-1998.
XX
PF 15-APR-1998; 98WO-GB001102.
XX
PR 15-APR-1997; 97US-0043553P.
PR 05-JUN-1997; 97US-0048740P.
XX
PA (WELL ) WELLCOME TRUST LTD.
PA (MERI ) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
PI Todd JA, Hess JW, Caskey CT, Cox RD, Gerhold D, Hammond H;
PI Hay P, Kawaguchi Y, Merriman TR, Metzker ML, Nakagawa Y;
PI Phillips MS, Twells RCJ;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-594573/50.
XX
PT New isolated LDL-receptor related protein - used to develop products for
PT treating, e.g. elevated triglyceride levels, diabetes, autoimmune
PT disorders, inflammation or Alzheimer's disease.
XX
PS Claim 12; Page 104; 200pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes LRP5 (low density lipoprotein (LDL)
CC receptor related protein, previously designated LRP-3). AAV85587 to
CC AAV85822 represent exon primers used for obtaining LRP5 cDNA. Nucleic
CC acid molecules (NMs) encoding LRP5 can be used for determining if an
CC individual is susceptible to insulin dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM).
CC The NMs or proteins can be used for reducing triglyceride levels in the
CC serum of an individual. Therapies that affect LRP5 may also be useful in
CC the treatment of autoimmune diseases such as glomerulonephritis, diseases
CC and disorders involving disruption of endocytosis and/or antigen
CC presentation, cytokine clearance and/or inflammation, viral infection,
CC pathogenic bacterial toxin contamination, elevation of free fatty acids
CC or hypercholesterolemia, type 2 diabetes, osteoporosis, Alzheimer's
CC disease and cardiovascular disease. Products from the present invention
CC can also be used for detection, diagnosis and drug screening
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1638 GACTCCAAAGAGAGAG 1656
Db 20 GACTCCAAAGAGAGAG 2
RESULT 652
AAV46229
ID AAV46229 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAV46229;
XX
DT 16-OCT-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HLA-A primer #137.
XX
KM Histocompatibility locus antigen; HLA-A class I; human; class typing;
KM donor; host; tissue transplantation; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9826091-A2.
XX

```

PD 18-JUN-1998.
 XX
 PF 12-DEC-1997; 97WO-CA000955.
 XX
 PR 12-DEC-1996; 96US-00766189.
 XX
 PA (VIST-) VISIBLE GENETICS INC.
 XX
 PI Blaszyk RH, Leushner J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-348544/30.
 PT HLA Class I typing - by primer-based amplification of target DNA using
 PT group-specific untranslated region primer pair.
 XX
 PS Claim 8; Page 131; 185pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAV46054 and AAV46200-V46264 are primers used in isolating human
 CC histocompatibility locus antigen (HLA-A) Class I alleles which are used
 CC in a novel method of HLA Class I typing. The method involves combining a
 CC group-specific untranslated region primer pair with a target DNA to allow
 CC primer-based amplification of the DNA, and determining whether a nucleic
 CC acid product is produced by the amplification. The ability of the primer
 CC pair to produce a product is associated with a particular HLA group type.
 CC The methods can be used for typing the 3 classical HLA Class I genes
 CC (comprising the loci HLA-A, HLA-B, and HLA-C) in e.g. donors and hosts
 CC for tissue transplantation. The initial group specific amplification
 CC allows a PCR based separation of haplotypes in 95% of patient samples.
 CC The subsequent sequencing can provide for high-resolution typing
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 726 TCATGAGGTTCTTCACCA 744
 DB 1 TCATGAGGTTCTTCACCA 19
 XX
 RESULT 653
 AAX38054
 ID AAX38054 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX38054;
 XX
 DT 04-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HLA-A specific exon region primer SEQ ID NO:210.
 XX
 KM Human; histocompatibility locus antigen; HLA; determination; allele;
 KM HLA-B typing; PCR; HLA class I; cis/trans linkage resolution; ss..
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN W09907883-A1.
 XX
 PD 18-FEB-1999.
 XX
 PF 11-AUG-1998; 98WO-CA000768.
 XX
 PR 11-AUG-1997; 97US-00909290.
 XX
 PA (VIST-) VISIBLE GENETICS INC.
 PA (BLAS/) BLASZKY R H.
 XX
 PI Blaszyk RH, Leushner J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-167446/14.
 XX
 PT Determination of HLA class I group type of a subject - using group

PT specific untranslated region primer pair.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 21; 195pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method using novel primers involving
 CC the PCR-based determination of histocompatibility locus antigen B (HLA-B)
 CC Class I group type. Determining the HLA-B Class I group type of a subject
 CC comprises: (i) combining a group-specific untranslated region primer pair
 CC with a target DNA sample from the subject under conditions such that
 CC primer-based amplification of the target DNA may occur; and (ii)
 CC determining whether a nucleic acid product is produced by the
 CC amplification; where the ability of the primer pair to produce a nucleic
 CC acid product is associated with a particular HLA group type. The method
 CC can be used for HLA-B typing. In the method, the initial group specific
 CC amplification allows a PCR based separation of haplotypes in 95% of
 CC patient samples. It permits the resolution of cis/trans linkages of
 CC heterozygote sequencing results which cannot be achieved with other
 CC protocols. AAX37845 to AAX38286 represent DNA sequence used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 QY 726 TCATGAGGTTCTTCACCA 744
 DB 1 TCATGAGGTTCTTCACCA 19
 XX
 RESULT 654
 AAX62091/C
 ID AAX62091 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX62091;
 XX
 DT 17-OCT-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Plasmid pYMT PCR primer 1150 (AS).
 XX
 KM Polyoma middle-T antigen; blood brain barrier; BMBC; PCR primer;
 KM immortalised brain microvessel endothelial cell; pYMT; ss.
 XX
 OS Polyomavirus sp.
 OS
 PN W0200031240-A1.
 XX
 PD 02-JUN-2000.
 XX
 PF 09-SEP-1999; 99WO-US020808.
 XX
 PR 25-NOV-1998; 98US-00200063.
 XX
 PA (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM PHARM INC.
 PA Yazdani M, Bormann BJ;
 XX
 PI Yazdani M, Bormann BJ;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-400056/34.
 XX
 PT Brain microvessel endothelial cells for studying the blood brain barrier
 PT comprises a nucleic acid sequence encoding middle-T antigen gene from a
 PT papovirus, where the cell forms monolayers impermeable to low molecular
 PT weight molecules.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 10; 34pp; English.
 XX
 CC The blood brain barrier is composed of brain microvessel endothelial
 CC cells (BMBCs) and acts as a regulatory interface for the permeability of
 CC drugs and solutes between the blood and central nervous system. The
 CC present sequence is a PCR primer for plasmid pYMT. Plasmid pYMT carries
 CC the coding sequence of middle-T antigen from Polyoma virus and can be
 CC used to transform BMBCs. Immortalised BMBCs are capable of forming

CC monolayers which are substantially impermeable to low molecular weight
 CC molecules e.g. drugs. The immortalised BMECs may be used as in vitro
 CC models for studying the blood brain barrier. The present sequence was
 CC used to detect the presence of pYMT in cells which were transfected
 XX

Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 962 AGCGACCGAGACGACCGG 980

DB 19 AGCGACCGAGACGACGCTGG 1

RESULT 655
 AA248997/C
 ID AA248997 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AA248997;

DT 29-MAR-2000 (first entry)

DE Probe for C. trachomatis MOMP gene fragment #3.

KM Probe; MOMP; major outer membrane protein; cervical C. trachomatis;
 KM infection; diagnosis; Chlamydia trachomatis; ss.

OS Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX US6010857-A.

PN 04-JAN-2000.

XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-00060663.

XX 09-MAY-1995; 95US-00438218.

XX (ABB0) ABBOTT LAB.

XX Lee HH;

DR WPI; 2000-096671/08.

PT Detection of cervical Chlamydia trachomatis in urine samples.

XX Example 1; Col 19-20; 16pd; English.

CC This sequence represents a probe for the major outer membrane protein
 CC (MOMP) gene of Chlamydia trachomatis. The invention relates to a method
 CC for detecting cervical C. trachomatis, and comprises contacting a female
 CC urine sample with nucleic acid amplification reagents under hybridisation
 CC and amplification conditions to produce at least one copy of a C.
 CC trachomatis target sequence and then detecting the target sequence. The
 CC method is used for diagnosing C. trachomatis infections of cervical
 CC origin. Using this method, cervical swabbing is not required
 CC

Sequence 21 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5084 GCTTCAGCTCTGCTTCT 5102

DB 21 GCTTCAGCTCTGCTTCT 3

RESULT 656

AAF96129

ID AAF96129 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX

AC AAF96129;

XX 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)

XX Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #890.

KM Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
 KM polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
 KM myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
 KM pulmonary embolism; paternity test; dr.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

FT Variation replace(11,T)

FT /tag= a /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"

PN MO200118250-A2.

PD 15-MAR-2001.

XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000MO-US024503.

XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.

PR 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.

PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.

XX (WHEE) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.

XX (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GQ, McCarthy JJ;

XX WPI; 2001-226749/23.

XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
 XX applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
 XX analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
 XX atherosclerosis.

XX Example; Page 110; 242pd; English.

CC The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
 CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
 CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
 CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
 CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
 CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
 CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
 CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
 CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
 CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
 CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
 XX

Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1027 CCAGTGGGCTTCAGAGA 1045

DB 3 CAGTGGACTTCAGAGA 21

RESULT 657

AAH40209/C

ID AAH40209 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAH40209;

DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)

XX

DE SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 3005.
 XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
 XX SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
 KM Lesch-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolemia;
 KM polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
 KM acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
 KM inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX MO200129262-A2.
 PN
 XX 26-APR-2001.
 PD
 XX 13-OCT-2000; 2000MO-US028436.
 PF
 XX 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
 PR
 XX (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
 PA Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
 PI
 XX WPI; 2001-290930/30.
 DR
 XX
 XX New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
 PT absence or identity of single polynucleotide polymorphism in a nucleic
 PT acid sample.
 PS
 XX Claim 1; Page 65; 83pp; English.
 PS
 XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
 CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
 CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
 CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
 CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
 CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
 CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
 CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
 CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
 CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
 CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
 CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
 CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
 CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
 CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease,
 CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
 CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
 CC disease of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
 CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
 CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
 CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
 CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
 CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4290 ACCGAGCGGCAACAACA 4308
 DB 19 ACCAGAGGGGCAACAACA 1
 RESULT 658
 AAD18162
 ID AAD18162 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD18162;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)

XX
 DE Enhanced green fluorescent protein (EGFP) gene amplifying PCR primer #3.
 XX
 XX Transgene; vector particle; feline endogenous retrovirus; RD114;
 KM Envelope protein; gene therapy; transduction; immunodeficient; muscular;
 KM haematopoietic disease; neural disease; muscular disease; liver disease;
 KM joint-related disease; osteoarthritis; cartilage damage; disc damage;
 KM osteopathic; antiarthritic; neuroprotective; hepatotropic; PCR primer;
 KM enhanced green fluorescent protein; EGFP; ss.
 XX
 OS
 XX Unidentified.
 PN
 XX MO200166150-A2.
 PD
 XX 13-SEP-2001.
 PF
 XX 07-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US007212.
 PR
 XX 07-MAR-2000; 2000US-0187534P.
 PA (SUD-) ST JUDE CHILDREN'S RES HOSPITAL.
 PI Kelly RF, Vanin EF;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2001-589916/66.
 DR
 XX
 XX Highly efficient gene transfer into stem cells, particularly human
 PT hematopoietic stem cells, comprises contacting cells with viral particles
 PT pseudotyped with feline endogenous retrovirus envelope protein.
 PS
 XX Example 1; Page 34; 52pp; English.
 PS
 XX The present invention relates to a highly efficient method for
 CC transducing stem cells with a vector particle containing a gene of
 CC interest, comprises contacting target stem cells with vector particles
 CC pseudotyped with feline endogenous retrovirus (RD114) envelope protein
 CC and contacting a gene of interest, where the vector particles are free of
 CC factors that induce stem cell differentiation. The method is useful for
 CC transducing target stem cells especially haematopoietic stem cells such
 CC as cord blood, mobilised peripheral blood, bone marrow cells, liver or
 CC preferably CD34⁺ or CD34⁺CD38⁻ cells. The transduced stem cells are
 CC useful for introducing a gene of interest into a human or immunodeficient
 CC animal, where the stem cells are human stem cells, for treating a disease
 CC or disorder, such as haematopoietic disease, neural disease, muscular
 CC disease, liver disease or joint-related disease such as osteoarthritis,
 CC cartilage damage, disc damage and any other disease. The gene transfer
 CC method is useful for somatic cell gene therapy, for studying the
 CC differentiation of various cell lineages and for creating animal models
 CC of various human stem cell conditions. Non-human animal is useful for
 CC studying the fate of marker-gene containing transduced stem cells, the
 CC effect of various pharmacological agents on the human cells, or to
 CC evaluate the effect of transgene production by the retroviral vectors on
 CC the animal physiology. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to
 CC amplify enhanced green fluorescent protein (EGFP) gene
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 4 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3167 CCACGACCCCATGAGCAG 3185
 DB 2 CCCGACCATGAGCAG 20
 RESULT 659
 ABS54495/C
 ID ABS54495 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS54495;
 XX
 DT 11-DEC-2002 (first entry)

XX PCR primer, #11, used to detect expression of S-antigen.
 DE Rat; 89; PCR; primer; neuron; retina; ophthalmic disease;
 XX aging macular degeneration; retinal pigment degeneration; glaucoma;
 KW diabetic retinopathy; neuroprotective; visual cell; S-antigen.
 XX
 OS Rattus sp.
 XX JP2002112764-A.
 XX
 PD 16-APR-2002.
 XX
 PF 05-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00305728.
 XX
 PR 05-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00305728.
 XX
 PA (TOHO-) TOHOKU TECHNOARCH KK.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-715480/78.
 XX
 PT New neuron strain for screening of ophthalmic diseases such as aging
 PT macular degeneration, retinal pigment degeneration, glaucoma and diabetic
 PT retinopathy derived from retina.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 10; 15pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention discloses a neuron strain derived from retina which can be
 CC maintained in a subculture. The retinal neuron cell line can be used to
 CC measure the biological activity with respect to the neuron of the retina
 CC in a sample, by comparing the cell derived from retina with a control
 CC cell line. The cell line can be used for the screening of ophthalmic
 CC diseases such as aging macular degeneration, retinal pigment
 CC degeneration, glaucoma and diabetic retinopathy and for the development
 CC of useful drugs which have a neuroprotection effect, with respect to
 CC disease of retina. The sequence presented is the PCR primer, #11, which
 CC was used to detect expression of the S-antigen marker to prove the
 CC establishment of the visual cell
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3218 TGGCTCCAGCATCTGAA 3236
 DB 19 TGGCTGCACATCTGAA 1
 RESULT 660
 ABZ08779/c
 ID ABZ08779 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ABZ08779;
 XX
 DT 09-JAN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human CMV PCR primer SEQ ID NO 8771.
 XX
 XX CMV; leukocyte; gene expression profiling; allograft rejection;
 KW atherosclerosis; congestive heart failure; systemic lupus erythematosus;
 KW rheumatoid arthritis; osteoarthritis; cytomegalovirus; infection; PCR;
 KW primer; 86.
 XX
 OS Human cytomegalovirus.
 XX
 PN W0200257414-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-JUL-2002.
 XX
 PF 22-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US047856.
 XX

XX 20-OCT-2000; 2000US-0241994P.
 PR 08-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296764P.
 XX
 XX (BIOC-) BIOCARDIA INC.
 XX
 PI Wohlgemuth J, Fry K, Matcuk G, Altman P, Prentice J, Phillips J;
 PI Ly N, Woodward R, Queternous T, Johnson F;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-636525/68.
 XX
 XX New system for leukocyte expression profiling, diagnosing a disease, or
 PT monitoring (the rate of) progression of a disease, e.g. atherosclerosis
 PT or congestive heart failure, comprises diagnostic oligonucleotides.
 XX
 PS Example 18; Page 141; 0pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a system for detecting gene expression, which
 CC comprises one or two isolated DNA molecules that detect expression of a
 CC gene, where the gene corresponds to any of 8143 oligonucleotides
 CC (ABZ00010-ABZ08152) each having 50 base pairs (bp). The system is useful
 CC for leukocyte expression profiling. It is particularly useful for
 CC diagnosing a disease, monitoring (rate of) progression of a disease,
 CC predicting therapeutic outcome, determining prognosis for a patient,
 CC predicting disease complications in an individual or monitoring response
 CC to treatment in an individual. The diseases include cardiac allograft
 CC rejection, kidney allograft rejection, liver allograft rejection,
 CC atherosclerosis, congestive heart failure, systemic lupus erythematosus,
 CC rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis or cytomegalovirus infection. The
 CC present sequence is that of a CMV PCR primer used in the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 84 TTCTCGAAGTGGCCACA 102
 DB 20 TTTCAGAGCGGCCACA 2
 RESULT 661
 ADA15942/c
 ID ADA15942 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADA15942;
 XX
 DT 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Synthetic storage protein oligonucleotide SM91.
 XX
 XX 86; lysC; transgenic; lysine accumulation;
 KW dihydroadipicolic acid synthase; DHPS; lysine inhibition;
 KW lysine ketoglutarate reductase; LKR; chloroplast transit sequence; CTS;
 KW aspartokinase III; AKIII; synthetic seed storage protein; SSP.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US6459019-B1.
 XX
 PD 01-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 24-MAR-1997; 97US-00823771.
 XX
 XX 19-MAR-1992; 92US-00855414.
 PR 06-JAN-1994; 94US-00178212.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474633.
 XX
 XX (DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I.
 PA
 XX Falco SC, Keeler SJ, Rice JA;
 PI
 DR WPI; 2003-028272/02.

XX Transformed plants that accumulate lysine at higher levels in its seeds
 PT than untransformed plants, has gene fragments encoding lysine-insensitive
 PT dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase and lysine ketoglutarate reductase.
 XX

PS Example 21, Col 79, 109pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a plant comprising two foreign nucleotide
 CC sequences which cause seeds obtained from the plant to accumulate lysine
 CC at a level of at least 10% higher than seeds of a plant that do not
 CC comprise the nucleotide, where the nucleotide comprises a fragment
 CC encoding a dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase (DHDS) that is insensitive
 CC to lysine inhibition, and a fragment encoding a plant lysine
 CC ketoglutarate reductase (LKR) or its subfragment. The nucleotide fragment
 CC is operably linked to a plant chloroplast transit sequence (CTS) and the
 CC plant lysine ketoglutarate reductase subfragment is used in antisense
 CC inhibition or cosuppression. Also included are progeny plants from the
 CC above mentioned plant and seeds obtained from the above mentioned plant.
 CC The seeds obtained from the above mentioned plant (e.g., rapeseed,
 CC soybean or corn) comprising the foreign nucleic acid sequences accumulate
 CC lysine at a higher level, preferably at a level of at least 10% higher
 CC than seeds of a plant that do not comprise the foreign nucleic acid
 CC sequences. Chimeric gene comprising DHDS from *C. glutamicum* and
 CC aspartokinase III (from the *lysC* gene) or *E. coli* (mutated to be lysine-
 CC insensitive) are also used to generate the above transgenic plants. Also
 CC disclosed are synthetic seed storage proteins (SSP) used as an internal
 CC source of lysine, built up from synthetic peptide monomers based around
 CC an *Eari* site sequence (for generating multimeric proteins). The present
 CC sequence is a strand of an oligonucleotide encoding an SSP monomer.

XX Sequence 21 BP, 2 A; 9 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2802 GAAGGAGAAATGAGAAG 2820

Db 21 GGAGGAGAAATGAGAAG 3

RESULT 662
 ACH03698/c
 ID ACH03698 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ACH03698;

AC 25-SEP-2003 (first entry)

XX Ear I-based lysine-rich heptad repeat oligonucleotide SM91.

XX Aspartokinase; AKIII; dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase; DHDS;
 KW seed lysine content; seed threonine content; seed storage protein; SSP;
 KW chloroplast transit sequence; lysine-rich protein;
 KW lysine ketoglutarate reductase; LKR; transgenic; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX US2003056242-A1.

XX 20-MAR-2003.

PF 17-DEC-2001, 2001US-00023066.

XX 19-MAR-1992, 92US-00855414.

PR 18-MAR-1993, 93MO-US002480.

PR 06-JUN-1994, 94US-00178212.

PR 07-JUN-1995, 95US-00474633.

XX 24-MAR-1997, 97US-00823771.

PA (FALC/) FALCO S C.

XX Falco SC;

XX WPI; 2003-521869/49.

XX New nucleic acid fragment encoding aspartokinase and dihydrodipicolinic
 PT acid synthase, useful for increasing threonine or lysine content of seeds
 PT of plant.
 XX

PS Example 21; Page 43; 116pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid fragment comprising a
 CC first nucleic acid subfragment encoding aspartokinase (AK) that is
 CC substantially insensitive to inhibition by lysine, and a second nucleic
 CC acid subfragment encoding dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase (DHDS) that
 CC is substantially insensitive to inhibition by lysine. Also included are
 CC an isolated nucleic acid fragment comprising a nucleic acid subfragment
 CC encoding lysine ketoglutarate reductase (LKR), a chimeric gene (where
 CC the nucleic acid fragment is operably linked to a plant chloroplast
 CC transit sequence and to a seed-specific regulatory sequence, a plant
 CC comprising the nucleic acid/chimeric gene in its genome, a seed obtained
 CC from the plant, increasing threonine or lysine content of the seeds of
 CC plant, a plant capable of transmitting the chimeric gene to a progeny of
 CC plant having the ability to produce levels of free threonine or lysine at
 CC least two times greater than the free threonine levels of untransformed
 CC plants, a transformed (soybean) plant comprising seeds that accumulate
 CC lysine at a level at least ten percent to four-fold higher than the seeds
 CC of an untransformed plant, a transformed rapeseed comprising seeds that
 CC accumulate lysine to a level between ten percent and one hundred percent
 CC higher than that of the seeds of an untransformed plant, a monocot plant
 CC comprising in its genome the nucleic acid fragment having the monoco-
 CC embryo specific promoter and a transformed corn plant comprising seeds
 CC that accumulate lysine to a level between ten percent and one hundred
 CC thirty percent higher than the seeds of the untransformed plant. Also
 CC disclosed are synthetic lysine-rich seed storage proteins (SSP), built up
 CC from monomer lysine-rich heptad repeats (encoded by *Eari* restriction
 CC enzyme-based oligonucleotides) used as a pool of lysine in a transformed
 CC plant. The nucleic acid fragments, genes and methods are useful for
 CC increasing threonine or lysine content of the seeds of the plant. Seeds
 CC containing increased threonine or lysine content eliminate the need to
 CC supplement mixed grain feeds with lysine or threonine produced via
 CC microbial fermentation. The present sequence is one strand of a DNA
 CC encoding a lysine-rich heptad repeat for use as a monomer unit in a
 CC synthetic seed storage protein
 XX

XX Sequence 21 BP, 2 A; 9 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2802 GAAGGAGAAATGAGAAG 2820

Db 21 GGAGGAGAAATGAGAAG 3

RESULT 663

ADJ12927/c

XX ADJ12927 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADJ12927;

XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)

DE Human DNA probe used to immobilise Cpg methylated DNA Segid 54.

XX probe; ss; chemical modification; methylation; array; Cpg island;
 KW tumour suppressor; p16; human; H69; H1618.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX US2003152950-A1.

XX 14-AUG-2003.

XX Falco SC;

PF 27-JUN-2002; 2002US-00184085.
 XX
 XX 27-JUN-2001; 2001US-0301370P.
 XX
 PA (GARN/) GARNER H R.
 PA (MINN/) MINNA J D.
 PA (LUEB/) LUEBKE K J.
 PA (BALO/) BALOG R P.
 XX
 PI Garner HR, Minna JD, Luebke KJ, Balog RP;
 DR WPI; 2003-874843/81.
 XX
 PT Analysis of chemical modification of DNA involves obtaining sample of DNA
 PT to be analyzed, creating DNA with chemical reagents that result in
 PT different base sequences, and determining sequence of resulting DNA.
 XX
 XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 54; 210pp; English.
 CC This invention relates to a novel method for analysing chemically
 CC modified macromolecules. Specifically, it refers to a high throughput
 CC method for the parallel analysis of many potential sites of chemical
 CC modification (e.g. methylation) in DNA. The present invention describes
 CC treating the DNA with one or more chemical reagents that result in
 CC different base sequences depending upon the presence or absence of the
 CC modification of interest. Accordingly, a device comprising an array of
 CC probes is provided to hybridise with and select the altered DNA sequences
 CC that comprise the modification of interest such as a CpG island. In
 CC particular, this invention refers to analysing the methylation pattern of
 CC a region of the promoter for the tumour suppressor gene p16 from two
 CC human lung tumour cell lines H69 and H1618. This oligonucleotide sequence
 CC is a human DNA probe used to immobilise CpG methylated DNA of the
 CC invention.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 12 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 4577 GTGTGTGTTTCGAGGGGTG 4595
 20 GTGTGAGTTTCGTGGGTG 2
 XX
 RESULT 664
 ADP11856
 ID ADP11856 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADP11856;
 XX
 DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Set 2 left PCR primer for marker probe #208.
 XX
 KM transplant rejection; immune system; rheumatoid arthritis; lupus;
 KM inflammatory bowel disease; multiple sclerosis; HIV; AIDS; ss; primer.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 PN WO2004042346-A2.
 PD
 PD 21-MAY-2004.
 XX
 PF 24-APR-2003; 2003WO-US012946.
 XX
 PR 24-APR-2002; 2002US-00131831.
 PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002US-00255899.
 XX
 PA (EXPR-) EXPRESSION DIAGNOSTICS INC.
 PA
 PI Wohlgemuth J, Fry K, Woodward R, Ly N, Prentice J, Morris M;
 PI Rosenberg S;

XX
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-400724/37.
 XX
 PT Diagnosing or monitoring transplant rejection, e.g. heart, kidney, liver,
 PT pancreas, pancreatic islet, lung, bone marrow or stem cell transplant
 PT rejection, in an individual, comprises detecting the expression level of
 PT the genes.
 XX
 PS Claim 58; SEQ ID NO 1865; 1762pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to diagnosing or monitoring transplant
 CC rejection, e.g. cardiac or kidney transplant rejection, in an individual
 CC comprising detecting the expression level of one or more genes. The
 CC methods, system and kits are useful in diagnosing or monitoring
 CC transplant rejection, e.g. heart, kidney, liver, pancreas, pancreatic
 CC islet, lung, bone marrow or stem cell transplant rejection,
 CC xenotransplant rejection or mechanical organ replacement rejection, in an
 CC individual. The method is also useful in assessing the immune status of
 CC an individual. The methods are also useful in diagnosing and monitoring
 CC diseases that involve the immune system, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
 CC lupus, inflammatory bowel disease, multiple sclerosis, HIV/AIDS or
 CC viral, bacterial or fungal infection. The present sequence represents a
 CC primer for a 50 mer oligonucleotide marker for diagnosis and monitoring
 CC of allograft rejection and other disorders.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 DB 4997 CGTGTCTCCAGCTGCT 5015
 2 CGTGTCTCCAGCTGCT 20
 XX
 RESULT 665
 ADQ80800
 ID ADQ80800 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADQ80800;
 XX
 DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Porcine INS intron 1, exon 2, intron 2 DNA sequence polymorphism oligo.
 XX
 XX Anorectic; Antidiabetic; Muscular; Gene Therapy; CpG island;
 KM IGF2 gene intron 3; muscle mass; fat deposition; test number; obesity;
 KM muscle deficiency; diabetes; SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; ss.
 XX
 OS Sus scrofa.
 OS
 XX
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH replace(12,T)
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /standard_name= "Single_nucleotide_polymorphism"
 XX
 PN EP1437418-A1.
 PD
 PD 14-JUL-2004.
 XX
 PF 10-JAN-2003; 2003EP-00075091.
 XX
 PR 10-JAN-2003; 2003EP-00075091.
 XX
 PA (UJL-) UNIV LIEGE.
 PA (MELI-) MELICA HB.
 PA (GENT-) GENTEC BV.
 XX
 PI Andersson L, Andersson G, Georges M, Buys N;
 PI WPI; 2004-501307/48.
 XX

PT Selecting an animal for desired genotypic or potential phenotypic
PT properties such as muscle mass and/or fat deposition, comprises testing
PT for a single nucleotide polymorphism in intron 3 of the IGF2 gene.
XX
XX
PS Example 1; Page 21; 38pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method (M1) for selecting an animal
CC for having desired genotypic or potential phenotypic properties. (M1)
CC comprises testing the animal for the presence of a nucleic acid
CC modification affecting the activity of an evolutionary conserved Cpg
CC island located in intron 3 of an IGF2 gene; and/or binding of a nuclear
CC factor to an IGF2 gene. The nuclear factor is capable of binding to a
CC stretch of nucleotides which in the wild type pig, mouse or human IGF2
CC gene is part of an evolutionarily conserved Cpg island, located in intron 3
CC of the IGF2 gene. The stretch is functionally equivalent to (AD080709).
CC The nucleic acid modification in AD080709 comprises a G to A transition
CC at IGF2-intron3-nt31072. (M1) is useful for selecting an animal with
CC properties related to muscle mass, fat deposition, and/or teat number.
CC Also claimed is a method (M2) for modulating mRNA transcription of an
CC IGF2 gene by modulating the activity of an evolutionarily conserved Cpg
CC island located in intron 3 of an IGF2 gene and/or modulating binding of a
CC nuclear factor to an IGF2 gene. Also claimed is a method (M3) for
CC identifying a compound capable of modulating mRNA transcription of an
CC IGF2 gene and a method (M4) for identifying a compound capable of
CC modulating binding of a nuclear factor to an IGF2 gene. (M2) is useful
CC for modulating mRNA transcription of an IGF2 gene in a cell or organism.
CC (M3) and (M4) are useful for identifying compounds capable of modulating
CC mRNA transcription of an IGF2 gene and/or modulating binding of a nuclear
CC factor to an IGF2 gene. Compounds identified are potentially useful for
CC treating obesity, muscle deficiencies and diabetes. The present sequence
CC is a porcine sequence tagged sites (STS) comprising a DNA sequence
CC polymorphism, which was isolated in an example from the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 13 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity. 89.5%; Pred. No. 7.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 3842 CTCGCAGCCCGCGTGCCG 3860
DB 1 CTCGCCAGCCCGCGTGCCG 19
XX
RESULT 666
AA22798
ID AAX22798 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAX22798;
XX
DT 27-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE DNA probe HCTM.
XX
KW Protein-enveloped polyribonucleic acid; viral RNA; bacteriophage RNA;
KW diagnostic; detection; assay; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN DE19737442-A1.
XX
PD 04-MAR-1999.
XX
PF 22-AUG-1997; 97DE-01037442.
XX
PR 22-AUG-1997; 97DE-01037442.
XX
PA (OLFE-) OLFEET LANDT TIB MOLEBIOL SYNTHESLABOR.
XX
PI Landt O;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-168279/15.
XX

PT Genetically modified RNA viruses or bacteriophages - useful as RNA
PT standards, positive controls, etc.
XX
XX
PS Example 12; Col 18; 12pp; German.
XX
CC This invention describes protein-enveloped polyribonucleic acids
CC containing viral RNA or bacteriophage RNA, characterised in that the
CC natural nucleic acid sequence is varied. Also described is a method for
CC producing a protein-enveloped polyribonucleic acid. Protein-enveloped
CC polyribonucleic acids are useful as standards for diagnostic methods in
CC which the presence of a specific ribonucleic acid is detected, and are
CC useful as standard or competitor sequences for methods in which the
CC amount of a defined ribonucleic acid is determined. They are also useful
CC as positive controls for the detection of viral RNA, where the protein-
CC enveloped polyribonucleic acid is added directly to the assay sample and
CC is isolated in parallel with the viral RNA. They can monitor the
CC efficiency of processes for purifying nucleic acids or the efficiency of
CC the reverse transcription of ribonucleic acids, and are useful a
CC comparison substances in assays in which nucleic acids are detected by
CC hybridisation or in assays in which nucleic acids are detected after or
CC during nucleic acid amplification. They are useful as carriers for RNA
CC sequences having a functional property, and for mixtures of RNA sequences
CC from which individual RNA sequences can be selected
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1186 GGACCTCTCCATCCTCGAG 1205
DB 2 GGACCCCCCCNTCCCGGAG 21
XX
RESULT 667
AAH38893/C
ID AAH38893 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAH38893;
XX
DT 14-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE SNP specific upper PCR primer SEQ ID 1689.
XX
KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; single nucleotide primer extension;
KW SNPE; genotyping; agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; cancer;
KW Leech-Nyhan syndrome; muscular dystrophy; familial hypercholesterolaemia;
KW polycystic kidney disease; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
KW acute intermittent porphyria; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis;
KW inflammation; forensic investigation; paternity analysis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200129262-A2.
XX
PD 26-APR-2001.
XX
PF 13-OCT-2000; 2000MO-US028436.
XX
PR 15-OCT-1999; 99US-0160096P.
XX
PA (ORCH-) ORCHID BIOSCIENCES INC.
XX
PI Picoult-Newburg L, Pohl M;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-290930/30.
XX
PT New genotyping oligonucleotide, useful for detecting the presence,
PT absence or identity of single polymorphic polymorphism in a nucleic
PT acid sample.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 58; 83pp; English.

XX Sequences AAH37205 - AAH40944 represent PCR primers, single nucleotide
CC primer extension (SNPE) primers, and the sequences of regions flanking
CC sites of single nucleotide polymorphisms SNPs. The present invention
CC includes kits for determining the presence or absence of a SNP, using the
CC oligonucleotides of the invention. The PCR primers are used to amplify a
CC SNP flanking sequence, the SNPE primer is used as a genotyping primer.
CC The oligonucleotides are useful for genotyping a nucleic acid sample by
CC performing a single-nucleotide primer extension reaction. The
CC oligonucleotides are useful for determining the presence, absence or
CC identity of a SNP and for genotyping nucleic acid samples, for e.g. to
CC assess by association analysis the genotype of an individual or group of
CC individuals, having a pathological phenotypic trait suspected of being
CC caused by one or more SNPs. Phenotypic traits include diseases e.g.
CC agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan syndrome, muscular
CC dystrophy, familial hypercholesterolemia, polycystic kidney disease,
CC osteogenesis imperfecta and acute intermittent porphyria. Phenotypic
CC traits also include symptoms of or susceptibility to multifactorial
CC diseases of which a component is or may be genetic such as autoimmune
CC diseases, including, rheumatoid arthritis, multiple sclerosis,
CC inflammation, cancer, nervous system diseases and infection by pathogenic
CC microorganism. The method is also useful in forensic investigations and
CC paternity analysis. The present sequence represents a PCR primer specific
CC for a human SNP containing DNA sequence

XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DY 846 CTTGAGGAGGACACGAAA 864
22 CTTGAGGAGGACCTGAGAAA 4

RESULT 668
ADH49003/C
ID ADH49003 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AC ADH49003;
XX DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX DE NOVI2 PCR primer, SEQ ID 287.
XX KM Human; NOVI; atherosclerosis; hypertension; obesity; cancer; cytostatic;
XX KM hypotensive; antiarteriosclerotic; anorectic; gene therapy; NOVI2; PCR;
XX KM primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200268652-A2.
XX PD 06-SEP-2002.
XX PF 26-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US005910.
XX PR 26-FEB-2001; 2001US-0271646P.
XX PR 27-FEB-2001; 2001US-0271840P.
XX PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0272404P.
XX PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0272405P.
XX PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0272410P.
XX PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0272414P.
XX PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0272787P.
XX PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0272922P.
XX PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273048P.
XX PR 02-MAR-2001; 2001US-0273300P.
XX PR 16-MAR-2001; 2001US-0276401P.
XX PR 20-MAR-2001; 2001US-0277324P.
XX PR 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-0280039P.
XX PR 30-MAR-2001; 2001US-0280234P.

PR 02-APR-2001; 2001US-0280818P.
PR 12-APR-2001; 2001US-0283443P.
PR 23-APR-2001; 2001US-0285754P.
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286096P.
PR 03-MAY-2001; 2001US-0288533P.
PR 17-MAY-2001; 2001US-0291703P.
PR 31-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294834P.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296959P.
PR 21-JUN-2001; 2001US-0299845P.
PR 05-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303242P.
PR 13-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311981P.
PR 16-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312858P.
PR 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313280P.
PR 29-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315614P.
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322818P.
PR 25-FEB-2002; 2002US-00322818.
XX
XX (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
PI Alsobrook UP, Anderson DW, Ballinger RA, Boldog FL, Burgess CE;
PI Casman SO, Ellerman KE, Gangoli BA, Gerlach VL, Gilbert JA;
PI Gorman L, Guo X, Gusev VY, Kexuda R, Li L, Liu X, Malyankar UM;
PI Miller CE, Miller I, Padigaru M, Patnajan M, Pena CE, Peyman JA;
PI Rastelli L, Shenoy SG, Shinkens RA, Smithson G, Spytek KA, Stone DJ;
PI Taupier RJ, Tchernev VT, Vernet CAM, Zerhusen BD,
XX
XX WPI; 2002-698672/75.
XX
XX New NOVI polypeptides or polynucleotides, useful for preventing or
XX treating disorders or syndromes e.g., atherosclerosis, hypertension,
XX obesity or cancer.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 618; 923pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to novel human NOVI proteins, where X is
XX any number from 1 to 91 and their coding sequences (see ADH48717-
XX ADH48930). The proteins and their coding sequences are useful for preventing or
XX treating disorders or syndromes e.g. atherosclerosis, hypertension,
XX obesity or cancer. The present sequence was used in an example from the
XX invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 12 A; 8 C; 1 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DY 2080 TGGGGGTGTCGTCATGTT 2098
20 TGGGGGTGTCGTCATGTT 2

RESULT 669
ADP81297
ID ADP81297 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AC ADP81297;
XX DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human ovarian specific gene, Ovr107v1, probe.
XX KM normal; neoplastic; ovarian; ovarian specific nucleic acid; OSNA;
XX KM metastatic; cancer; vaccine; cytostatic; human; probe; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO2004053079-A2.
XX PD 24-JUN-2004.
XX PF 08-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US038855.
XX

PR 06-DEC-2002; 2002US-0431301P.
 PR 06-DEC-2002; 2002US-0431321P.
 PR 30-JUN-2003; 2003US-0484584P.
 PR 07-NOV-2003; 2003US-0518607P.
 XX
 PA (DIAD-) DIADEXUS INC.
 PI MacIna RA, Turner LR, Sun Y, Liu S, Chen H;
 DR WPI; 2004-468850/44.
 XX
 PT New ovarian specific nucleic acid molecules and polypeptides useful for
 PT diagnosing, preventing or treating ovarian cancer, for producing
 PT transgenic animals or cells, or for research purposes.
 XX
 PS Example 2b; SEQ ID NO 331; 754bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to novel isolated nucleic acid molecules and
 CC polypeptides present in normal and neoplastic ovarian cells. These
 CC comprise a nucleic acid sequence encoding any of the 167 amino acid
 CC sequences (e.g. 438, 237 or 233 amino acids) fully defined in the
 CC specification (SEQ. ID NOS: ADP81095 to ADP81261) and comprises any of
 CC the 128 nucleotide sequences (e.g. 4798, 1494 or 1691 bp) fully defined
 CC in the specification (SEQ. ID NOS: ADP80967 to ADP81094). The invention
 CC further comprises: a method for determining the presence of a ovarian
 CC specific nucleic acid (OSNA) in a sample; a vector comprising the above
 CC nucleic acid molecule; a host cell comprising the vector; a method for
 CC producing a polypeptide encoded by the above nucleic acid molecule; a
 CC polypeptide encoded by the nucleic acid molecule cited above; an antibody
 CC or its fragment that specifically binds to the above polypeptide; a
 CC method for determining the presence of an ovarian specific protein in a
 CC sample; a method for diagnosing or monitoring the presence and metastases
 CC of ovarian cancer in a patient; a kit for detecting a risk of cancer or
 CC presence of cancer in a patient; the kit comprising a means for
 CC determining the presence of the above nucleic acid molecule or
 CC polypeptide; a method of treating a patient with ovarian cancer; and a
 CC vaccine comprising the above polypeptide or nucleic acid encoding the
 CC polypeptide. The isolated nucleic acid molecules and polypeptides have
 CC cytostatic activity. The isolated polypeptides may be used to create a
 CC vaccine. The isolated nucleic acid molecules and polypeptides can be used
 CC for diagnosing or monitoring the presence and metastases of ovarian
 CC cancer and treating ovarian cancer. This polynucleotide sequence
 CC represents a probe used in the exemplification of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 8e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2;
 QY 4461 ATGATGTGCCAAGTCTGT 4479
 Db 4 ATGATGTGCCAAGTCTGT 22
 RESULT 670
 ADP97957
 ID ADP97957 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ADP97957;
 DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE C. albicans specific gene, orf6.957, identification primer A.
 XX
 KM Diploid fungal cell; allele; gene disruption cassette;
 KM promoter replacement fragment; antifungal; fungicide; gene therapy;
 KM infection; Candida albicans; identification; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Candida albicans.
 XX Unidentified.
 PN WO2004056965-A2.

XX
 PD 08-JUL-2004.
 XX
 PF 19-DEC-2003; 2003WO-US040618.
 XX
 PR 19-DEC-2002; 2002US-0434832P.
 XX
 PA (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.
 PA (ELIT-) ELITRA CANADA LTD.
 PI Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Buesey H;
 DR WPI; 2004-500296/47.
 XX
 PT Constructing a strain of diploid fungal cells in which both alleles of a
 PT gene are modified comprises modifying the alleles of a gene in the fungal
 PT cells by recombination using a gene disruption cassette and a promoter
 PT replacement fragment.
 XX
 PS Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 4062; 163bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel method for constructing a strain of
 CC diploid fungal cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The
 CC method comprises modifying the alleles of a gene in diploid fungal cells
 CC by recombination using a gene disruption cassette and a promoter
 CC replacement fragment. The invention further comprises: assembling a
 CC collection of diploid fungal cells each of which comprises modified
 CC alleles of a different gene; a strain of diploid fungal cells comprising
 CC modified alleles of a gene, where the first allele of the gene is
 CC inactivated by a gene disruption cassette comprising a nucleotide
 CC sequence encoding an expressible selectable marker; and the expression of
 CC the second allele of the gene is regulated by a heterologous promoter
 CC that is operably linked to the coding region of the second allele of the
 CC gene, and where the gene encodes the polypeptide mentioned above; a
 CC collection of diploid fungal strains comprising the diploid strains cited
 CC above, where substantially all the different genes that encode the above
 CC amino acid sequences are modified and are present in different diploid
 CC strains in the collection; a nucleic acid molecule microarray comprising
 CC nucleic acid molecules, where each nucleic acid molecule comprises a
 CC nucleotide sequence that is hybridizable to a target nucleotide sequence
 CC comprising any of the 310 nucleotide sequences listed in the
 CC specification (ADP98516-ADP98825); identifying a gene that is essential
 CC to the survival or growth of a fungus, that contributes to the virulence
 CC and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, or that contributes to the resistance
 CC of a diploid fungus to an antifungal agent; identifying an antifungal
 CC agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus, or a therapeutic
 CC agent for treatment of a mammalian disease; correlating changes in the
 CC levels of proteins or gene transcripts with the inhibition of growth or
 CC proliferation of a diploid fungal cell; a purified or isolated nucleic
 CC acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a gene product
 CC required for proliferation of Candida albicans, where the gene product
 CC consists of any of the above-mentioned amino acid sequences; a vector
 CC comprising a promoter operably linked to the nucleic acid molecule cited
 CC above; a host cell containing the vector; a purified or isolated
 CC polypeptide comprising any of the 61 amino acid sequences given in the
 CC specification (ADP96718-ADP96778); a fusion protein comprising a fragment
 CC of a first polypeptide fused to a second polypeptide, the fragment
 CC consisting of at least 6 consecutive residues of any of ADP98826-ADP99135
 CC ; producing a polypeptide; identifying a compound which modulates the
 CC activity of a gene product encoded by a nucleic acid comprising any of
 CC ADP98516-ADP98825; eliciting an immune response in an animal; a strain of
 CC Candida albicans, where a first allele of a gene comprising any of
 CC ADP98516-ADP98825 is inactive and a second allele of the gene is under
 CC the control of a heterologous promoter; identifying a compound or binding
 CC partner that binds to the polypeptide comprising any of ADP98826-
 CC ADP99135, or its fragment; identifying a compound having the ability to
 CC inhibit growth or proliferation of Candida albicans; inhibiting growth or
 CC proliferation of Candida albicans cells; manufacturing an antimycotic
 CC compound; treating an infection of a subject by Candida albicans;
 CC preventing or containing contamination of an object by Candida albicans,
 CC or for preventing or inhibiting formation on a surface of a biofilm
 CC comprising Candida albicans; a pharmaceutical composition comprising a
 CC therapeutic amount of an agent which reduces the activity or level of a

CC	ADP9816-ADP98825
CC	ADP98825 in a pharmaceutical carrier; an antibody preparation which binds
CC	the polypeptide; methods for evaluating a compound against a target gene
CC	product; encoded by any of ADP9816-ADP98825; identifying an antimicrobial
CC	compound; a computer or a computer readable medium that comprises at
CC	least one of the nucleotide sequences mentioned in the specification or
CC	at least one amino acid sequence selected from ADP98826-ADP99135; a
CC	method assisted by a computer for identifying a putatively essential gene
CC	of a fungus; and a protein array comprising proteins, where at least one
CC	protein comprises an amino acid sequence or a portion of an amino acid
CC	sequence selected from ADP98816-ADP98825. The novel methods and
CC	compositions have fungicide activity. The compositions may be used in
CC	gene therapy. The composition and methods are useful for drug screening
CC	purposes or for diagnosing, preventing or treating infections associated
CC	with Candida albicans. These may also be used for constructing strains
CC	useful for identification and validation of gene products as effective
CC	targets for therapeutic intervention, for identifying and validating gene
CC	products as effective targets for therapeutic intervention, and for
CC	collecting identified essential genes. This polynucleotide sequence
CC	represents an identification primer used in the exemplification of the
CC	invention. NOTE: This sequence was downloaded from an electronic sequence
CC	listing provided on the WIPO website.
XX	
SO	Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
OY	Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 22;
Db	Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
	Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0
	3550 CCGAGATGTTTGAGAAACC 3568
	2 CCAGATGTTTGGAGAACCC 20
RESULT 671	
AACZ5529	
ID AACZ5529 standard; DNA; 23 BP.	
XX AACZ5529;	
XX 21-DEC-1999 (first entry)	
DE Rat galanin receptor PCR primer pGALJ4-8R.	
XX Physiologically active peptide; receptor binding; galanin receptor;	
KM GALR1; GALR2; GALR3; chymotrypsin; ligand; preprogalanin; galanin;	
KM drug development; memory function; appetite improver; womb; kidney;	
function regulator; prostate; testis; skeletal muscle; ss.	
XX Synthetic.	
OS Rattus sp.	
XX WO948920-A1.	
FN 30-SEP-1999.	
FD 24-MAR-1999; 99WO-JP001482.	
XX 25-MAR-1998; 98JP-00078139.	
PR 21-SEP-1998; 98JP-00266972.	
PA (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.	
XX Ohtaki T, Matsui H, Ishibashi Y, Ogi K, Kitada C;	
PI WPt; 1999-572170/48.	
DR Peptides binding to galanin receptor proteins, used to, e.g. improve	
PT kidney functioning.	
XX Example 5; Page 76; 15pp; Japanese.	
CC The present invention describes peptides (I) binding to galanin receptor	

```

CC proteins (1) contain the sequence APARHGRCG or one substantially
CC identical to it, and their precursors, salts, amides and esters, which
CC bind especially to rat galanin receptor proteins. Products from the
CC present invention are used in assays of galanin/galanin receptor binding
CC and the development of drugs acting on galanin binding, such as memory
CC function improvers, appetite improvers, and function regulators for the
CC womb, kidney, prostate, testis or skeletal muscle. AA45129 to AA45154
CC and AA22518 to AA22552 represent sequences used in the exemplification
CC of the present invention
CC
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 3 Other;
XX
XX
Query March 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 23;
XX Best Local Similarity 73.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
XX
OY 2953 ATGGCAGGCGCTGCATTGCCCTT 2975
XX ||:|||||:|:|||||
XX 1 ATTCCBAGGCGCDGTTTGCCCTT 23
XX
RESULT 672
AAF89842/c
ID AAF89842 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AAF89842;
XX
XX 23-JUL-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE 5' RACE primer for cDNA encoding nuclear erythroid factor E4 (NF-E4).
XX
XX Nuclear factor-erythroid 4, NF-E4; transcription factor; CP2;
XX foetal globlin; gamma-promoter; hemoglobinopathy; beta-thalassemia;
XX sickle cell disease; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200134625-A1.
XX
XX 17-MAY-2001.
XX
XX 13-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US030988.
XX
XX 12-NOV-1999; 99US-0165004P.
XX
XX (STUD-) ST JUDE CHILDREN'S RES HOSPITAL.
XX
XX Jane SM, Cunningham JM, Zhou W, Clouston DR;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-335905/35.
XX
XX Isolated human nuclear factor erythroid4 polypeptide and nucleic acids
XX encoding them useful to modulate globin expression and for treating
XX hemoglobinopathies such as beta thalassemia and sickle cell disease.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 57; 96pp; English.
XX
XX PCR primers AAF89841-44 were used to amplify a cDNA fragment encoding a
XX nuclear factor-erythroid 4 (NF-E4) polypeptide. The polypeptide is a
XX developmental stage-specific and tissue-restricted protein that, when
XX associated with the ubiquitous transcription factor CP2, induces foetal
XX globin gene expression from the stage selector element of the proximal
XX gamma-promoter. NF-E4 polynucleotides are useful for inducing or
XX increasing expression of fetal or embryonic globin, or both, in a cell
XX expressing defective adult globin. NF-E4 polynucleotides and polypeptides
XX are useful for treating hemoglobinopathy such as beta-thalassemia or
XX sickle cell disease in a mammal
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query March 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 23;
XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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QY 3362 CCGCTGGGCGCCCTGCAGG 3380
 |||||
 DB 22 CCGACTGGGCGCCCTGCAGG 4

RESULT 673

AAFA4080
 ID AAFA4080 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

AC AAFA4080;

DT 23-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE Nested PCR primer pGAL34-8R.

KM Physiologically active protein; galanin receptor; GMR; FGF;
 KW fibroblast growth factor; PCR primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

PN JP2000270871-A.

PD 03-OCT-2000.

PF 24-MAR-1999; 99JP-00080303.

PR 24-MAR-1999; 99JP-00080303.

PA (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.

DR WPI; 2001-019315/03.

PT Preparation of a new physiologically active peptide having a cleaved
 cysteine residue as N-terminal.

PS Disclosure; Page 24; 44pp; Japanese.

CC This invention relates to a method for the preparation of a
 CC physiologically active peptide having a cleaved cysteine residue at the
 CC end N-terminal, and has any of the amino acid sequences given in AAB65131
 CC - AAB65136. The invention includes sequences AAB65137 - AAB65153 which
 CC represent proteins related to the main proteins of the invention.
 CC including galanin receptors, and basic fibroblast growth factor. DNA
 CC sequences AAF44065 - AAF44071 and PCR primers AAF44072 - AAF44086 are
 CC used in the isolation and characterisation of DNA encoding the proteins
 CC of the invention

SQ Sequence 23 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 23;

Best Local Similarity 73.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2953 ATGCGAGGCGCTGATGCGCTT 2975
 |||||
 DB 1 ATDCBAGGCGDGTGTCCTT 23

RESULT 674

ABL99402
 ID ABL99402 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

AC ABL99402;

DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)

DE Left PCR primer used to target Apolipoprote in CIII canine gene.

KM Canine gene array; toxicological response; ss.

OS Canis sp.

PN WO200208453-A2.

PD 31-JAN-2002.

PF 23-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US023311.

PR 21-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220057P.

PA (PHAS-) PHASE-1 MOLECULAR TOXICOLOGY.

PI Farr SB, Pickett CG, Neft RE, Dunn RT;

DR WPI; 2002-217063/27.

PT Identifying toxicologically relevant canine gene to determine
 PT toxicological responses of agents, by obtaining and comparing gene
 PT expression profiles of untreated canine cells and canine cells treated
 PT with an agent.

PS Example 5; Page 50; 140pp; English.

CC This invention relates to identifying a toxicologically relevant canine
 CC gene and the generation of an array of toxicologically relevant canine
 CC genes. The gene array is useful for obtaining a gene expression profile,
 CC by exposing a population of cells to an agent, obtaining cDNA from the
 CC population of cells, labeling the cDNA, and contacting the cDNA with the
 CC gene array. The relevant gene is useful for making and using arrays to
 CC determine toxicological responses to various agents, and also useful for
 CC identifying novel gene sequences and novel canine genes. The method for
 CC analysing toxicological responses using the canine gene array is rapid
 CC and efficient. The present sequence is related to the canine gene array

SQ Sequence 23 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 23;

Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 2; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 817 CCGTGGAGGAGAGGAC 835
 |||||
 DB 3 CCGTGGAGGAGAGGACCC 21

RESULT 675

ABT08454
 ID ABT08454 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

AC ABT08454;

DT 28-NOV-2002 (first entry)

DE Galanin-like peptide (GALP) related PCR primer #9.

KM Leucotrophic hormone secretion-controlling agent; galanin-like peptide;
 KW GALP; infertility; paramenia; menopause; dysplutiterism; dysmenorrhea;
 KW infrequent menstruation; amenorrhea; irregular menses; obesity; LH; ss;
 KW prostate cancer; prostatic hyperplasia; prematurity; PCR; primer.

OS Unidentified.

PN WO200266064-A1.

PD 29-AUG-2002.

PF 18-JAN-2002; 2002WO-JP000313.

PR 19-JAN-2001; 2001JP-00012094.

PA (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.

PI Matsumoto H, Noguchi J, Ootaki T;

DR WPI; 2002-674900/72.

XX Galatin-like peptides and its encoding DNA which act as leucotrophic
PT hormone secretion-controlling agents, useful in preventing or treating
PT e.g. infertility, paramenia, menopause, dyspituitarism and obesity.
XX Example 5; Page 73; 16pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The invention comprises leucotrophic hormone (LH) secretion-controlling
CC agents that contain galatin-like peptides (GALP), or DNA sequences that
CC encode GALP. The LH secretion-controlling agents of the invention are
CC useful in preventing and/or treating: infertility; paramenia; menopause;
CC dyspituitarism; dysmenorrhea; infrequent menstruation; amenorrhea;
CC irregular menses; obesity; prostate cancer; prostatic hyperplasia; and
CC prematurity. The present DNA sequence represents a GALP-related PCR
CC primer
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 3 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 73.9%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 3; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2953 ATGGCGAGGCGTCATTGCCCTT 2975
DB 1 ATDCCBAGGGCGDGTTCGCCCTT 23
RESULT 676
ADFS3716/C
ID ADFS3716 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX ADFS3716;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Multiple sclerosis and autoimmune expressed gene primer, SEQ ID No 8.
XX
XX autoimmune disease; multiple sclerosis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX Crohn's disease; Hashimoto's thyroiditis; psoriasis; cancer;
XX neuroprotective; antirheumatic; antiarthritic; antiinflammatory;
XX immunosuppressive; thymomimetic; antiproliferative; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX ss; primer.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO2003091269-A1.
XX
XX 06-NOV-2003.
XX
XX 10-APR-2003; 2003WO-US010902.
XX
XX 24-APR-2002; 2002US-0374820P.
XX
XX (GEOU) UNIV GEORGETOWN.
XX
XX Richert JR, Grekova MC, Connelly DH, Greene CL, Chen LN, Rose CG;
XX Crusto RHJ, Xu B;
XX WPI; 2003-865572/80.
XX
XX New isolated polynucleotide abnormally expressed in autoimmune diseases
XX or cancer, useful for diagnosing or treating autoimmune diseases e.g.
XX multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease or psoriasis or
XX cancer.
XX
XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 8; 63pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel polynucleotide comprising a sequence of
XX 2948 bp, or any of the nucleotide sequences comprising 19-2947 bp, all
XX fully defined in the specification, or its complement. The novel
XX polynucleotides can be used in compositions and methods useful for
XX diagnosing or treating an autoimmune disease (e.g. multiple sclerosis,
XX rheumatoid arthritis, Crohn's disease, Hashimoto's thyroiditis or

XX psoriasis) or cancer. The methods may also be used for screening for
XX additionally potentially therapeutic compounds and for suppressing or
XX enhancing expression of the novel gene or polypeptide. The novel
XX compounds have the following activities: neuroprotective, antirheumatic,
XX antiarthritic, antiinflammatory, immunosuppressive, thymomimetic,
XX antipsoriatic, and cytostatic. The novel polynucleotides can be used in
XX the treatment of autoimmune diseases and cancer by gene therapy. This
XX polynucleotide sequence represents a primer used in the exemplification
XX of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 87 TTCAGAAAGTGGCCCAACT 105
DB 22 TTCAGAAAGTGGCCCAACT 4
RESULT 677
AD010637/C
ID AD010637 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AD010637;
XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Single multiplex PCR primer #9.
XX
XX ss; primer; simultaneous amplification;
XX single multiplex polymerase chain reaction; multifactorial disease;
XX genetic alteration; pharmacogenetic reaction; genotyping; polymorphism;
XX gene expression profiling.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2004033649-A2.
XX
XX 22-APR-2004.
XX
XX 07-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US031874.
XX
XX 07-OCT-2002; 2002US-0417009P.
XX
XX (UYNE-) UNIV NEW JERSEY MEDICINE & DENTISTRY.
XX
XX LI H, LI J;
XX WPI; 2004-340914/31.
XX
XX Designing primers for simultaneous amplification of target DNA fragments
XX in a single multiplex polymerase chain reaction, for high throughput
XX multiplex DNA sequence amplification, comprises aligning two primers.
XX
XX Disclosure, Page 33; 120pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of designing primers for simultaneous
XX amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase
XX chain reaction by aligning a first primer and a second primer. The method
XX comprises: (a) aligning a first primer and a second primer; and (b)
XX selecting the first primer where the first primer at its 3' end does not
XX contain four or more bases that are perfectly matching to the 3' end
XX of the first primer or a second primer, the first primer at its
XX 3' end does not contain seven or more bases that are perfectly matching
XX except one mismatch to the 3' end sequence of the first primer or the
XX second primer, the first primer at its 3' end does not contain six or
XX more bases that are perfectly matching to a sequence anywhere of the
XX first primer or the second primer, and the first primer at its 3' end
XX does not contain eleven or more bases that are perfectly matching except
XX one mismatch to a sequence anywhere of the first primer or the second
XX primer. The method is useful for designing primers for simultaneous

CC amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase
 CC chain reaction. It is also useful in the identification of multiple genes
 CC related to multifactorial diseases, the genome-scale detection of genetic
 CC alterations, the studies in pharmacogenetic reactions, the genotyping
 CC genetic polymorphisms in a large population, the gene expression
 CC profiling in various samples and high throughput genotyping technologies.
 CC This sequence corresponds to an example of a primer of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 8.5e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

82 GCTTCTTCAGAACTGCGCA 100
 |||||
 21 GCTTCTGCAGAGTGGCCA 3

RESULT 676
 AAQ29995
 ID AAQ29995 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ29995;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 18-MAR-1993 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Degenerate PCR primer WA2 for making centromere probes.
 XX
 KW PCR; chromosome specific; repeated DNA; chromosome staining; cytogenetics;
 KW interphase nuclei; metaphase spreads; germ line cells; somatic cells; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN EP511750-A1.
 XX
 PD 04-NOV-1992.
 XX
 PS 09-APR-1992; 92EP-00303159.
 PF
 XX 09-APR-1991; 91US-00683441.
 PR 26-MAR-1992; 92US-00858124.
 XX
 PA (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 XX
 PI Weier HG, Gray JW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1992-367577/45.
 XX
 PT Deoxyribonucleic acid amplification using degenerate oligo nucleotide
 PT primers - useful for chromosome specific repeated DNA for staining agent
 PT in cyto genetic analysis by polymerase chain reaction.
 XX
 PS Claim 19; Page 10; 25pp; English.
 XX
 CC This PCR primer is used to amplify a region of the 171 bp alpha satellite
 CC (aliphoid) repeat sequence, conserved in all human chromosomes. This binds
 CC to the alpha satellite repeat consensus sequence at 10-26bp. The minimal
 CC product size expected is 175bp, and is used as a probe for the repeat
 CC sequence of human centromeres. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
 CC field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 78.9%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 3; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

3416 CATATCACCAAGAAGTTT 3434
 |||||
 5 CAGATCMCAAGAGTTT 23

RESULT 679
 AAQ87322
 ID AAQ87322 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ87322;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 09-NOV-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide probe 1 (set 1) for detecting Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX
 KW probe; detection; sensitive; Chlamydia trachomatis; diagnosis;
 KW major outer membrane protein; MOMP; infection; LCR;
 KW ligase chain reaction; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9506756-A2.
 XX
 PD 09-MAR-1995.
 XX
 PS 18-AUG-1994; 94WO-US013895.
 PF
 XX 03-SEP-1993; 93US-00116389.
 PR
 XX (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.
 XX
 PI Burczak JD, Carrino JJ, Salituro JA, Pabich EK, Klonowski PA;
 PI Manlove MT, Marshall RL;
 DR WPI; 1995-115468/15.
 XX
 PT Detection of Chlamydia trachomatis DNA - using oligo:nucleotide probes
 PT based on the major outer membrane protein gene or the cryptic plasmid of
 PT C. trachomatis.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 25; 36pp; English.
 XX
 CC A comprn. for detecting target DNA from Chlamydia trachomatis is claimed,
 CC and which comprises a set of 4 oligonucleotide probes (5 sets in all).
 CC Pref. the detection is carried out using the ligase chain reaction (LCR)
 CC and one of the probes pref. bears a reporter group, eg. biotin or
 CC fluorescein. Set 1 (AAQ87322-25) were chosen to detect a target sequence
 CC corresponding to nucleotides 435-482 of the MOMP (major outer membrane
 CC protein) gene. The probes are used for diagnosis of C. trachomatis
 CC infection and provide sensitive detection of C. trachomatis serovars
 CC while not cross reacting with other related organisms. (Updated on 25-MAR
 CC -2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

5084 GCTTCAGCTCTGCTTCT 5102
 |||||
 1 GCTTGAATTCGCTTCT 19

RESULT 680
 AAT06781/C
 ID AAT06781 standard; cDNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT06781;
 XX
 DT 10-JUL-1996 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Human alpha-tropomyosin gene (CA) repeat sequence reverse primer.
 XX
 KW Primer; PCR; amplification; sarcomeric thin filament protein; mutation;
 KW tropomyosin; asymptomatic familial hypertrophic cardiomyopathy; probe;

KM cardiac troponin; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 XX MO9533856-A1.
 XX
 XX 14-DEC-1995.
 XX
 XX 02-JUN-1995; 95WO-US007068.
 XX
 XX 02-JUN-1994; 94US-00252627.
 PR 12-DEC-1994; 94US-00354326.
 XX
 XX (BGHM) BRIGHAM & WOMENS HOSPITAL.
 PA (HARD) HARVARD COLLEGE.
 XX
 PI Seidman C, Seidman J, Thierfelder L, Watkins H, Mcrae C;
 XX WPI; 1996-040254/04.
 XX
 XX Detection of mutation(s) in genes encoding sarcomeric thin filament
 PT proteins - e.g. alpha-tropomyosin or cardiac troponin T, useful in
 PT diagnosis and treatment of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy.
 XX
 XX Disclosure; Page 20; 66pp; English.
 XX
 XX Primers AAT06780-1 were used to amplify the region around the (CA)17
 CC repeat sequence in the human alpha-tropomyosin gene. The 114 bp amplified
 CC can be used as a probe in a method to detect mutations in the gene
 CC encoding a sarcomeric thin filament protein e.g. alpha-tropomyosin or
 CC cardiac troponin T, which are associated with hypertrophic
 CC cardiomyopathy, mainly with asymptomatic familial hypertrophic
 CC cardiomyopathy (FHC)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 2371 TCACAGAGGAGGAGGCA 2389
 Db 24 TCACAGAGGAGGAGGAGCA 6
 RESULT 681
 AAT50837
 ID AAT50837 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT50837;
 XX
 DT 08-OCT-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Probe #1 for Chlamydia trachomatis MOMP gene fragment.
 XX
 XX Probe: amplify; amplification probe; polymerase chain reaction; PCR; LCR;
 KM target-independent product generation; ligase chain reaction; MOMP gene;
 KM Chlamydia trachomatis; ds.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT misc_feature 1..21 b
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /note= "double stranded"
 FT modified_base 1
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /note= "modified with carbazole to form hapten"
 XX
 PN MO9640992-A2.
 XX
 XX 19-DEC-1996.
 PD
 XX

PF 30-MAY-1996; 96WO-US008070.
 XX
 XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00478152.
 XX
 XX (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.
 PA
 PI Carrino JJ, Brainard TD;
 XX
 XX WPI; 1997-087066/08.
 XX
 XX Improved method for reducing background caused by target-independent
 PT generation of amplification products - involves masking or blocking
 PT amplification probes or primers to prevent extension until triggering
 PT event.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 21; 62pp; English.
 XX
 XX AAT50837 and AAT50838 represent probes for nucleotides 435-482 of the
 CC Chlamydia trachomatis MOMP gene. These sequences, and the blocking
 CC oligonucleotides shown in AAT50839-T50846 can be used in the method of the
 CC invention. The method of the invention is for amplifying nucleic acids
 CC involving repeatedly extending one or more amplification probes by the
 CC template directed addition of individual nucleotides or oligonucleotide
 CC segments. The improvement over known methods, comprises providing at
 CC least one amplification probe (AP) in a masked form prior to
 CC amplification. The mask consists essentially of a blocking oligo (BO)
 CC hybridised with the AP to form a masked probe heteroduplex, where the
 CC BO:AP heteroduplex has a K50bp (the K50 of the BO:AP heteroduplex) that
 CC is less than K50bp (K50bp is the K50 of the target:AP homoduplex), and
 CC where BO inhibits extension of the AP. The BO is then denatured from the
 CC AP to unmask the AP, and the amplification reaction is carried out with
 CC the unmasked AP. This method reduces the background caused by target-
 CC independent generation of amplification products, typically the product
 CC of a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) or a ligase chain reaction (LCR)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 5084 GCTTTCAGCTCTGCTTCTT 5102
 Db 1 GCTTTCAGCTCTGCTTCTT 19
 RESULT 682
 AAX33734
 ID AAX33734 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX33734;
 XX
 DT 25-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE DNA tandem nucleotide repeat locus PCR primer SEQ ID NO 64.
 XX
 XX DNA tandem nucleotide repeat locus; human; DMR allele; genetic mapping;
 KM genetic identity detection; forensic identification; paternity testing;
 KM PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN MO9914375-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-MAR-1999.
 XX
 PF 18-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019578.
 XX
 PR 19-SEP-1997; 97US-0059415P.
 XX
 PA (GENE-) GENETRACE SYSTEMS INC.
 XX

PI Butler JM, Li J, Monforte J, Becker CA;
 XX WPI, 1999-229554/19.
 XX
 PT Analysis of DNA tandem nucleotide repeat alleles by extending a target
 PT nucleic acid using primers and analysis by mass spectrometry.
 XX
 PS Claim 99; Page 26; 136pp; English.
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer for a DNA tandem nucleotide repeat
 CC (DTNR) locus that can be used in the method of the invention. The method
 CC is for analysing DTNR alleles in a target nucleic acid, and comprises
 CC extending the target nucleic acid using primers complementary to
 CC sequences flanking the repeat and analysis by mass spectrometry. The
 CC products and methods can be used for genetic identity detection including
 CC forensic identification and paternity testing as well as genetic mapping.
 CC The use of mass spectrometry for characterising DTNRs provides for high
 CC speed of analysis (a few seconds per sample) and accurate direct mass
 CC measurements
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 273 TCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCT 291
 |||||
 6 TCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCT 24
 DB
 RESULT 683
 AAX3760
 ID AAX3760 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX3760;
 XX
 DT 25-JUN-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE DNA tandem nucleotide repeat locus PCR primer SEQ ID NO 90.
 XX
 KM DNA tandem nucleotide repeat locus; human; DTNR allele; genetic mapping;
 KM genetic identity detection; forensic identification; paternity testing;
 KM PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN WO914375-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-MAR-1999.
 XX
 PF 18-SEP-1998; 98MO-US019578.
 XX
 PR 19-SEP-1997; 97US-0059415P.
 XX
 PA (GENE-) GENETRACE SYSTEMS INC.
 XX
 PI Butler JM, Li J, Monforte J, Becker CA;
 PI WPI, 1999-229554/19.
 DR
 XX
 XX Analysis of DNA tandem nucleotide repeat alleles by extending a target
 PT nucleic acid using primers and analysis by mass spectrometry.
 XX
 PS Claim 99; Page 26; 136pp; English.
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer for a DNA tandem nucleotide repeat
 CC (DTNR) locus that can be used in the method of the invention. The method
 CC is for analysing DTNR alleles in a target nucleic acid, and comprises
 CC extending the target nucleic acid using primers complementary to
 CC sequences flanking the repeat and analysis by mass spectrometry. The
 CC products and methods can be used for genetic identity detection including

CC forensic identification and paternity testing as well as genetic mapping.
 CC The use of mass spectrometry for characterising DTNRs provides for high
 CC speed of analysis (a few seconds per sample) and accurate direct mass
 CC measurements
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 0 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 273 TCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCT 291
 |||||
 6 TCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCT 24
 DB
 RESULT 684
 AA2499/C
 ID AA2499 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AA2499;
 XX
 DT 24-DEC-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Sense probe to Fragile X syndrome gene.
 XX
 KM Trinucleotide repeat; myotonic-protein kinase; myotonic dystrophy; probe;
 KM in situ hybridisation; detection; expansion; Fragile X syndrome; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN US5962332-A.
 XX
 PD 05-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 11-DEC-1995; 95US-00570155.
 XX
 PR 17-MAR-1994; 94US-00214823.
 XX
 PR 07-MAR-1995; 95US-00399499.
 XX
 PA (UYMA-) UNIV MASSACHUSETTS.
 XX
 PI Tanaja KL, Singer RH;
 PI WPI, 1999-579615/49.
 DR
 XX
 XX Detection of trinucleotide repeats.
 PT
 PS Disclosure; Col 20; 18pp; English.
 XX
 CC This oligonucleotide is targeted to the CGG trinucleotide repeats found
 CC in the FMR1 gene. Excessive numbers of the trinucleotide repeats in the
 CC FMR1 gene leads to the disease Fragile X syndrome. This sequence is used
 CC as a sense oligonucleotide control probe for the hybridisation reaction.
 CC The invention relates to a method for the detection of trinucleotide
 CC repeat expansion, e.g. in the FMR1 gene or Mt-PK gene (leading to
 CC myotonic dystrophy) by in situ hybridization
 CC
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 14 G; 2 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3918 CCGAGCCGCGCGCCCGCCG 3936
 |||||
 22 CCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGC 4
 DB
 RESULT 685
 AA24998
 ID AA24998 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

```

XX AC AA2498;
XX
DT 24-DEC-1999 (first entry)
XX DE Antisense probe to Fragile X syndrome gene.
XX KM Trinucleotide repeat; myotonic-protein kinase; myotonic dystrophy; probe;
XX KM in situ hybridisation; detection; expansion; Fragile X syndrome; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN US5962332-A.
XX PD 05-OCT-1999.
XX PF 11-DEC-1995; 95US-00570155.
XX PR 17-MAR-1994; 94US-00214823.
XX PR 07-MAR-1995; 95US-00399499.
XX PA (UYMA-) UNIV MASSACHUSETTS.
XX PI Tanaja KL, Singer RH;
XX DR WPI; 1999-579615/49.
XX PT Detection of trinucleotide repeats.
XX PS Disclosure; Col 20; 18pp; English.
XX CC This oligonucleotide is targeted to the CGG trinucleotide repeats found
XX CC in the FMR1 gene. Excessive numbers of the trinucleotide repeats in the
XX CC FMR1 gene leads to the disease Fragile X syndrome. This sequence is used
XX CC as an antisense oligonucleotide probe for the hybridisation reaction. The
XX CC invention relates to a method for the detection of trinucleotide repeat
XX CC expansion, e.g. in the FMR1 gene or Mc-PK gene (leading to myotonic
XX CC dystrophy) by in situ hybridization
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 14 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 2 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3918 CCGACGCCGCCGCCGCC 3936
DB 3 CCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCGC 21

RESULT 686
AA230696/c
ID AA230696 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC AA230696;
XX DT 15-FEB-2000 (first entry)
XX DE A. oryzae 40S ribosome protein S28 gene promoter primer.
XX KM Promoter; 40S ribosomal protein S28; genetic engineering; amplification;
XX KM heterologous protein; gene expression; PCR; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX OS Aspergillus oryzae.
XX PN JP11276170-A.
XX PD 12-OCT-1999.
XX PF 31-MAR-1998; 98JP-00105712.
XX

```

```

PR 31-MAR-1998; 98JP-00105712.
XX
XX (AMANO ) AMANO PHARM KK.
XX PA (AGEN ) AGENCY OF IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY.
XX DR WPI; 1999-626935/54.
XX PT A new promoter derived from an Aspergillus genus microbe - useful for
XX PT producing exotic proteins.
XX PS Example 7; Page 5; 11pp; Japanese.
XX CC This primer was used to PCR amplify the promoter sequence from the 40S
XX CC ribosomal protein S28 gene (AA230685) from Aspergillus oryzae. The
XX CC invention relates to novel gene promoters (AA230680-230685) isolated from
XX CC Aspergillus oryzae which can be used in genetic engineering to express
XX CC heterologous proteins in Aspergillus
XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 9 A; 6 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 443 TCCGCTCCCTCGGTG 461
DB 22 TCCTCTCCCTCGGTG 4

RESULT 687
AA294703
ID AA294703 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC AA294703;
XX DT 01-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX DE Neuropeptide RF (NPFF2) receptor primer BB795.
XX KM Neuropeptide RF receptor; NPFF2 receptor; rat; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Rattus norvegicus.
XX PN MO200018438-A1.
XX PD 06-APR-2000.
XX PF 24-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022384.
XX PR 25-SEP-1998; 98US-00161113.
XX PR 22-FEB-1999; 99US-00253568.
XX PA (SYNA-) SYNAPTIC PHARM CORP.
XX PI Gerald CPG, Jones KA, Bonini JA, Borowsky B;
XX DR WPI; 2000-293017/25.
XX PT Nucleic acid encoding a mammalian neuropeptide RF (NPFF) receptor, useful
XX PT for treatment of e.g pain, obesity, diabetes, hypertension, hypotension,
XX PT hypoglycemia, respiratory disorders.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 76; 253pp; English.
XX CC The present sequence is that of primer BB795, which is based on the
XX CC second extracellular loop of rat neuropeptide RF receptor NPFF2. BB795
XX CC was used as reverse primer in the PCR amplification of rat spinal cord
XX CC cDNA in order to amplify rat NPFF2 5' cDNA sequences. Full-length rat
XX CC NPFF2 cDNA was subsequently obtained (see AA294669). The invention
XX CC provides rat and human NPFF1 and NPFF2 polypeptides and polynucleotides,
XX CC vectors, host cells, antibodies, nucleic acid probes and antisense
XX CC oligonucleotides, transgenic animals, methods of isolating mammalian NPFF
XX CC receptors, methods of treating an abnormality associated with NPFF

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CC receptor activity, methods of determining binding of compounds to NPFF
 CC receptors, methods of identifying agonists and antagonists of NPFF
 CC receptors, and the agonists and antagonists obtained. Claimed methods of
 CC treating an abnormality that is alleviated by increasing/decreasing NPFF
 CC activity involve administering an NPFF receptor agonist/antagonist

XX Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1264 TTCTGTGAGGCGCAATCC 1282
 |||||
 DB 6 TTCTGTGAGGCGCAATCC 24

RESULT 688
 AAZ48996
 ID AAZ48996 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAZ48996;

DT 29-MAR-2000 (first entry)

XX Probe for C. trachomatis MOMP gene fragment #2.

XX Probe: MOMP; major outer membrane protein; cervical C. trachomatis;
 XX infection; diagnosis; Chlamydia trachomatis; 88.

XX Chlamydia trachomatis.

XX US6010857-A.

XX 04-JAN-2000.

XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0006663.

XX 09-MAY-1995; 95US-00438218.

XX (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.

XX Lee HH;

XX WPI; 2000-096671/08.

XX Detection of cervical Chlamydia trachomatis in urine samples.

XX Example 1; Col 19-20; 16pp; English.

XX This sequence represents a probe for the major outer membrane protein
 CC (MOMP) gene of Chlamydia trachomatis. The invention relates to a method
 CC for detecting cervical C. trachomatis, and comprises contacting a female
 CC urine sample with nucleic acid amplification reagents under hybridisation
 CC and amplification conditions to produce at least one copy of a C.
 CC trachomatis target sequence and then detecting the target sequence. The
 CC method is used for diagnosing C. trachomatis infections of cervical
 CC origin. Using this method, cervical swabbing is not required

XX Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 5 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
 XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5084 GCTTTAGCTCTGCTTCT 5102
 |||||
 DB 1 GCTTTAGCTCTGCTTCT 19

RESULT 689
 AAD10338
 ID AAD10338 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX .AAD10338;
 AC
 XX
 DT 24-SEP-2001 (first entry)

XX Human haematopoietic cytokine-like cDNA assembling PCR primer #4.

XX Human; haematopoietic cytokine-like; HC-like; secreted protein;
 XX transmembrane protein; expressed sequence tag; EST; gene therapy;
 XX myelosuppressive therapy; cancer; central nervous system disorder;
 XX peripheral nervous system disorder; neuropathy; Parkinson's disease;
 XX Alzheimer's disease; myeloid cell disorder; lymphoid cell disorder;
 XX platelet disorder; thrombocytopenia; liver fibrosis; immune disorder;
 XX multiple sclerosis; systemic lupus erythematosus; wound; trauma;
 XX coagulation disorder; leukaemia-related disorder; immunostimulant;
 XX immunosuppressive; cytostatic; PCR primer; 88.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200155435-A2.

XX 02-AUG-2001.

XX 25-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US002612.

XX 25-JAN-2000; 2000US-00491404.

XX 05-OCT-2000; 2000US-00684147.

XX (HYSE-) HYSEQ INC.

XX Boyle BJ, Mike NK, Arterburn MC, Palencia S, Tang YT, Liu C;
 PI Dymnac RT;

XX WPI; 2001-451938/48.

XX Isolated polypeptide with hematopoietic cytokine-like activity for
 PT regulation of the hematopoietic system, treating immune system
 PT dysfunction or for increasing recovery of hemopoietic cells after
 PT myelosuppressive therapy for cancer.

XX Example 4; Page 150; 150pp; English.

XX The present invention relates to polynucleotides encoding haematopoietic
 CC cytokine-like (HC-like) secreted, transmembrane proteins which are based
 CC on the HC-like expressed sequence tag (EST) isolated from a cDNA library
 CC prepared from thymus. The HC-like DNAs are used in gene therapy. The HC-
 CC like polypeptides are useful in the regulation of the haematopoietic
 CC system, modulating the expansion of various cell types, treating immune
 CC system dysfunction or for increasing recovery of haematopoietic cells after
 CC myelosuppressive therapy for cancer. They are also useful for treating
 CC disorders such as central and peripheral nervous system disorders and
 CC neuropathies such as Parkinson's disease and Alzheimer's disease, myeloid
 CC or lymphoid cell disorders, platelet disorders such as thrombocytopenia,
 CC lung or liver fibrosis, immune disorders such as multiple sclerosis and
 CC systemic lupus erythematosus, wounds and other trauma, coagulation
 CC disorders and leukaemia-related disorders. The present sequence is a PCR
 CC primer which is used for the assemblage of HC-like protein #3 cDNA

XX Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
 XX Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
 XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1256 TCCTCAGGTTCTGCTGAG 1274
 |||||
 DB 2 TCCTCAGGTTCTGCTGAG 20

RESULT 690
 ABA04964/C
 ID ABA04964 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX

AC ABA04964;
XX
DT 01-MAR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human FD14 PCR primer #1.
XX
KM Human; FD14; tumour; embryo maldevelopment; tissue; cytostatic;
KW immunodeficiency disease; immune disease; immunomodulatory; gene therapy;
XX PCR primer; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN CN1312286-A.
XX
PD 12-SEP-2001.
XX
PF 07-MAR-2000; 2000CN-00111937.
XX
PR 07-MAR-2000; 2000CN-00111937.
XX
PA (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.
XX
PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-018504/03.
XX
PT Human FD14 polypeptides and polynucleotides encoding it.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 16 (Disclosure); 32pp; Chinese.
XX
CC The present invention relates to human FD14 (AAM47799). FD14 and its
CC coding sequence are useful for treating severe diseases, such as
CC malignant tumours, embryo and tissue maldevelopment, immunodeficiency
CC diseases, various acquired and hereditary disease and immune disease. The
CC present sequence is a PCR primer, which was used in an example from the
XX present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 16 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3923 GCCGCGCGCGCGCGCTGCA 3941
DB 22 GCCGCGCGCGCGCGCGCA 4
RESULT 691
ABZ30722/c
ID ABZ30722 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABZ30722;
XX
DT 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 4873.
XX
KM Fungus; yeast; tetracyclin; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;
KW signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;
XX proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Candida albicans.
XX
PN WO200253728-A2.
XX
PD 11-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.
XX
PR 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.
XX
PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.
XX
PR 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.

XX
XX (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.
PA
PI Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-566694/60.
XX
PT Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets
PT for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of
PT a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.
XX
PS Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 4873; 167pp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal
CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying
CC one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an
CC expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by
CC recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous
CC promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the
CC promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal
CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal
CC cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that
CC is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that
CC contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene
CC that contributes to the resistance and/or pathogenicity of a diploid fungus
CC agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus
CC and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian
CC disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the
CC activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon
CC compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional,
CC translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division
CC activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the
CC ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for
CC treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR
CC primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for
CC this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based
CC on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2258 CTGCTTTGGGAGATTTAC 2276
DB 24 CTGCTTTGGGAGATTAC 6
RESULT 692
ACC58862/c
ID ACC58862 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ACC58862;
XX
DT 08-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour-specific human monoclonal antibody 5' PCR primer.
XX
KM Human; monoclonal antibody; antibody; breast cancer; lung cancer;
KW ovarian cancer; antitumour; therapy; diagnosis; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003044036-A1.
XX
PD 30-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 19-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US037134.
XX
PR 19-NOV-2001; 2001US-00989901.
XX
PA (MOLE-) APPLIED MOLECULAR EVOLUTION INC.

XX Warkins JD;
XX
XX
XX WPI; 2003-457585/43.
XX
XX
PT New isolated human monoclonal antibody or its functional fragment
PT comprising a complementary determining region, useful for reducing
PT neoplastic cell proliferation, particularly for treating and diagnosing
PT cancer.
XX
XX
PS Example 8; Page 97; 151pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present sequence is a 5' PCR primer corresponding to a human signal
CC sequence. It was used with a 3' primer (see ACC58864) in the PCR
CC amplification of human antibody kappa light chain variable regions (VL)
CC for use in the synthesis of Fab libraries. The invention provides tumour-
CC specific human monoclonal antibodies (Mabs) and their functional
CC fragments, e.g. Fv, Fab, Fab' or F(ab')₂, comprising a complementarity
CC determining region selected from the group given in ABR42840-58. These
CC specifically bind to neoplastic cells compared to normal cells. They are
CC used in claimed methods of reducing neoplastic cell proliferation and of
CC detecting a neoplastic cell in a sample, where the neoplastic cell is a
CC breast cancer, lung cancer or ovarian cancer cell
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 6 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 60.9%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 6; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1696 CAGAGCAGCCGAGCCCGACATG 1118
DB 23 CAGAGYAGCAGAGAGSMWSAGRAG 1
XX
RESULT 693
ACH00611/c
ID ACH00611 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ACH00611;
AC
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Mammalian inverted nipple associated microsatellite PCR primer #65.
XX
XX Inverted nipple; microsatellite; PCR; primer; ss; pig.
XX
OS Mammalia.
XX
XX WO2003066891-A2.
XX
XX 14-AUG-2003.
XX
XX 03-FEB-2003; 2003WO-EP001045.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2002; 2002EP-00002632.
XX
XX (FOER-) FOERDEREREIN BIOTECHNOLOGIEFORSCHUNG DE.
XX
XX Hardege T, Schellander K, Wimmers K;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-671539/63.
XX
XX
PT Determining predisposition to inverted nipples useful e.g. for selecting
PT breeding animals comprises detecting specific microsatellite markers.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 23; 63pp; German.
XX
XX
CC The present invention relates to the use of a nucleic acid to determine
CC the predisposition of appearance or inheritance of inverted nipples,
CC where the nucleic acid is identical to the region of microsatellites
CC S0200, SW2443, S0097, SW1301 or S0164 on chromosomes 6, 2, 4, 14,
CC 1 and 3, respectively, in pigs, or homologous positions in the genomes of

CC other mammals. The nucleic acids can be used to select pets, breeding or
CC farm animals that lack inverted nipples, particularly by genomic
CC screening of many related mammals in a population. The present sequence
CC is a PCR primer used in the exemplification of the invention to identify
CC microsatellite markers associated with the inverted nipple phenotype
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4222 GTGTGCCCCACAGAGTTCA 4240
DB 22 GTGTGCCCCACAGTCA 4
XX
RESULT 694
ADL32521
ID ADL32521 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADL32521;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat neuropeptide FF receptor (NPFF2), PCR primer #6.
XX
XX ss; PCR; hormone; neuropeptide FF receptor; interstitial cystitis;
XX steroid hormone disorder; gastrointestinal disorder; hypotension;
XX diabetes; hypertension; hypoglycaemia; reproductive function disorder;
XX obesity; morphine tolerance; cognitive disorder; immune disorder;
XX irritable bowel syndrome; migraine; cardiovascular disorder;
XX memory disorder; motor integration disorder; rat; NPFF.
XX
OS Rattus norvegicus.
XX
XX US6709831-B1.
XX
XX 23-MAR-2004.
XX
XX 24-SEP-1999; 99US-00405558.
XX
XX 25-SEP-1998; 98US-00161113.
XX
XX 22-FEB-1999; 99US-0025368.
XX
XX (SYNA-) SYNAPTIC PHARM CORP.
XX
XX
XX Gerald CPG, Jones KA, Bonini JA, Borowsky BE, Craig DA;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-292968/27.
XX
XX
XX
PT Competitive binding for identifying chemical compound binding to human
PT Neuropeptide FF receptor, comprises contacting cells with chemical
PT compound and second compound and detecting compound binding to receptor.
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 50; 96pp; English.
XX
XX
PS The invention relates to isolated nucleic acids encoding neuropeptide FF
PS (NPFF) receptors. Also described is a method involving competitive
CC binding for identifying a chemical compound which specifically binds to
CC human Neuropeptide FF (NPFF2) receptor. The compound identified by the
CC method is useful for treating interstitial cystitis, steroid hormone
CC disorder, gastrointestinal disorder, hypotension, diabetes, hypertension,
CC hypoglycaemia, reproductive function disorder, obesity, morphine
CC tolerance, cognitive disorder, immune disorder, irritable bowel syndrome,
CC migraine, cardiovascular disorder, memory disorder and motor integration
CC disorder. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used to isolate
CC cDNA encoding rat neuropeptide FF receptor, NPFF2.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.8; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 89.5%; Pred. No. 9.1e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;


```

OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "biotin labelled"
XX
XX MO9324656-A1.
XX
XX PD 09-DEC-1993.
XX
XX PF 24-MAY-1993; 93MO-US004863.
XX
XX PR 29-MAY-1992; 92US-00891543.
XX
XX PA (ABB0 ) ABBOTT LAB.
XX
XX PI Marshall RL, Carrino JJ, Sustachek JC;
XX WPI; 1993-405844/50.
XX
XX DR Amplifying known RNA target for use in diagnosis of HIV and HCV infection
XX PT - by treating sample RNA with oligo-nucleotide probe, extending probe by
XX reverse transcription of target, dissociating probe from target,
XX hybridising 2nd probe with 1st, etc.
XX
XX PS Example 4; Page 20; 49pp; English.
XX
XX CC The sequence is that of a probe which was used in the detection of rabbit
XX beta-globin mRNA using a 10:1 probe design. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
XX correct PN field.)
XX
XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 10 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY
QY 1225 ACCGACGCTCTCTCCCGGCTT 1246
Db 1 ACCGACGCTCTCTCCCGGCTT 22
RESULT 699
AAT78997
ID AAT78997 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AC AAT78997;
XX
XX DT 13-JAN-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Mouse Huntington's disease gene intron 2 3' acceptor site.
XX
XX KW Huntington's disease; animal model; transgenic animal; mouse; therapy;
XX drug screening; Hdh gene; ss.
XX
XX KM Mus musculus.
XX
XX OS CA2178022-A.
XX
XX PN 02-DEC-1996.
XX
XX PD 03-JUN-1996; 96CA-02178022.
XX
XX PR 01-JUN-1995; 95US-00457273.
XX
XX PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
XX PI Hayden M, Lin B, Nasir J;
XX WPI; 1997-298677/28.
XX
XX PT Mouse Huntington's Disease gene - useful for generating transgenic mice

```

```

PT 'as' a model of Huntington's Disease.
XX
XX PS Disclosure; Page 60; 69pp; English.
XX
XX CC This oligonucleotide comprises the 5' acceptor site of intron 2 of the
XX mouse Huntington's disease (HD) gene (see also AAT78974). The splice site
XX sequences for the first 5 exons of the mouse and human HD genes were
XX compared (see AAT78985-79902). Targeted disruption of the murine HD
XX gene, e.g. at exon 5, can be used to examine the function of the HD gene
XX and its role in development. Transgenic mice can be used as models of HD
XX
XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 1 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY
QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTG 302
Db 1 TCTCTCTCTCTTTTACTTAG 22
RESULT 700
AAV30066
ID AAV30066 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AC AAV30066;
XX
XX DT 13-AUG-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX DE PCR primer used to amplify the IL-12 p40 subunit.
XX
XX KW IL-12 p40 subunit; treatment; intracellular infection; mammal;
XX immunogenic portion; antigen; intracellular pathogen;
XX bacterial infection; legionella; tuberculosis; chlamydia;
XX parasitic infection; rickettsia; leishmaniasis; malaria; viral infection;
XX Herpes; HIV; FIV; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO9812332-A1.
XX
XX PD 26-MAR-1998.
XX
XX PF 16-SEP-1997; 97MO-US016453.
XX
XX PR 17-SEP-1996; 96US-0025267P.
XX
XX PA (CHIR ) CHIRON CORP.
XX (SCRI ) SCRIPPS RES INST.
XX
XX PI Salberg M, Milich DR, Lee WTL;
XX WPI; 1998-217270/19.
XX
XX PT Vector construct directing expression of intracellular pathogenic antigen
XX - useful for, e.g. treatment of intracellular diseases in animals such as
XX tuberculosis and chlamydia.
XX
XX PS Example 2; Page 45; 141pp; English.
XX
XX CC PCR primers AAV30066-67 were used to amplify the IL-12 p40 subunit from
XX normal uninfected human peripheral blood mononuclear cells activated with
XX Staphylococcus aureus. The amplified product is cloned and used to
XX exemplify the invention, which describes a method for treating
XX intracellular infections of warm-blooded mammals. This comprises
XX administering to the mammal a vector construct which directs the
XX expression of at least one immunogenic portion of an antigen derived from
XX an intracellular pathogen, and also administering a protein which
XX comprises the immunogenic portion of the antigen. The composition is used
XX to treat intracellular infections within warm-blooded animals e.g.
XX bacterial infections such as legionella, tuberculosis and chlamydia,

```

CC parasitic infections such as rickettsia, leishmaniasis or malaria and
CC viral infections like Hepatitis, Herpes, HIV and FIV
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3068 GCAGACCTCTCAGGCAAGCG 3089
DB 1 GCAGATCTCCAGAGCAAGT 22

RESULT 701
AAA27546/c
ID AAA27546 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AAA27546;

DT 15-NOV-2000 (first entry)

XX Fas ligand promoter PCR primer +31.

XX Fas ligand; promoter; polymorphism; systemic lupus erythematosus;

KM rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune disease; cancer; diagnosis; haplotyping;

XX C/EBP-beta; human; PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX WO200023623-A1.

XX 27-APR-2000.

PF 15-OCT-1999; 99WO-US024148.

PR 16-OCT-1998; 98US-0104644P.

PR 17-JUN-1999; 99US-0139659P.

XX (UABR-) UAB RES FOUND.

PI Kimberly RP;

DR WPI; 2000-339717/29.

PT Determining autoimmune disease or cancer susceptibility especially useful

PT for promoting early therapeutic intervention and for gene therapy

PT comprises haplotyping an individual in a Fas promoter and Fas ligand

PT promoter region.

XX Disclosure; Fig 10; 106pp; English.

XX The present sequence is that of a primer based on the nucleotide +31

CC region of the Fas ligand promoter. It was used in the PCR amplification

CC and sequencing of Fas ligand promoter sequences using genomic DNA from

CC systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) and healthy donors. Single nucleotide

CC polymorphisms in the Fas ligand promoter are associated with SLE (see

CC also AAA27529-40)

XX Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 1182 ATCCGACCTCTCCATCCTCG 1203
22 ATCTGACCTCTCTACTCTCG 1

RESULT 702
AAA57767/c
ID AAA57767 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AAA57767;
AC
XX
DT 20-OCT-2000 (first entry)

XX Nucleotide sequence which is bound by Z2 domain of R1P60 polypeptide.

XX Human; R1P60; zinc finger protein; nucleic acid delivery complex;

KM nucleic acid binding domain; nucleic acid condensation domain; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS WO200040723-A2.

XX 13-JUL-2000.

PF 04-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000212.

PR 04-JAN-1999; 99US-0114743P.

PR 04-JAN-1999; 99US-0114745P.

XX (UYVE-) UNIV VERMONT & STATE AGRIC COLLEGE.

PI Heintz NH, Houchens CR;

DR WPI; 2000-465985/40.

PT Non-viral nucleic acid delivery complex for delivering a nucleic acid

PT molecule into a cell comprises a modular polypeptide.

PS Example 17; Page 74; 115pp; English.

XX The present sequence is bound by the Z2 domain of the human R1P60

CC polypeptide. R1P60 is a zinc finger protein. The nucleic acid binding

CC domain of the R1P60 polypeptide is used to construct a non-viral nucleic

CC acid delivery complex comprising a modular polypeptide. The complex

CC comprises a modular peptide containing a nucleic acid binding domain and

CC a nucleic acid condensation domain that bind with and condense a nucleic

CC acid molecule of more than 50 kilobases in length. The complex also

CC comprises one or more polypeptides selected from a cell recognition

CC domain, a protein transduction domain, a protein degradation domain, an

CC intracellular targeting domain, a protein interaction domain, an epitope

CC domain and a protein purification domain. The complexes are used to

CC deliver a nucleic acid to a cell. The nucleic acids delivered are of

CC various sizes and preferably greater than 50 kilobases, especially more

CC than 100 or more than 200 kilobases in length

XX Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 0 C; 1 G; 16 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 4416 AATATATATATATATATATATA 4437
22 ACTAATATATATATATATATATAA 1

RESULT 703
AAC66855
ID AAC66855 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AAC66855;
AC
XX
DT 27-FEB-2001 (first entry)

XX Human tankyrase II coding sequence PCR primer LTANKII-16.

XX Human; tankyrase II; telomere length; signal transduction; PCR primer;

XX ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX

PN W0200061813-A1.
 XX
 PD 19-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 10-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009558.
 XX
 PR 09-APR-1999; 99US-0128577P.
 PR 13-APR-1999; 99US-0129123P.
 XX
 PA (GERO-) GERON CORP.
 PI Morin GB, Funk WD, Piatyszek MA;
 PT WPI; 2000-679503/66.
 XX
 PT Novel mammalian Tankyrase II polypeptide and the polynucleotide encoding
 PT the polypeptide useful for modulating or maintaining telomere length,
 PT replicative capacity, apoptosis, chromosome packing or gene expression.
 XX
 PS Example 4; Page 20; 52pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to the isolation of the protein and coding
 CC sequences of human tankyrase II. This protein is thought to be involved
 CC in signal transduction in the cell, and to have binding activity for
 CC other telomere-associated proteins. It is possible that it plays a role
 CC in the regulation of telomere length, thus affecting the replicative
 CC ability of the cell. The protein is useful for ribosylating target
 CC proteins, for determining tankyrase II binding activity in a sample, and
 CC for modulating telomere length in a cell. The present sequence is a PCR
 CC primer used to amplify the tankyrase II coding sequence
 XX
 SO Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 OY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 732 AGGTTCTTCACCAAGCTGAGC 753
 1 AGGCTCTGCACCATCTGAGC 22
 RESULT 704
 AAS06343
 ID AAS06343 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAS06343;
 XX
 DT 26-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Forward PCR primer used in real time quantitative PCR of MEM7.
 XX
 KW Retinol-binding protein; MEM1; therapeutic; diagnostic; MEM2; PCR primer;
 KW human; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's Disease; cancer; nephrology;
 KW female reproductive health; lung disorder; brain disorder; schizophrenia;
 KW heart disorder; arrhythmia; muscular disorder; clotting deficiency; MEM3;
 KW cobalamin deficiency; pernicious anaemia; diabetes; MEM4; MEM5; MEM6;
 KW vision-related disorder; neoplastic pathology; MEM7; MEM8; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN W0200144473-A2.
 XX
 PD 21-JUN-2001.
 XX
 PF 14-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033909.
 XX
 PR 14-DEC-1999; 99US-0170564P.
 PR 27-DEC-1999; 99US-0173165P.
 PR 27-DEC-1999; 99US-0173362P.
 PR 29-DEC-1999; 99US-0173544P.
 PR 04-JAN-2000; 2000US-00170564.
 PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-0223929P.

PR 13-DEC-2000; 2000US-00173165.
 XX
 PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX
 PI Spaderna SK, Quinn KE, Shimkets RA, Muralidhara P, Spyrek KA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-398154/42.
 XX
 PT Novel polypeptide comprising members of protein families (e.g., seven-
 PT pass transmembrane receptor proteins) according to presence of domains
 PT and sequence relatedness are useful for treating or preventing, e.g.,
 PT Alzheimer's and Parkinson's.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 102; 162pp; English.
 XX
 CC The sequence represents the Forward PCR primer used in real time
 CC quantitative PCR of retinol-binding protein-like protein, MEM7. MEM7 was
 CC selected from a group (MEM1-MEM8) comprising members of protein families
 CC according to the presence of domains and sequence relatedness, e.g.,
 CC seven-pass transmembrane receptor protein (MEM1), glutamate receptor
 CC (MEM2-MEM4), potassium channel protein (MEM5), phosphate I protein
 CC (MEM6), and retinol-binding protein (MEM7-MEM8). The MEM polypeptides
 CC (I), nucleic acids (II), and antibodies (III) are all useful for treating
 CC or preventing a pathology associated with (I) comprising administering
 CC (I), (II), or (III) to a subject (preferably a human). In addition, (I),
 CC (II), and (III) may be used to manufacture a medicament for treating a
 CC syndrome associated with a human disease that is associated with (I).
 CC Furthermore, (I) may be used to identify agents that bind to it, screen
 CC modulators of its activity and determine the presence or predisposition
 CC to a disease associated with altered levels of (I). Disorders for MEM1
 CC include Alzheimer's or Parkinson's Disease, cancer, nephrology, and
 CC female reproductive health. Disorders for MEM4 include those involving
 CC the lung and/or brain (e.g., schizophrenia). For MEM5, disorders include
 CC heart (arrhythmic disorders) and other muscular disorders, clotting
 CC deficiencies and cobalamin deficiencies (e.g., pernicious anemia). Such
 CC disorders for MEM6 include diabetes, whereas disorders for MEM7 and MEM8
 CC include vision-related disorders, cancer, and other neoplastic
 CC pathologies
 XX
 SO Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 OY
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 2305 CAGAAACCATCATCTCAAAAAT 2326
 1 CTGAACCTTCATCTCACACAT 22
 RESULT 705
 AAD21248
 ID AAD21248 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD21248;
 XX
 DT 15-JAN-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PBMC IL-12 p40 subunit amplifying sense PCR primer.
 XX
 KW Hepatitis B; hepatitis C; immunogen; HBV; HCV; hepatocellular carcinoma;
 KW HCC; gene therapy; vituicide; hepatotropic; antiinflammatory; cytostatic;
 KW PCR primer; human; peripheral blood mononucleocyte; PBMC; interleukin-12;
 KW IL-12 p40 subunit; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6297048-B1.
 XX
 PD 02-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00483511.

KM inflammatory retinopathy; cystic fibrosis; multidrug resistance;
KM lymphoid condition; myeloid cell condition; AIDS; lymphoma; primer;
KM acquired immunodeficiency disorder; leukaemia; neutropenia; anaemia;
KM autoimmune disease; thyroid disorder; hyperthyroidism; hypothyroidism;
KM hypothalamic disorder; obesity; diabetes; reproductive disorder;
KM energy balance disorder; peripheral neuropathy; myelinopathy; ss; PCR;
KM axonopathy; autoimmune disease; inflammatory disease; multiple sclerosis.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
EN US02002127647-A1.
PD
PD 12-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 28-NOV-2001; 2001US-00995542.
XX
XX 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-0253520P.
XX
XX (SHUT/) SHUTTER J.
PA (ULIA/) ULIAS L.
XX
XX Shutter J, Ulías L;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-147394/14.
XX
XX Novel ATP-binding cassette transporter-like polypeptides and
PT polynucleotides useful for diagnosing, preventing, treating disorders
PT involving immune, nervous system, thyroid, hypothalamus and impaired
PT transport of lipid.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 30; 149pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated murine and human ATP-binding
XX cassette transporter-like (ABCL) polypeptide, or the amino acid sequence
XX encoded by the DNA insert in ATCC Deposit Nos PTA-3109, PTA-3110 or PTA-
XX 3111. Also include are the nucleic acids encoding the ABCL proteins,
XX vectors, host cells, ABCL binding agents, a selective binding agent or
XX its fragment comprising at least one complementarily determining region
XX (CDR) with specificity for ABCL which (produced by immunising an animal
XX with ABCL), a hybridoma that produces the CDR, viral vectors, an ABCL
XX fusion polypeptide, a device comprising a membrane suitable for
XX implantation (permeable to the protein and impermeable to materials
XX detrimental to the cells, and cells encapsulated within the membrane)
XX where the cells secrete ABCL, an ABCL transgenic non-human mammal and an
XX array of ABCL nucleic acid molecules. The ABCL polypeptide, nucleic acids
XX and modulators are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of diseases
XX and conditions involving impaired transport of lipid, including
XX cardiovascular disease, hypertriglyceridaemia, atherosclerosis,
XX hypercholesterolaemia, Tangier disease, dyslipidaemias, conditions
XX involving functional and trophic disturbances of the nervous system such
XX as Stargardt disease, degenerative and inflammatory retinopathy, cystic
XX fibrosis, conditions involving multidrug resistance, conditions involving
XX lymphoid and myeloid cells, including AIDS, lymphomas, leukaemias,
XX neutropenia, anaemia and autoimmune diseases, conditions involving the
XX thyroid e.g. hyper and hypothyroidism; conditions involving the
XX hypothalamus including obesity, diabetes, reproductive disorders, energy
XX balance disorders, peripheral neuropathies including myelinopathies and
XX axonopathies, autoimmune and inflammatory diseases involving the nervous
XX system including multiple sclerosis. The present sequence is a PCR primer
XX used to isolate nucleic acids encoding human ABCL
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

ABX80081
ID ABX80081 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AC ABX80081;
XX
XX DT 22-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human IL-2 cDNA PCR primer #1.
XX
XX KM Hepatitis B virus; hepatitis C virus; hepatitis C infection; poliovirus;
XX hepatitis B infection; hepatitis C antigen; polypeptide antigen; SV40;
XX rhinovirus; pox virus; canary pox virus; vaccinia virus; influenza virus;
XX adenovirus; parvovirus; adeno-associated virus; herpes virus; measles;
XX corona virus; HIV; human immunodeficiency virus; Sindbis virus; IL-2; ss;
XX interleukin-2; immunomodulatory cofactor B7; encephalomyocarditis virus;
XX immunomodulatory cofactor GM-CSF; IRBS; internal ribosome entry site;
XX virucide; hepatotropic; retroviral vector; cytokine; PCR; primer; human.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN US2002141974-A1.
XX
XX PD 03-OCT-2002.
XX
XX PF 24-JUL-2001; 2001US-00912679.
XX
XX PR 04-FEB-1992; 92US-00830417.
XX PR 17-MAR-1993; 93US-00032385.
XX PR 04-AUG-1993; 93US-00102132.
XX PR 05-AUG-1994; 94US-00286829.
XX PR 19-JAN-1995; 95US-00374414.
XX PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00483511.
XX
XX (JOLLY) JOLLY D J.
XX (CHAN/) CHANG S M W.
XX (LEEW/) LEE W T L.
XX (TOWN/) TOWNSEND K.
XX (ODEA/) O'DEA J.
XX
XX PT Jolly DJ, Chang SMW, Lee WTL, Townsend K, O'Dea J;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-174125/17.
XX
XX Treating hepatitis C infections in a warm-blooded animal by administering
XX a vector construct, which directs the expression of an immunogenic
XX portion of a hepatitis C antigen, and alternatively, with an
XX immunomodulatory cofactor.
XX
XX PS Example 2; Page 20; 70pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method for treating hepatitis C infections in
XX a warm-blooded animal comprising administering a vector construct which
XX directs the expression of at least one immunogenic portion of a hepatitis
XX C antigen, where an immune response is generated, and alternatively, in
XX combination with an immunomodulatory cofactor. The invention also relates
XX to a vector construct which directs the co-expression of at least one
XX immunogenic portion of a hepatitis B antigen and at least one immunogenic
XX portion of a hepatitis C antigen, an immunogenic portion of the
XX polypeptide antigen, or an immunogenic portion of the polypeptide antigen
XX and an immunoregulatory cofactor. A recombinant virus carrying the vector
XX construct is selected from poliovirus, rhinovirus, pox virus, canary pox
XX virus, vaccinia virus, influenza virus, adenovirus, parvovirus, adeno-
XX associated virus, herpes virus, SV40, HIV, measles, corona virus or
XX Sindbis virus. This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the method
XX of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 1 GCAGATCTCCAGCAAGATG 22

RESULT 709

ADA89326 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

ADA89326;

20-NOV-2003 (first entry)

Human IBDP1 intron 1 SNP detection reverse PCR primer.

human; inflammatory bowel disease; IBDP1; chromosome 12; 12q25;

antiinflammatory; gene therapy; Crohn's disease;

single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer; ss.

Synthetic.

Homo sapiens.

WO2003052412-A2.

26-JUN-2003.

17-DEC-2002; 2002WO-GB005719.

17-DEC-2001; 2001GB-00030116.

(OXAG-) OXAGEN LTD.

Allen MJ, Herbert JM, Van Heel D;

WPI; 2003-523551/49.

New IBDP1 polypeptide and IBDP1 polynucleotide associated with

inflammatory bowel disease, useful in manufacturing a medicament for

preventing or treating an individual having or being susceptible to

inflammatory bowel disease.

Example 11; Page 43; 81pp; English.

The present invention describes a human protein associated with

inflammatory bowel disease, designated IBDP1. IBDP1 is located to

chromosome 12, more specifically to 12q25. IBDP1 has antiinflammatory

activity, and can be used in gene therapy. The IBDP1 polynucleotide,

polypeptide, vector, or agent which prevents or treats inflammatory bowel

disease is useful in manufacturing a medicament for preventing or

treating an individual diagnosed as having or being susceptible to

inflammatory bowel disease, e.g. Crohn's disease. The present sequence

represents a PCR primer for human IBDP1, which is used in the detection

of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in an example from the present

invention.

Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DE Protein translation efficiency-related DNA sequence #104.

XX nucleotide production; translation efficiency; protein synthesis; ds.

XX unidentified.

XX WO2003056009-A1.

XX 10-JUL-2003.

XX 27-DEC-2002; 2002WO-JP013756.

XX 27-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00396941.

XX (ENDO/) ENDO Y.

XX Endo Y, Sawasaki T;

XX WPI; 2003-618079/58.

XX Preparing translation controlling nucleotides used for increased

XX efficiency during protein synthesis.

XX Claim 11; Page 69; 87pp; Japanese.

XX The invention comprises a method for preparing nucleotides that control

XX translation efficiency of proteins. The nucleotides of the invention are

XX useful for increasing efficiency during protein synthesis. The present

XX DNA sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 9 C; 0 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;

Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 1581 GTGATCTGTCGAAAACAGAGA 1602

22 GTGATGTCGTGAAAAGTGA 1

RESULT 711

ADE47875

ID ADE47875 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC ADE47875;

XX 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)

XX Human NOVX forward PCR primer SEQ ID NO:237.

XX human; cardiac; atherosclerotic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive;

XX dermatological; anorectic; cytostatic; antidiabetic; haemostatic;

XX anti-HIV; antineoplastic; antibacterial; virucide; neuroprotective;

XX nootropic; antiparkinsonian; antileptemic; gene therapy; vaccine; PCR;

XX primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003076642-A2.

XX 18-SEP-2003.

XX 02-AUG-2002; 2002WO-US024459.

XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-0309501P.

XX 03-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310291P.

XX 08-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310951P.

XX 09-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311292P.

XX 13-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311979P.

XX 14-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312203P.

XX 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313156P.

XX 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313201P.

CC A polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of the invention may have a use
CC in gene therapy, and as a vaccine. A polypeptide of the invention is
CC useful in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a syndrome
CC associated with a human disease, the disease selected from a pathology
CC associated with the polypeptide. These may also be used in diagnosing,
CC treating or preventing NOVX-associated disorders such as cardiomyopathy,
CC atherosclerosis, hypertension, scleroderma, obesity, cancer, diabetes,
CC haemophilia, graft-versus-host disease, AIDS, asthma, Crohn's disease,
CC multiple sclerosis, infections, anorexia, cancer-associated cachexia,
CC neurodegenerative disorders (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or Parkinson's
CC disease), haematopoietic disorders, dyslipidemias and other wasting
CC disorders associated with chronic diseases. The nucleic acids are also
CC used as hybridisation probes, in chromosome mapping, tissue typing,
CC preventive medicine, and pharmacogenomics. The polypeptides are also
CC useful as vaccines. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in
CC the invention.

SQ Sequence 22 BP, 1 A; 11 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 270 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 291
DB 1 CCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 22

RESULT 713
ADH93395
ID ADH93395 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX ADH93395;
XX
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human gene PCR primer #240.
XX
XX human; gene sequence; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
XX disease diagnosis; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX JP2003174883-A.
XX
XX 24-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.
XX
XX (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
XX WPI; 2003-819215/77.
XX
XX Polynucleotide for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms existing in
XX human gene, contains isolated human gene having specified sequence.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1232; 529bp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention comprises isolated human gene sequences and PCR primer
XX sequences which can be used to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms
XX (SNPs). The DNA sequences of the invention are useful for detecting SNPs
XX existing in human genes and for the diagnosis of human disease. The
XX present DNA sequence represents a human gene PCR primer of the invention.

SQ Sequence 22 BP, 2 A; 12 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 263 CCCCCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 284

DB 1 CCCCCTCTCTCTCTCTTAAGC 22

RESULT 714
ABX96942
ID ABX96942 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX ABX96942;
XX
XX 15-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Interleukin-12 (IL-12) DNA PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Human; HBV; HCV; interleukin-2; interleukin-12; interleukin-10; PCR; ss;
XX hepatitis B virus; hepatitis C virus; intracellular infection; HSV; HIV;
XX viral infection; herpes simplex virus; human immunodeficiency virus; FIV;
XX feline immunodeficiency virus; parasitic infection; rickettsia; malaria;
XX leishmaniasis; bacterial disease; legionella; tuberculosis; chlamydia;
XX interleukin-4; IL-12; IL-2; IL-10; IL-4; internal ribosome entry site;
XX interferon-gamma; IFN-gamma; IRES; immunomodulatory cofactor; B7; GM-CSF;
XX granulocyte-macrophage colony-stimulating factor; K13-L1; primer.

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2002165172-A1.
XX
XX 07-NOV-2002.
XX
XX 17-DEC-1999; 99US-00466035.
XX
XX 16-SEP-1997; 97US-00931031.
XX
XX (SALP/) SALLBERG M.
XX (MILJ/) MILICH D R.
XX (LEEW/) LEE W T L.
XX
XX Sallberg M, Milich DR, Lee WTL;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-288144/28.
XX
XX Treating intracellular infections, e.g. viral, parasitic and bacterial
XX diseases, comprises administering a vector construct which directs the
XX expression of an immunogenic portion of an antigen from an intracellular
XX pathogen.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 18; 69pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method for treating intracellular infections
XX within warm-blooded animals comprising administering to a warm-blooded
XX animal a vector construct which directs the expression of at least one
XX immunogenic portion of an antigen derived from an intracellular pathogen,
XX and a protein having the immunogenic portion of the antigen to generate
XX an immune response. The method is useful for treating intracellular
XX infections or diseases including viral infections (e.g. hepatitis B virus
XX (HBV), hepatitis C virus (HCV), herpes simplex virus (HSV), human
XX immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or feline immunodeficiency virus (FIV)),
XX parasitic infections (e.g. rickettsia, leishmaniasis or malaria) and
XX certain bacterial diseases (e.g. legionella, tuberculosis or chlamydia).
XX Sequences ABX96883-ABX96937 and ABX96940-ABX96965 represent PCR primers
XX used in the method of the invention

SQ Sequence 22 BP, 7 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 3068 GCGAGCTCTCAGCGCAGAGACG 3089
DB 1 GCGAGCTCTCAGCGCAGAGATG 22

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RESULT 715
ADH13331
ID ADH13331 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX ADH13331;
AC
XX
XX 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human malignant neoplasia-related oligonucleotide probe SeqID180.
DE
XX malignant neoplasia; cytostatic; breast cancer; ovarian cancer;
KM gastric cancer; colon cancer; oesophageal cancer; mesenchymal cancer;
KM bladder cancer; non-small cell lung cancer; human; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX EPI365034-A2.
PN
XX
XX 26-NOV-2003.
PD
XX
XX 09-MAY-2003; 2003EP-00010447.
PF
XX
XX 21-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00010291.
PR
XX 13-FEB-2003; 2003EP-00003112.
XX
XX (FARB ) BAYER AG.
PA
XX Wirtz R, Munnes M, Kallabis H;
PI
XX WPI; 2004-073279/08.
XX
XX Predicting, diagnosing or prognosing malignant neoplasia by detecting at
PT least two markers, where the markers are genes from one or more
XX chromosomal regions altered in malignant neoplasia.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 180; 267bp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to a novel method for the prediction, diagnosis,
CC or prognosis of malignant neoplasia by the detection of at least two
CC markers. The invention may also be useful for the development of
CC cytostatic compounds through the regulation of the expression of a gene
CC or activity of a protein associated with malignant neoplasia. The method
CC is useful for prediction, diagnosis or prognosis of malignant neoplasia
CC such as breast cancer, ovarian cancer, gastric cancer, colon cancer, cell
CC oesophageal cancer, mesenchymal cancer, bladder cancer or non-small cell
CC lung cancer. The polynucleotides and polypeptides defined in the
CC specification, antisense polynucleotides targeting the polynucleotides,
CC antibodies targeting either one of the polynucleotides or polypeptides,
CC and compounds identified by the screening methods are useful for
CC preventing or treating malignant neoplasia. The disease treated is
CC preferably breast cancer. The present sequence is that of an
CC oligonucleotide probe which was used in the exemplification of the
CC invention.
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 4943 CACATGATATTCATCGTGGTG 4964
Db 1 CACCATGAGCCCATCGTCTG 22

```

```

DE Neisseria meningitidis lgtC PCR primer lgt.
XX
XX Lipooligosaccharide immunotype; LOS immunotype; serogroup B;
KM phase variation; fixed immunotype; homopolymetric nucleotide tract;
KM vaccine; immunostimulant; meningococcal disease; Neisserial disease;
KM mutant; lgtC; polyc tract; fixed; constitutive expression; PCR; primer;
XX ss.
XX
XX Neisseria meningitidis.
OS
XX
XX WO2004015099-A2.
PN
XX
XX 19-FEB-2004.
PD
XX
XX 31-JUL-2003; 2003WO-EP008569.
PF
XX
XX 02-AUG-2002; 2002GB-00018035.
PR
XX 02-AUG-2002; 2002GB-00018036.
PR
XX 02-AUG-2002; 2002GB-00018037.
PR
XX 02-AUG-2002; 2002GB-00018051.
PR
XX 30-AUG-2002; 2002GB-00020197.
PR
XX 30-AUG-2002; 2002GB-00020199.
PR
XX 01-NOV-2002; 2002GB-00025524.
PR
XX 01-NOV-2002; 2002GB-00025531.
PR
XX 24-DEC-2002; 2002GB-00030164.
PR
XX 24-DEC-2002; 2002GB-00030168.
PR
XX 24-DEC-2002; 2002GB-00030170.
PR
XX 05-MAR-2003; 2003GB-00005028.
XX
XX (GLAX ) GLAXOSMITHKLINE BIOLOGICALS SA.
PA
XX (UYQU ) UNIV QUEBENSLAND.
XX
XX Biemanns R, Denoel P, Feron C, Goraj K, Jennings MP, Poolman J;
PI Weynants V;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-180668/17.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 27; 42pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a process for making a genetically engineered
CC Neisserial strain (preferably Neisseria meningitidis serogroup B) in
CC which the lipooligosaccharide (LOS) immunotype is fixed or locked. A
CC feature of the meningococcal LOS is the reversible, high frequency
CC switching of expression (phase variation) of terminal LOS structures,
CC which is an obstacle to the development of a cross-protective vaccine
CC based on the use of LOS as the antigen. The process of the invention
CC involves engineering a Neisserial strain such that the homopolymetric
CC nucleotide tract of a phase variable LOS synthesis gene (specifically
CC lgtA or lgtC) is reduced in length (while maintaining the open reading
CC frame), resulting in gene expression which is less phase variable. The
CC method of the invention can be used to produce a Neisserial strain with a
CC fixed l2 or l3 immunotype, which can be used in the manufacture of
CC vaccines (particularly multivalent vaccines) against neisserial disease,
CC especially meningococcal disease. Sequences ADL16094-ADL16097 represent
CC PCR primers used to amplify and mutate the Neisseria meningitidis strain
CC 35E lgtC gene (ADL16102) to produce a mutant gene, lgtC "fixed"
CC (ADL16103), in which the polyc tract of the wild-type gene has been
CC disrupted, permitting it to be constitutively expressed.
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 10 A; 3 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1449 ATGCAGCTCAAGTCAGCGTTG 1470
Db 1 ATGAAGCTCAAAATAGACATG 22

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RESULT 717
ADJ79145
ID ADJ79145 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

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XX AC ADJ79145;
 XX DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX DE Human NOVX protein-related oligonucleotide SeqID237.
 XX NOVX; cytostatic; antidiabetic; anorectic; cerebroprotective;
 KM neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; chryomimetic; cardiac; gene-therapy;
 KM anti-sense-therapy; cancer; diabetes; obesity; endocrine disorder;
 KM CNS disorder; cardiovascular disorder; inflammatory disorder;
 KM detection assay; screening assay; chromosome mapping; tissue typing;
 KM predictive medicine; ss.
 XX Unidentified.
 XX OS US2004014053-A1.
 XX PD 22-JAN-2004.
 XX PF 01-AUG-2002; 2002US-00210130.
 XX PR 03-AUG-2001; 2001US-0309501P.
 PR 08-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310291P.
 PR 09-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310951P.
 PR 13-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311292P.
 PR 14-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311979P.
 PR 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312203P.
 PR 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313201P.
 PR 20-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313643P.
 PR 21-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313702P.
 PR 23-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314466P.
 PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315403P.
 PR 29-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315853P.
 PR 31-AUG-2001; 2001US-0316508P.
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322716P.
 PR 21-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323936P.
 PR 03-DEC-2001; 2001US-0338078P.
 PR 05-FEB-2002; 2002US-0354655P.
 PR 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361764P.
 PR 19-APR-2002; 2002US-0373825P.
 PR 15-MAY-2002; 2002US-0380971P.
 PR 15-MAY-2002; 2002US-0380980P.
 PR 16-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381039P.
 PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383761P.
 PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383887P.
 XX (ZERRH/) ZERRHUSEN B D.
 PA (PATR/) PATURAJAN M.
 PA (KEKU/) KEKUDA R.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER C E.
 PA (RIBG/) RIEGER D K.
 PA (PENNA/) PENNA C E A.
 PA (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R A.
 PA (LILL/) LI L.
 PA (BERG/) BERGHS C.
 PA (ZHON/) ZHONG M.
 PA (CASW/) CASMAN S J.
 PA (VOSS/) VOSS E Z.
 PA (BOLD/) BOLDOG F L.
 PA (PADI/) PADIGARU M.
 PA (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.
 PA (JIWV/) JI W.
 PA (GORM/) GORMAN L.
 PA (VERN/) VERNET C A M.
 PA (LEIT/) LEITE M W.
 PA (GUOX/) GUO X S.
 PA (ANDE/) ANDERSON D W.
 PA (SPYT/) SPYTEK K A.
 PA (GERL/) GERLACH V.
 PA (BURG/) BURGESS C E.

PA (KHRA/) KHRAMTSOV N V.
 PA (ORTT/) ORT T.
 PA (ELLE/) ELLERMAN K.
 PA (RAST/) RASTELLI L.
 PA (AGEE/) AGE E M L.
 PA (CHAU/) CHAUDHURI A.
 PA (CHAN/) CHANT J S.
 PA (DIP/) DIPIPPO V A.
 PA (EDIN/) EDINGER S R.
 PA (EISE/) EISEN A J.
 PA (GANG/) GANGOLLI E A.
 PA (GIOT/) GIOT L.
 PA (OOLC/) OOL C E.
 PA (ROTH/) ROTHENBERG M E.
 PA (SPAD/) SPADERNA S K.
 PA (HJAL/) HJALT T.
 PA (LIUX/) LIU X.
 PA (TAUP/) TAUPIER R J.
 PA (CATT/) CATTERTON E.
 PA (SHEN/) SHENOY S G.
 XX Zerrhusen BD, Patuaraajan M, Kekuda R, Miller CE, Rieger DK;
 PI Pena CE, Shimkets RA, Li L, Berghe C, Zhong M, Casman SJ, Voss EZ;
 PI Bollog FL, Padigaru M, Smithson G, Ji W, Gorman L, Vernet CM;
 PI Leite MW, Guo XS, Anderson DW, Spytek KA, Gerlach V, Burgess CE;
 PI Khramtsov NV, Ort T, Ellerman K, Rastelli L, Agee ML, Chaudhuri A;
 PI Chant JS, Dipippo VA, Edinger SR, Eisen AJ, Gangolli EA, Giot L;
 PI Ooi CE, Rothenberg ME, Spaderna SK, Hjal T, Liu X, Taupier RJ;
 PI Catterton E, Shenoy SG;
 XX WPI; 2004-108206/11.
 DR New isolated NOVX polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules useful for
 XX treating, preventing and diagnosing pathological conditions with NOVX-
 PT associated disorders, such as cancer, obesity, diabetes and inflammatory
 PT or CNS diseases.
 PT
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 237; 250pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to a novel isolated NOVX polypeptide comprising a
 CC fully defined sequence of, a mature form, one or more conservative
 CC substitutions or at least 95% identity to 247 amino acids as given in the
 CC specification. The invention may be useful for the development of
 CC compounds with a cytostatic, antidiabetic, anorectic, cerebroprotective,
 CC neuroprotective, antiinflammatory, chryomimetic or cardiac activity. In
 CC addition, the disclosed sequences may prove useful for gene-therapy or
 CC anti-sense-therapy. The invention may be useful for the diagnosis and
 CC treatment of disorders associated with aberrant expression or activity of
 CC the NOVX polypeptide, such as cancer, diabetes, obesity, and endocrine,
 CC CNS, cardiovascular and inflammatory disorders. They can also be used in
 CC various detection and screening assays, chromosome mapping, tissue typing
 CC and predictive medicine. The present sequence is that of an
 CC oligonucleotide which is related to the invention. Note: This sequence
 CC does not appear (and is not referred to) in the printed specification but
 CC was submitted with this specification and was obtained in electronic
 CC format from the US patent office at
 CC seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html?DocID=20040014053
 CC
 XX
 SO Sequence 22 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e-02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 270 CTTCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCT 291
 DB 1 CCCTCTCTTTCACCTCTCT 22
 RESULT 718
 ADJ79148
 ID ADJ79148 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX

AC ADJ79148;
 XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 DE Human NOVX protein-related oligonucleotide SegID240.
 XX
 XX NOVX; cytostatic; antidiabetic; anorectic; cerebroprotective;
 KM neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; thryomimetic; cardiact; gene-therapy;
 KM antitense-therapy; cancer; diabetes; obesity; endocrine disorder;
 KM CNS disorder; cardiovascular disorder; inflammatory disorder;
 KM detection assay; screening assay; chromosome mapping; tissue typing;
 KM predictive medicine; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 PN US2004014053-A1.
 PD 22-JAN-2004.
 XX
 XX 01-AUG-2002; 2002US-00210130.
 PF
 XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-0309501P.
 PR 03-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310291P.
 PR 08-AUG-2001; 2001US-0310951P.
 PR 09-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311292P.
 PR 13-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311979P.
 PR 14-AUG-2001; 2001US-0312203P.
 PR 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313156P.
 PR 17-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313201P.
 PR 20-AUG-2001; 2001US-0313643P.
 PR 21-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314031P.
 PR 23-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314466P.
 PR 28-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315403P.
 PR 29-AUG-2001; 2001US-0315853P.
 PR 31-AUG-2001; 2001US-0316508P.
 PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001US-0322716P.
 PR 21-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323936P.
 PR 03-DEC-2001; 2001US-0338078P.
 PR 05-FEB-2002; 2002US-034655P.
 PR 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361764P.
 PR 19-APR-2002; 2002US-0373825P.
 PR 15-MAY-2002; 2002US-0380971P.
 PR 15-MAY-2002; 2002US-0380980P.
 PR 15-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381029P.
 PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383761P.
 PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383887P.
 XX
 XX (ZERRH/) ZERRHUSEN B D.
 PA (PATU/) PATURAJAN M.
 PA (KEKU/) KEKUDA R.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER C E.
 PA (RIEGE/) RIEGER D K.
 PA (PENNA/) PENNA C E A.
 PA (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R A.
 PA (LILL/) LI L.
 PA (BERG/) BERGHS C.
 PA (ZHONG/) ZHONG M.
 PA (CASMA/) CASMAN S J.
 PA (VOSS/) VOSS E Z.
 PA (BOLD/) BOLDOG F L.
 PA (PADI/) PADIGARU M.
 PA (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.
 PA (JIMW/) JI W.
 PA (GORM/) GORMAN L.
 PA (VERNE/) VERNET C A M.
 PA (LEIT/) LEITE M W.
 PA (GUOX/) GUO X S.
 PA (ANDE/) ANDERSON D W.
 PA (SPYT/) SPYTEK K A.
 PA (GERL/) GERLACH V.
 PA (BURG/) BURGESS C E.
 PA (KHRA/) KHRAMTSOV N V.

PA (ORTT/) ORT T.
 PA (ELLE/) ELLERMAN K.
 PA (RAST/) RASTELLI L.
 PA (AGEE/) AGEI M L.
 PA (CHAU/) CHAUDHURI A.
 PA (CHAN/) CHANT J S.
 PA (DIP/) DIPPO V A.
 PA (EDIN/) EDINGER S R.
 PA (EISE/) EISEN A J.
 PA (GANG/) GANGOLLI E A.
 PA (GIOT/) GIOT L.
 PA (OOIC/) OOI C E.
 PA (ROTH/) ROTHENBERG M E.
 PA (SPAD/) SPADERNA S K.
 PA (HUAL/) HUALT T.
 PA (LITX/) LIT X.
 PA (TAUP/) TAUPIER R J.
 PA (CATI/) CATTERTON E.
 PA (SHEN/) SHENOY S G.
 XX
 PI Zerrhusen BD, Paturajan M, Kekuda R, Miller CE, Rieger DK;
 PI Pena CE, Shimkets RA, Li L, Bergbs C, Zhong M, Casman SJ, Voss EZ;
 PI Boldog FL, Padigaru M, Smithson G, Ji W, Gorman L, Vernet CM;
 PI Leite MW, Guo XS, Anderson DW, Spytek KA, Gerlach V, Burgess CE;
 PI Khrantsov NV, Ort T, Ellerman K, Rastelli L, Agee ML, Chaudhuri A;
 PI Chant JS, Dipipo VA, Edinger SR, Eisen AJ, Gangolli EA, Giot L,
 PI Ooi CE, Rothenberg ME, Spaderna SK, Hualt T, Liu X, Taupier RJ,
 PI Caterton E, Shenoy SG;
 PI
 DR WPI, 2004-108206/11.
 XX
 PT New isolated NOVX polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules useful for
 PT treating, preventing and diagnosing pathological conditions with NOVX-
 PT associated disorders, such as cancer, obesity, diabetes and inflammatory
 PT or CNS diseases.
 PT
 XX
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 240; 250pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to a novel isolated NOVX polypeptide comprising a
 CC fully defined sequence of, a mature form, one or more conservative
 CC substitutions or at least 95% identity to 247 amino acids as given in the
 CC specification. The invention may be useful for the development of
 CC compounds with a cytostatic, antidiabetic, anorectic, cerebroprotective,
 CC neuroprotective, antiinflammatory, thryomimetic or cardiact activity. In
 CC addition, the disclosed sequences may prove useful for gene-therapy or
 CC treatment of disorders associated with aberrant expression or activity of
 CC the NOVX polypeptide, such as cancer, diabetes, obesity, and endocrine,
 CC CNS, cardiovascular and inflammatory disorders. They can also be used in
 CC various detection and screening assays, chromosome mapping, tissue typing
 CC and predictive medicine. The present sequence is that of an
 CC oligonucleotide which is related to the invention. Note: This sequence
 CC does not appear (and is not referred to) in the printed specification but
 CC was submitted with this specification and was obtained in electronic
 CC format from the US patent office at
 CC seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html?DocID=20040014053
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 0 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY
 Db 270 CTCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTCT 291
 1 CCTCTCTCTTTCATCTCTCT 22
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8 6e+2;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 RESULT 719
 ADL90000
 ID ADL90000 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX
 AC ADL90000;

```

XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX Glucunobacter oxydans NADH production-related NRFL gene PCR primer #7.
DE transaldolase activity; glucose-6-phosphate isomerase; NADH production;
XX target substance manufacture; NRFL; PCR; primer; ss.
XX Glucunobacter oxydans.
OS JP2004024140-A.
XX PN
XX 29-JAN-2004.
PD
XX 26-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00186487.
PF
XX 26-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00186487.
PR
XX (AJIN) AJINOMOTO KK.
XX PA
XX WPI; 2004-127093/13.
XX DR
XX Novel protein having transaldolase activity or glucose-6-phosphate
PT isomerase activity, useful for producing a target substance e.g.,
PT xylitol.
PS Example 5; SEQ ID NO 12; 89bp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention comprises the amino acid and coding sequences of
CC Glucunobacter oxydans proteins which possess transaldolase activity
CC and/or glucose-6-phosphate isomerase activity. The DNA and protein
CC sequences of the invention are involved in the production of NADH. The
CC DNA and protein sequences of the invention are useful for manufacturing a
CC target substance. The present DNA sequence represents a PCR primer that
CC was used in an example of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2669 CGGTCCCGGAGCTGTGACAGC 2690
DB 1 CGGTCCCGGAGCGGTTAACACC 22
RESULT 720
ADN49424
ID ADN49424 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC ADN49424;
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX Human MEM7 amplifying forward RT-PCR primer.
DE
XX MEMX; MEMX-associated disorder; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
XX cancer; reproductive disorder; cardiovascular disorder; renal disorder;
XX chromosome mapping; tissue typing; pharmacogenomic; vaccine; human;
XX retinol-binding; reverse transcriptase; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2004086931-A1.
XX PN
XX 06-MAY-2004.
PD
XX 03-NOV-2003; 2003US-00701283.
PF
XX 14-DEC-1999; 99US-0170564P.
PR 27-DEC-1999; 99US-0173165P.
PR 27-DEC-1999; 99US-0173362P.

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PR 29-DEC-1999; 99US-0173544P.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0174404P.
PR 09-AUG-2000; 2000US-0223929P.
PR 13-DEC-2000; 2000US-00735981.
PR 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-00737149.
XX
XX (SPAD/) SPADERNA S K.
XX (QUIN/) QUINN K E.
XX (SHIM/) SHIMKETS R A.
XX (PADI/) PADIGARU M.
XX (SPYT/) SPYTEK K A.
XX
XX Spaderma SK, Quinn KE, Shimkets RA, Padigaru M, Spytek KA;
PI WPI; 2004-356197/33.
XX DR
XX New MEMX polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules useful for diagnosing,
PT preventing or treating MEMX-associated disorders, e.g. cancer or
PT cardiovascular disorders, or in chromosome mapping, tissue typing or
PT pharmacogenomics.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 20; 185bp; English.
PS
XX The present invention provides MEMX polypeptides and their encoding
CC polynucleotides. The invention is useful for diagnosing, preventing and
CC treating MEMX-associated disorders such as Alzheimer's disease,
CC Parkinson's disease, cancer, reproductive disorders, cardiovascular
CC disorders and renal disorders. The invention is also useful in chromosome
CC mapping, tissue typing, predictive medicine and pharmacogenomics. The
CC invention is also useful in preparation of vaccine. The present sequence
CC is human retinol-binding protein (MEM7) amplifying RT-PCR primer. This
CC sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2305 CAGAAACATCATCCAAAAT 2326
DB 1 CTGAAACCTTCATCCACACAT 22
RESULT 721
AAZ39291/C
ID AAZ39291 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC AAZ39291;
XX
XX 11-FEB-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX Probe for typing HLA allele B*51new.
DE
XX Human leukocyte antigen; HLA; allele; HLA-B*3913; HLA-B*1406; human.
XX HLA-B*51; HLA-DRB1*0820; HLA-DRB1*04; HLA-DRB4*01; allele typing; exon;
XX major histocompatibility complex; MHC; probe; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO954496-A2.
XX PN
XX 28-OCT-1999.
PD
XX 19-APR-1999; 99WO-EP002614.
PF
XX 20-APR-1998; 98EP-00870088.
PR
XX (INNO-) INNOGENETICS NV.
XX PA
XX De Canck I, Merckx G, Rousseau R;
PI

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DR WPI; 1999-634008/54.
XX
PT New polynucleotides for human leukocyte antigen, HLA, allele fragments,
PT useful for typing HLA alleles.
PS
PS Claim 16; Page 20; 62pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides polynucleotides corresponding to exon 2 and exon 3
CC of human leukocyte antigen (HLA) alleles HLA-B*39:3, HLA-B*1406 and HLA-
CC B*51 and exon 2 of HLA alleles HLA-DPB1*0820, HLA-DPB1*04 and HLA-
CC DBB4*01. The polynucleotides are useful for typing the above HLA alleles
CC in a sample, especially by a method that comprises (a) amplifying
CC all/part of the relevant sequence using at least one primer pair; and (b)
CC hybridizing the amplified product to a set of probes specifically
CC hybridizing to target regions comprising one or more polymorphic
CC nucleotides of the sequence, to determine the absence or presence of the
CC allele in the sample. Diagnostic kits for (a) typing the alleles
CC comprising at least one preferred primer and/or at least one preferred
CC probe and (b) for detecting the protein fragment encoded by the
CC polynucleotides, comprising an antiserum or ligand (e.g. antibody)
CC binding specifically to the protein fragment are provided. The
CC polynucleotides also enable the isolation of the complete respective
CC genes from a human genomic library
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1239 CCGGGCTCCGTCACGCTC 1260
DB 23 CCGGGCTCCGTCCTCGACTC 2
RESULT 722
AAZ10975/c
ID AAZ10975 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC AAZ10975;
XX
DT 27-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 29-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer for HBSAg Pres2-S coding region.
XX
KM HBSAg; Pres2-S; recombinant antigen library; disease-related antigen;
KM multivalent antigenic polypeptide production; infection; allergen;
KM asthma; autoimmune disease; rheumatoid arthritis; diabetes; therapy;
KM multiple sclerosis; inflammatory condition; cancer; contraception;
KM immune response; hepatitis b surface antigen; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Hepatitis B virus.
XX
PN WO9941383-A1.
XX
PD 19-AUG-1999.
XX
PF 10-FEB-1999; 99WO-US002944.
XX
PR 11-FEB-1998; 98US-00021769.
PR 11-FEB-1998; 98US-0074294P.
PR 23-OCT-1998; 98US-0105509P.
XX
PA (MAXY-) MAXYGEN INC.
XX
PI Punnonen J, Baas SH, Whalen RG, Howard R, Stemmer WPC;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-518452/43.
XX
PT Recombinant multivalent antigenic polypeptide produced by recombining
PT nucleic acid sequences and screening, used in vaccines against e.g.

PT infections and cancer.
XX
PS Example 14; Fig 18; 153pp; English.
XX
CC This sequence represents a PCR primer for DNA encoding the hepatitis B
CC virus (HBV) surface antigen (HBSAg) Pres2-S region. This sequence was
CC used to create a recombinant antigen library. The library comprises
CC recombinant nucleic acids encoding antigenic polypeptides and is produced
CC by recombination of at least two forms of nucleic acid, differing by at
CC least two nucleotides, encoding a disease-related multivalent antigenic
CC polypeptides of the invention, that contains at least two antigenic
CC determinants (AD) from different polypeptides. The multivalent antigenic
CC polypeptides are used in vaccines to induce a protective or therapeutic
CC response to a wide variety of infectious agents (bacteria, viruses,
CC parasites, including Plasmodium falciparum); allergens; asthma;
CC autoimmune disease (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis, diabetes, multiple
CC sclerosis); other inflammatory conditions and cancer, also, where
CC directed against sperm antigens, they can be used for contraception. The
CC multivalent peptides can be evolved to induce an optimised immune
CC response against a wide variety of antigens, particularly a broad
CC spectrum response to many different strains of a pathogen, including
CC strains that are likely to appear in the future. (Updated on 27-AUG-2003
CC to correct OS field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3181 AGGATGGAGAGCAATACAG 3202
DB 22 AGGATGGAGAGCAATACAG 1
RESULT 723
AAK52832/c
ID AAK52832 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
AC AAK52832;
XX
DT 30-JUN-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human genome diallelic marker primer 200.
XX
KM Diallelic marker; human; high density disequilibrium map; disease; trait;
KM identification; Alzheimer's disease; drug response; drug efficacy;
KM drug toxicity; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO9904038-A2.
XX
PD 28-JAN-1999.
XX
PF 17-JUL-1998; 98WO-IB001193.
XX
PR 18-JUL-1997; 97EP-00401740.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX
PA (GEST) GENSET.
XX
PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Tchounakov I;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-132278/11.
XX
PT Production of diallelic markers - by obtaining a genomic DNA library,
PT determining the order and sequence of DNA fragments and identifying
PT nucleotides which vary between individuals.
XX
PS Example 8; Page 270; 288pp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel method for obtaining a set of biallelic
CC markers represented in AAX52533-X52632 and AAX52833-X52843 for use in
CC constructing a high density equilibrium map of the human genome. The
CC method involves (a) obtaining a nucleic acid library comprising genomic
CC DNA fragments comprising the full genome or a portion (b) determining the
CC order of genomic DNA fragments in the genome, (c) determining the
CC sequence of selected regions of the genomic DNA fragments and (d)
CC identifying nucleotides in the genomic DNA fragments which vary between
CC individuals, thereby defining a set of biallelic markers. The methods can
CC be used for identifying traits such as disease (e.g. Alzheimer's
CC disease), drug response, drug efficacy and drug toxicity. They can be
CC used for selecting an individual for inclusion in a clinical trial. The
CC method is used to map the position of genes in a genome (preferably the
CC human genome). The sequences described in AAX52633-X52832 and AAX52844-
CC X52868 represent primers used in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4061 CAGGACTGCCATCAGTGAAC 4082
DB 23 CAGGACGAGATGCACTGAAC 2
RESULT 724
AAZ48618
ID AAZ48618 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX AAZ48618;
XX
DT 03-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer for human prolactin gene.
XX
KW PCR primer; prolactin; human; proliferation inhibitor; breast cancer;
KW prostate cancer; prolactin receptor; therapy; proliferative disorder;
KW apoptosis induction; therapy; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
OS
PN WO958142-A1.
XX
PD 18-NOV-1999.
XX
PF 11-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010232.
XX
PR 12-MAY-1998; 98US-0085128P.
PR 05-FEB-1999; 99US-00246041.
XX
PA (CHEN/) CHEN W Y.
PA (WAGN/) WAGNER T E.
XX
PI Chen WY, Wagner TE;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-062263/05.
XX
XX Use of human prolactin variants to treat breast or prostate cancer,
PT methods of inducing apoptosis.
XX
XX Example; Page 24; 77pp; English.
PS
CC This sequence represents a PCR primer for the human prolactin gene. The
CC invention relates to a method of inhibiting the proliferation of a breast
CC or prostate cancer cell which expresses a prolactin receptor comprises
CC exposing the cell to an effective concentration of a variant of human
CC prolactin having a substitution of the glycine at position 129 or a cell-
CC free truncated prolactin receptor. The method is used to treat human
CC breast and prostate cancer and proliferative disorders. The method is

CC also useful for inducing apoptosis in cells expressing the prolactin
CC receptor. The prolactin variants act as antagonists at the prolactin
CC receptor. Also provided is a cell-based assay system that can be used to
CC identify compounds that modulate prolactin receptor activity
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2367 CTGCTCAGAGAGAGGAGGC 2388
DB 1 CGGCTCCTAGAGAGATGGAGC 22
RESULT 725
AAL46074
ID AAL46074 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX AAL46074;
XX
DT 19-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human prolactin variant coding sequence PCR primer #1.
XX
KW Human; prolactin; prolactin variant; cancer; breast cancer; cytostatic;
KW antiproliferative; prostate cancer; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS
PN WO958097-A2.
XX
PD 18-NOV-1999.
XX
PF 12-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010545.
XX
PR 12-MAY-1998; 98US-0085128P.
XX
PA (GREG-) GREENVILLE HOSPITAL SYSTEM.
XX
PI Chen WY, Wagner TE;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-038947/03.
XX
PT Human prolactin variants and their use in treating breast or prostate
PT cancer, and in methods of inducing apoptosis.
XX
XX Example; Page 32; 84pp; English.
PS
CC The present invention relates to a method of inhibiting the proliferation
CC of a breast or prostate cancer cell which expresses a prolactin receptor
CC comprising exposing the cell to a G129 substituted variant of human
CC prolactin or a cell-free truncated prolactin receptor. The methods and
CC variants are used to treat human breast and prostate cancer and
CC proliferative disorders, inducing apoptosis in cells expressing the
CC prolactin receptor and the prolactin variants also act as antagonists at
CC the prolactin receptor. The present sequence is a PCR primer used to
CC isolate the human prolactin variant cDNA
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2367 CTGCTCAGAGAGAGGAGGC 2388
DB 1 CGGCTCCTAGAGAGATGGAGC 22
RESULT 726
AAA62737

ID	AAA62737	standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX		
AC	AAA62737;	
XX		
DT	25-SEP-2000	(first entry)
XX		
DE	Endoglucanase PCR primer RCE-02.	
XX		
KW	Endoglucanase; cellulose breakdown; produce pulp; papermaking;	
KM	animal foodstuff; primer; ss.	
XX		
OS	Synthetic.	
XX		
PN	WO200024879-A1.	
XX		
PD	04-MAY-2000.	
XX		
PF	25-OCT-1999; 99WO-JP005884.	
XX		
PR	23-OCT-1998; 98JP-00302387.	
XX		
PA	(MEIJ) MEIJI SEIKA KAISHA LTD.	
PI	Nakamura Y, Moriya T, Baba Y, Yanai K, Sumida N, Nishimura T;	
PI	Murahshima K, Nakane A, Yaguchi T, Koga U, Murakami T, Kono T;	
DR	WPI; 2000-365117/31.	
XX		
PT	Endoglucanases of fungal origin with high activity under alkaline	
PT	conditions for production of paper pulp and animal feedstuffs.	
XX		
PS	Claim 51; Page 42; 180pp; Japanese.	
XX		
CC	This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the identification of an	
CC	endoglucanase encoding protein. The invention relates to an endoglucanase	
CC	of fungal origin which can completely break down purified cellulose at a	
CC	concentration of less than 1mg protein/1litre, and produces more than 50%	
CC	breakdown of cellulose at pH 8.5. The invention includes endoglucanase	
CC	protein sequences (see AAB09825-B09830), endoglucanase nucleotide	
CC	sequences (see AAA62726-A62732) and primers (AAA62733-A62802) which are	
CC	used in the identification of the endoglucanase sequences, and in the	
CC	construction of vectors containing the polynucleotides. The endoglucanase	
CC	enzymes are used for the production of pulp for papermaking and for the	
CC	production of animal foodstuffs	
XX		
SQ	Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
	Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;	
	Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. NO. 9.2e+02;	
	Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
OY	3266 GCCCTTGGGCCCAATGCC 3287	
DB	2 GCCCTTAGTGAACGCAATGCC 23	
RESULT 727		
AAc83364/C		
ID	AAc83364 standard; DNA; 23 BP.	
XX		
AC	AAc83364;	
XX		
DT	26-FEB-2001 (first entry)	
XX		
DE	ARSDR1 exon 2 acceptor sequence.	
XX		
KW	Prostate specific androgen regulated protein; ARSDR1; TMPRSS2; PART-1;	
KM	neoplastic; ss.	
XX		
OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX		
PN	WO200065067-A2.	
XX		

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PD 02-NOV-2000.
XX
XX 21-APR-2000; 2000WO-US010920.
XX
XX 23-APR-1999; 99US-0130778P.
XX 30-AUG-1999; 99US-0151585P.
XX 30-DEC-1999; 99US-0174003P.
XX 24-JAN-2000; 2000US-0177751P.
XX
XX (UNIW ) UNIV WASHINGTON.
XX
XX Nelson PS, Hood L, Lin B;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-679676/66.
XX
XX polynucleotide encoding prostate specific androgen regulated polypeptides
XX and inhibitor of the peptides useful for treating or reducing the
XX progression of prostate neoplastic condition in an individual.
XX
XX Example 6; Page 54; 121pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to prostate specific androgen regulated
XX proteins. The invention may be used to determine an expression level of
XX the prostate-specific proteins ARSDR1, TMPRSS2, or PABT-1 in a fluid
XX sample or prostate cell sample from an individual. It may also be used
XX for diagnosing and predicting the susceptibility of a prostate neoplastic
XX condition in an individual. Inhibitors of the proteins are useful for
XX treating or preventing the progression of a prostate neoplastic condition
XX
XX Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred.No. 9.2e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0
XX
OY 1587 TTGTGGAACAGACAGAGAGA 1608
XX |||||
DB 23 TTCTCGACAGACAGAGAGA 2
XX
RESULT 728
AAF82252/c
ID AAF82252 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX AAF82252;
XX
XX 20-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Cyclamen dihydroflavonol-4-reductase PCR primer #1.
XX
XX Cyclamen; chalcone synthase; CHS; dihydroflavonol-4-reductase; DFR;
XX flower colour; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Cyclamen persicum.
XX
XX JP2001037485-A.
XX
XX 13-FEB-2001.
XX
XX 30-JUN-1999; 99JP-00217125.
XX 30-JUN-1999; 99JP-00217125.
XX
XX (HOKK ) HOKKO CHEM IND CO LTD.
XX
XX WPI; 2001-238738/25.
XX
XX Cyclamen flower color forming enzyme gene.
XX
XX Example; Page 6; 14pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present sequence was used to isolate cDNA encoding the cyclamen
XX dihydroflavonol-4-reductase (DFR) enzyme. The invention relates to DNA

```

CC sequences encoding proteins with DFR activity in which at least one amino
CC acid is deleted, replaced, inserted or added compared with the cyclamen
CC DFR protein sequence. The invention also relates to DNA encoding the
CC cyclamen chalcone synthase (CHS) and DNA encoding proteins with CHS
CC activity in which at least one amino acid is deleted, replaced, inserted
CC or added compared with the amino acid sequence of cyclamen CHS. The DFR
CC and CHS genes encode cyclamen colour-forming enzymes and may therefore be
CC used for developing flowers in a variety of colours

Sequence 23 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 4 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 68.2%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 4; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3162 ACCAGCCAGACCCCATGAAGC 3183
DB 23 ACAGCCATGAGCGGAYRAASC 2

RESULT 729
ABK66504
ID ABK66504 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX ABK66504;
XX
DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human gene specific PCR primer #592.
XX
XX Primer; ss; DNA microarray; differential expression analysis; human.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6352829-B1.
XX
XX 05-MAR-2002.
XX
XX 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00225928.
XX
XX 21-MAY-1997; 97US-00859998.
XX
XX (CLON-) CLONTECH LAB INC.
XX
XX Chenchik A, Jokhadze G, Biblasyvili R;
XX
XX MPI; 2002-314699/35.
XX
XX Producing sub-population of labeled nucleic acids, useful for analyzing
XX differences in RNA profiles between several different physiological
XX sources, using set of distinct gene specific primers.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 592; 11bp; English.

CC The invention relates to producing a sub-population of labeled nucleic
CC acids (NAs) comprising contacting a NA sample from a physiological
CC source, with a pool of 50 distinct gene specific primers under suitable
CC conditions to enzymatically generate sub-population of NAs, where each
CC gene specific primer has a sequence complementary to a distinct mRNA, and
CC each labeled NA is generated using a single gene specific primer. The
CC method is useful for producing a sub-population of labeled NAs which is
CC useful for analysing the differences in the RNA profiles between several
CC different physiological sources, where the method comprises producing
CC subpopulation of labeled NAs for the different physiological sources,
CC comprising the populations for each physiological source to identify
CC differences in the population, where the comparison is preferably
CC performed by hybridising the labeled NAs for each of the distinct
CC physiological sources to an array of probe NAs stably associated with the
CC surface of a substrate to produce a hybridisation pattern for each of the
CC sources, and comparing the patterns for each of the sources, where
CC differential gene expression assays are utilised in differential
CC expression analysis of diseased a normal tissue e.g. neoplastic a normal
CC tissue, or different tissue or subissue types. The present sequence is a

CC human gene specific PCR primer used in the method of the invention. Note:
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from USPTO
CC at <http://wipo.segdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html?docID=6352829B1>

Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 11 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 4; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3728 GCCCGCAAGCAGTGCCCGCG 3749
DB 1 GCCCGCAAGCAGTGCCCGCG 22

RESULT 730
ABA99783/c
ID ABA99783 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX
XX ABA99783;
XX
DT 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Murine capn5 Sec 1 PCR primer SEQ ID NO 20.
XX
XX Calpain protease; murine; gene therapy; PCR; primer; screening;
XX diagnosis; capn12; capn5; ss.
XX
XX Mus sp.
XX
XX DE10031932-A1.
XX
XX 10-JAN-2002.
XX
XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000DE-01031932.
XX
XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000DE-01031932.
XX
XX (BADI) BASF AG.
XX
XX MPI; 2002-115441/16.
XX
XX New calpain protein 12 with cysteine protease activity, useful for
XX treating specific deficiency disorders.
XX
XX Example 7; Page 8; 36bp; German.

CC This invention describes a novel murine calpain protease 12 (capn12). The
CC calpain protease of the invention, related proteins and nucleic acid that
CC encodes it, are useful for treatment (including gene therapy) of diseases
CC associated with insufficient expression of the calpain protease. The
CC protein is also used to screen for calpain protein effectors and to raise
CC specific immunoglobulins (Ig) useful for diagnosis. Also the
CC polynucleotide encoding capn12 is useful, e.g. as primers and probes, for
CC diagnosis of diseases, or predisposition to them, and for recombinant
CC production of capn12. This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
CC amplification of the murine calpain protease, capn5 described in the
CC disclosure of the invention

Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1147 CCACACTGCTCTGCAAGAGCT 1168
DB 23 CCACAGTGTCTGCAAGCGGCT 2

RESULT 731
AB159625/c

```

ID ABLS9825 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX AC ABLS9825;
XX DT 18-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Bactrocera tryoni forward primer SEQ ID NO:4.
XX KW Detection; microorganism; 16S rDNA; 16S rRNA; identification; primer;
XX RW microbial encephalitis; viral encephalitis; probe; ss.
XX OS Bactrocera tryoni.
XX SS Synthetic.
XX FN WO200210444-A1.
XX PD 07-FEB-2002.
XX PP 27-JUL-2001; 2001WO-AU000933.
XX PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000AU-00009090.
XX PA (UNSY ) UNIV SYDNEY.
XX PI Hunter N, Jacques NA, Martin FE, Nadkarni MA;
DR WPI; 2002-404428/43.
XX PT Polynucleotide useful as primer or probe for determining microbial
PT content in sample, has sequence which is comprised by 16S rDNA or 16S
XX rRNA, substantially conserved amongst two or more species of
PT microorganism.
XX PS Example 12; Page 52; 101pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a method for determining the total
CC microbial content in a sample, comprising amplifying a target nucleotide
CC sequence which is substantially conserved amongst 2 or more species of
CC microorganisms. Also described is an isolated polynucleotide (I) or its
CC complement having a nucleotide sequence which is comprised by 16S rDNA or
CC 16S rRNA, substantially conserved amongst two or more species of
CC microorganism. (I) can be used: (1) as a primer or probe for determining
CC the total microbial content in a sample; (2) as a primer or probe for
CC identifying a microorganism by its genus (in a sample); and (3) as a probe
CC for identifying a particular microorganism or prevalence of a particular
CC genus or species of microorganism. In a sample, (I) can also be used to
CC identify microorganisms at the genus or species level, and as a trap for
CC total microbial-derived target material; in assessing encephalitis and
CC distinguishing between microbial and viral encephalitis. (I) is
CC applicable to a range of industries including the medical, agricultural
CC and industrial industries with specific uses including environmental,
CC bioremediation, medical diagnosis, water quality control or food quality
CC control. (I) provides an ability to detect bacteria from samples which
CC are difficult to cultivate and that would in all practicality remain
CC undetected or under-estimated by viable culture count methods and enables
CC rapid differentiation of bacteria from viral infections within the
CC limited time constraints sometimes experienced in life-threatening
CC clinical situations. ABLS9702 to ABLS9821 represent 16S rDNA fragments,
CC and ABLS9822 to ABLS9830 represent primers and probes, used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 23 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
QY 2498 GATGAAGTACCACTTGCCCTTC 2519
DB | ||| | ||| | ||| | ||| |
22 GGTGAATGCAACTTACCCTCC 1

```

ID	ACA60934	standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX	ACA60934;	
AC	ACA60934;	
XX	ACA60934;	
DT	11-AUG-2003	(first entry)
XX	Human prolactin G129R mutagenesis primer #1.	
DE	Human prolactin G129R mutagenesis primer #1.	
XX	Human prolactin; antagonist; cancer cell proliferation; breast cancer;	
KW	prostate cancer; cellular apoptosis; primer; ss; PCR; mutagenesis.	
XX	Homo sapiens.	
OS	Synthetic.	
PN	US2003022833-A1.	
PD	30-JAN-2003.	
PP	08-MAY-2002; 2002US-00140293.	
XX	13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085228P.	
PR	05-FEB-1999; 99US-00246041.	
PA	(GREG-) GREENVILLE HOSPITAL SYSTEM.	
PI	Chen WY, Wagner TE;	
DR	WPI; 2003-438990/41.	
PT	Use of a variant of human prolactin for inhibiting the proliferation of	
FT	breast and prostate cancer cells.	
XX	Example 7; Page 9; 68pp; English.	
PS	The invention relates to a method of inhibiting the proliferation of	
CC	breast and prostate cancer cells expressing a prolactin receptor which	
CC	involves exposing the cell to a variant of human prolactin having a	
CC	substitution of the glycine at position 129, or a cell-free truncated	
CC	prolactin receptor. The method is useful for inhibiting the proliferation	
CC	of a breast cancer and prostate cancer cells; and for inducing cellular	
CC	apoptosis in a cell expressing the prolactin receptor. The human	
CC	prolactin variant in combination with an anti-oestrogen induces a	
CC	synergistic inhibitory effect on cell proliferation. The present sequence	
CC	represents the human prolactin G129R mutagenesis primer #1	
SO	Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;	
Best Local Similarity	81.8%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;	
Matches	18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
OY	2367 CTGCTCAGAGAGGAGGC 2388	
DB	1 CGGCTCTTAGAGAGATGGAGC 22	
RESULT 733		
ID	ADA37170	standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX	ADA37170;	
AC	ADA37170;	
XX	20-NOV-2003	(first entry)
DT	Human SUV39H1 probe SEQ ID NO:8.	
XX	cancer; human; SUV39H1; cytostatic; antisense gene therapy; probe; ss.	
KW	Synthetic.	
OS	Homo sapiens.	
XX	WO2003055506-A1.	
PN		

XX 10-JUL-2003.
PD 26-DEC-2002; 2002WO-JP013640.
XX PF
XX 27-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00398220.
XX PR
XX (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.
XX PA
XX Hikiichi Y, Katsuyama R, Kakoi Y;
XX WPI, 2003-618059/58.
XX DR
XX Treatment and prevention of cancer by inhibition of a protein.
XX PT
XX Example 2; Page 88; 98pp; Japanese.
XX PS
XX The present invention describes a method for treating and preventing
CC cancer comprising administering a substance that inhibits all or part of
CC the human SUV39H1 412 residue amino acid sequence (S1, see ADA37163).
CC Also described: (1) treatment and prevention of cancer comprising
CC substances that inhibit the expression of (S1); (2) antisense
CC oligonucleotides against DNA encoding (S1) and their use in treatment and
CC prevention of cancer; (3) diagnostic reagent containing antibodies
CC against (S1); (4) method and kit for screening for treatments; (5) agents
CC for causing apoptosis; and (6) method for screening for agents of (5).
CC Human SUV39H1 antisense oligonucleotides have cytostatic activity, and
CC can be used in antisense gene therapy. They can also be used in the
CC treatment and prevention of cancers of the large intestine, mammary
CC gland, lung, prostate, digestive tract, stomach, liver, pancreas, kidney,
CC bladder, uterus and ovary. The present sequence represents a probe for
CC human SUV39H1, which is used in an example from the present invention.
XX CC
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2609 CCACAGCCTGCTTGGCCACA 2630
DB 1 CCGCATCGCTTCTTGCACA 22

RESULT 734
ADCA0518
ID ADCA0518 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX AC
XX ADCA0518,
XX DT
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR) related primer M-572F.
XX KW gene expression analysis; collective quantitative analysis;
XX KW G protein coupled receptor; tyrosine oxidase receptor family;
XX KW ion channel gene family; cancer; EDG-1; EDG-2 receptor; atherosclerosis;
XX KW myocardial infarction; infarct; ischaemic disease; GPCR; primer; PCR; ss.
XX OS
XX Unidentified.
XX OS
XX WO2003052096-A1.
XX PN
XX 26-JUN-2003.
XX PD
XX 13-DEC-2002; 2002WO-JP013097.
XX PF
XX 14-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00382053.
XX PR
XX 21-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00045104.
XX PR
XX 15-MAY-2002; 2002JP-00140111.
XX PR
XX 18-NOV-2002; 2002JP-00333769.
XX PA
XX (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.

XX Hinuma S, Kobayashi M, Arai T, Fukusumi S, Fujii R, Komatsu H;
PI Matsumura F, Kawamata Y, Ogi K;
XX WPI, 2003-533023/50.
XX DR
XX Method for gene expression analysis for treatment of cancers.
XX PT
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 2; 261pp; Japanese.
XX PS

CC The invention relates to a novel method for gene expression analysis by
CC collective quantitative analysis of the expression of a number of genes
CC to identify those that are promoted or inhibited in a given cell or
CC tissue. The genes are preferably gene families such as the G protein
CC coupled receptor family, tyrosine oxidase receptor family, or ion channel
CC gene family. The method may be used in treatment of cancers, including
CC prostate, ovarian, stomach, bladder, breast, and cancer of the
CC intestines. EDG-1 and EDG-2 receptor agonists and antagonists may be used
CC in the treatment and prevention of atherosclerosis, myocardial
CC infarction, infarct or ischaemic disease of the brain. This
CC polynucleotide sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
CC exemplification of the invention.
XX CC
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2402 ACACGTCGAGGAGGAAGATC 2423
DB 2 ACACGTCGAGGAGTAAGATC 23

RESULT 735
ABV76160
ID ABV76160 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX AC
XX ABV76160;
XX DT
XX 07-MAR-2003 (first entry)
XX DE Human G-protein coupled receptor GAVE1 antisense oligonucleotide.
XX KW Human; GAVE1; G-protein coupled receptor; receptor; gene therapy;
XX KW vasotrophic; cardiac; antiarteriosclerotic; cerebroprotective; antisense;
XX KW ss.
XX OS
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX WO200295056-A2.
XX PN
XX 28-NOV-2002.
XX PD
XX 22-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016023.
XX PF
XX 24-MAY-2001; 2001US-00863455.
XX PR
XX (AVER) AVENTIS PHARM INC.
XX PA
XX Airdati A, Della Penna K, Zilberstein A;
XX WPI, 2003-129437/12.
XX DR
XX New isolated GAVE1 nucleic acid encoding a GAVE1 protein (G protein-
PT coupled receptor), useful in diagnosing, treating or preventing ischemic
PT heart failure, atherosclerosis or stroke, and in pharmacogenomics.
XX PT
XX Disclosure; Page 16; 107pp; English.
XX PS
XX The present sequence is that of an antisense oligonucleotide that is
CC complementary to the coding region of human GAVE1 mRNA. GAVE1 is a novel
CC G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR) that is modulated by the alpha-

CC adrenergic agonist, phenylephrine, in cardiomyocytes and is down-
CC regulated in T helper cells when activated, e.g. associated with
CC inflammation. The novel receptor is involved in a variety of diseases,
CC including ischemic heart failure, ischemic reperfusion injury,
CC restenosis, dilated cardiomyopathy, apoptosis, such as cardiomyocyte
CC apoptosis, atherosclerosis, stroke and various perturbations of the
CC immune system. GAVEL antisense oligonucleotides can be used to modulate
CC GAVEL gene expression. GAVEL nucleic acids, expression vectors, host
CC cells, and transgenic animals are provided by the invention. Diagnostic,
CC screening and therapeutic methods using GAVEL compositions or
CC compositions that detect GAVEL are also provided. Methods of identifying
CC GAVEL agonists, antagonists, reverse agonists are described

SO Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 5026 GTGGGCTCTGTGTCAGGCT 5047
Db 1 GTGGGCCCATGGTCCAGCT 22

RESULT 736

ADP83376 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

ADP83376;

26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

Human 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor type 3 gene SNP site.

Human; antiemetic; setrone; 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor type 3;
KW receptor; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; HTR3B gene; ds.

OS Homo sapiens.

Key Location/Qualifiers
FT variation replace(10..14,59)
FT /*tag= a

standard_name= "Single nucleotide polymorphism"

PN WO2003100091-A1.

PD 04-DEC-2003.

PF 22-MAY-2003; 2003WO-EP005366.

PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011491.

PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.

PI Brockmoeller HJ;

DR WPI; 2004-035165/03.

PT Use of setrones for preparing a pharmaceutical composition for treating
PT or preventing setrone-treatable diseases in a subject having in its
PT genome less than three copies of a polymnucleotide encoding a functional
PT CYP2D6 polypeptide.

PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 26; 153bp; English.

CC The present sequence comprises a portion of the human 5-hydroxytryptamine
CC receptor type 3 HTR3B gene ADF83402 including nucleotides 3678-36680. In
CC a variant of the gene ADF83375, these nucleotides are deleted. The
CC invention relates to the use of setrones (antiemetics) for treating
CC and/or preventing setrone-treatable diseases in a subject having in its
CC genome fewer than 3 copies of a polymnucleotide encoding a functional
CC CYP2D6 polypeptide, and also having in its genome a second variant allele
CC comprising a polymnucleotide having the present sequence. The treatment

CC regimen can be modified according to the genotype of the subject's CYP2D6
CC and/or HTR3B gene. Non-responders to antiemetic therapy can be identified
CC on a pharmacogenetic basis, allowing a suitable therapy to be selected.
CC The setrone-treatable diseases are postoperative nausea and/or vomiting,
CC or nausea and/or vomiting secondary to cancer chemotherapy, radiation
CC therapy, migraine, acetaminophen poisoning, prostacyclin therapy, and
CC opioid treatment, spinal or epidural opioid-related pruritus, acute
CC levodopa-induced psychosis, bulimia nervosa, fibromyalgia, chronic
CC fatigue syndrome, obsessive-compulsive disorders, schizophrenia,
CC alcoholism, cocaine addiction, opioid withdrawal syndrome, drug
CC withdrawal phenomena, anxiety disorders, cognitive disturbances,
CC neuroleptic-induced tardive dyskinesia, Tourette's syndrome, migraine
CC headache or gastrointestinal motility disorder (all claimed).

SO Sequence 23 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1592 GGAACAGAGAGAGAGATC 1613
Db 1 GCAACGAGAGAGAGAGAAC 22

RESULT 737

ADH19212 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

ADH19212;

11-MAR-2004 (first entry)

Human HTR3B SNP variant DNA fragment - SEQ ID 21.

HTR3B; 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor type 3B; 5-HT; antiemetic;
KW tranquilliser; neuroleptic; antialcoholic; antimigraine; analgesic;
KW gastrointestinal; setrone; central nervous system; drug treatment;
KW postoperative nausea; vomiting; chronic fatigue syndrome; anxiety;
KW obsessive-compulsive disorder; schizophrenia; alcoholism;
KW Tourette syndrome; migraine; headache; gastrointestinal motility;
KW cancer chemotherapy; forensic marker; ds; human; SNP;
KW single nucleotide polymorphism.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO2003097873-A2.

PD 27-NOV-2003.

PF 15-MAY-2003; 2003WO-EP005120.

PR 15-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00010209.

PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.

PI Brockmoeller HJ;

DR WPI; 2004-022892/02.

PT New 5-Hydroxytryptamine receptor type 3B polymnucleotide, useful for
PT diagnosing and/or treating a setrone-treatable disease such as disorders
PT of central and/or peripheral nervous system e.g., schizophrenia.

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 21; 150bp; English.

CC The invention relates to a novel polymnucleotide encoding an HTR3B (5-
CC hydroxytryptamine [5-HT] receptor type 3B) polypeptide or fragment having
CC an amino acid substitution. The polymnucleotide of the invention
CC demonstrates antiemetic, tranquilliser, neuroleptic, antialcoholic,
CC antimigraine, analgesic and gastrointestinal activities and may be useful
CC in preparing a composition for diagnosing or treating a disease,
CC particularly a setrone-treatable disease. Such a disease or dysregulation

CC is related to the central and peripheral nervous system or secondary to
CC drug treatment, such as postoperative nausea and/or vomiting, chronic
CC fatigue syndrome, obsessive-compulsive disorders, schizophrenia,
CC alcoholism, anxiety disorders, Tourette syndrome, migraine, headache and
CC gastroenteral motility disorders, preferably nausea and/or vomiting
CC secondary to cancer chemotherapy. The polynucleotides and polypeptides
CC may also be useful as forensic markers. The current sequence is that of
CC the human HTR3B SNP variant DNA fragment of the invention.
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 11 A; 3 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1592 GGAAACAGAGAGAGAGATC 1613
DB 1 GCAAACGAGAGAGAGAGAAC 22
RESULT 738
ADJ38961
ID ADJ38961 standard; RNA; 23 BP.
AC ADJ38961;
XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX Hepatitis C virus siRNA target oligonucleotide 303.
DE Hepatitis C virus siRNA target oligonucleotide 303.
XX *small interfering RNA; siRNA; modified ribonucleotide;
XX viral replication inhibition; hepatitis C virus; HCV; hepatitis C;
XX antiinflammatory; hepatocytic; virucide; hepatitis A virus;
XX hepatitis D virus; hepatitis E virus; Ebola virus; influenza virus;
XX rotavirus; reovirus; retrovirus; poliovirus; human papilloma virus;
XX metapneumovirus; coronavirus; viral infection; target; ss.
XX Hepatitis C virus.
OS Synthetic.
OS WO2004011647-A1.
XX 05-FEB-2004.
PD 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023104.
XX 26-JUL-2002; 2002US-0398605P.
PR (CHIR) CHIRON CORP.
XX Han J, Seo MY, Houghton M;
PI WPI; 2004-143862/14.
XX New RNase resistant small interfering RNA, useful for treating viral
PT infections, e.g., hepatitis C, influenza virus or coronavirus infection.
XX Example 12; Fig 2; 74pp; English.
XX The present invention describes a small interfering RNA (siRNA) which
CC comprises a modified ribonucleotide, where the siRNA is resistant to
CC RNase and retains the ability to inhibit viral replication. Also
CC described: (1) inactivating a virus in a patient; (2) making a modified
CC siRNA that targets a nucleic acid sequence in a virus; (3) a double-
CC stranded RNA molecule of 10-30 nucleotides that inhibits replication of
CC hepatitis C virus (HCV); (4) inducing targeted RNA interference toward
CC HCV in hepatic cells; (5) inhibiting replication of HCV; (6) a vector
CC comprising a DNA segment encoding the RNA molecule; (7) a host cell
CC comprising the vector of (6); (8) inhibiting replication of HCV in cells
CC carrying HCV; (9) treating hepatitis C in a subject; (10) a modified
CC siRNA molecule comprising a double-stranded RNA molecule of 10-30
CC nucleotides in length, which mediates RNA interference toward a target
CC agent or virus and is linked to at least one receptor-binding ligand; and

CC (11) inducing targeted RNA interference in a patient. The modified siRNA
CC molecules have antiinflammatory, hepatocytic and virucide activities.
CC The modified RNA molecules are useful for inactivating virus in mammalian
CC cells. The siRNAs are useful for treating hepatitis C virus, hepatitis A
CC virus, hepatitis D virus, hepatitis E virus, Ebola virus, influenza
CC virus, rotavirus, reovirus, retrovirus, poliovirus, human papilloma
CC virus, metapneumovirus or coronavirus infections. The methods of the
CC invention can be used to correct or compensate for cellular physiological
CC abnormalities involved in conferring susceptibility to viral infections
CC in patients and/or alleviate symptoms of a viral infection in patients.
CC The present sequence represents an siRNA target oligonucleotide, which is
CC used in an example from the present invention.
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 8 G; 0 T; 4 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 63.6%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 14; Conservative 4; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2127 AGCCACTTGACTTCAGAGATG 2148
DB 1 AGCCGCUUGACUGCAGAGAGUG 22
RESULT 739
ADM76097
ID ADM76097 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX ADM76097;
XX 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX NEPNA gene transcriptional control region OCT-1 binding site.
DE NEPNA gene transcriptional control region OCT-1 binding site.
XX Human; NEPNA; ephrin receptor; brain; chromosome 1; apoptosis;
XX drug screening; antisense therapy; gene therapy; cancer; tumour;
XX lung cancer; ovarian cancer; breast cancer; cervical cancer;
XX prostate cancer; bladder cancer; stomach cancer; colorectal cancer;
XX cytosolic; transcriptional control region; promoter;
XX transcription factor binding site; ds.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX JP2003289876-A.
XX 14-OCT-2003.
PD 05-APR-2002; 2002JP-00103497.
XX 05-APR-2002; 2002JP-00103497.
PR 05-APR-2002; 2002JP-00103497.
XX (TAKE) TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD.
XX WPI; 2004-038434/04.
XX Novel antisense oligonucleotide useful as anticancer agent for preventing
PT cancer e.g. lung cancer, stomach cancer, breast cancer.
XX Example 2; Page 20; 38pp; Japanese.
XX The invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADM76030 and
CC ADM76031) targeted to the human NEPNA gene (ADM76029), which encodes a
CC novel brain-derived ephrin receptor (ADM76028). The NEPNA protein has
CC 50.7% homology to the human EphA7 ephrin receptor and its gene is located
CC on chromosome 1. Ephrin receptors are overexpressed in various cancers
CC and it has been found that inhibition of NEPNA expression promotes
CC apoptosis. The invention also relates to the NEPNA transcriptional
CC control (promoter) region (ADM76037); recombinant vectors and host cells
CC comprising the NEPNA promoter operably linked to a reporter gene; a
CC method of screening for compounds which inhibit or activate transcription
CC of the NEPNA gene; and pharmaceutical compositions comprising an
CC antisense oligonucleotide and a transcriptional inhibitor or activator.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides and modulators of NEPNA transcription are

CC useful for inducing apoptosis for the treatment and/or prevention of
CC cancers in which NEPNA is overexpressed such as lung cancer, ovarian
CC cancer, breast cancer, cervical cancer, prostate cancer, bladder cancer,
CC stomach cancer and colorectal cancer. Sequences ADM7603-ADM76371
CC represent transcription factor binding sites within the transcriptional
CC control region of the NEPNA gene.

XX Sequence 23 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2811 AATGAAGAGGAGTGGAGG 2832
Db 2 AATGAAGATGGAAGGAGTGG 23

RESULT 740
ADL67221/c
ID ADL67221 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

AC ADL67221;
XX 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)

XX siRNA-DNA hybrid #2, to modulate 14171 protein kinase expression.

XX Human; 14171 protein kinase; cancer; immunological disorder;
XX inflammation; heart failure; hypertension; atrial fibrillation;
XX viral disorder; apoptotic disorder; chromosome mapping; tissue typing;
XX predictive medicine; forensic biology; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss.

OS Unidentified.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH misc_RNA 1..21
FT /*tag= a
FT /label= RNA

XX US2004048305-A1.

XX 11-MAR-2004.

XX 10-SEP-2003; 2003US-00658904.

XX 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0182096P.

XX 12-FEB-2001; 2001US-00781882.

XX (MILL-) MILENNIUM PHARM INC.

XX Kapeller-Libermann R;

XX WPI; 2004-226195/21.

XX New 14171 protein kinase and nucleic acid, useful for diagnosing or
PT treating diseases with aberrant expression of the 14171 protein kinase,
PT such as cancer, an immunological disorder, inflammation, heart failure
PT and hypertension.

PS Example 12; SEQ ID NO 25; 62pp; English.

XX The invention provides novel human 14171 protein kinase polypeptides and
XX polynucleotides. The methods and compositions of the present invention
XX are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of diseases or conditions
XX associated with aberrant expression or activity of a 14171 protein kinase
XX such as cancer, immunological disorder, inflammation, heart failure,
XX hypertension, atrial fibrillation, viral disorder and apoptotic disorder.
XX The invention can also be used in chromosome mapping, tissue typing,
XX predictive medicine, forensic biology and prognostic assays. The present
XX sequence is small interfering RNA-DNA hybrid used to modulate the
XX expression of human 14171 protein kinase. This sequence is used in the
XX exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 23 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 2 T; 8 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1531 ACAAGAAATCTCGAGCTCAT 1552
Db 23 AAAAGAACATCTCGACATCAT 2

RESULT 741
AAN92605
ID AAN92605 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC AAN92605;

DT 10-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 18-MAY-1990 (first entry)

XX Primer DNA from pUC19.

XX Primer; pUC19; lambda; ds.

OS Unidentified.

XX JP01277490-A.

XX 07-NOV-1989.

XX 28-APR-1988; 88JP-00106155.

XX 28-APR-1988; 88JP-00106155.

XX (MITU) MITSUBISHI KASEI CORP.

XX WPI; 1989-368597/50.

XX Primer DNA for cloning - obtd. from cleaved fragment of restriction
PT enzyme pat I-PVU II.

XX Claim 1; Page 697; 8pp; Japanese.

XX Primer carries four restriction sites: NcoI, SfiI, NcoI and XhoI. It has
CC sticky ends with 5' overlapping 3' with -AGCT. Expressed from pUC19 as a
CC PciI-PvuII fragment. (Updated on 10-MAR-2003 to add missing OS field.)
XX

XX Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4038 GAGGGGCCACGAGGCTCTAG 4059
Db 3 GAGGGGCCGACGAGGCTCTAG 24

RESULT 742
AAT36829/c
ID AAT36829 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC AAT36829;

DT 05-NOV-1996 (first entry)

XX Prostate-specific membrane antigen primer PSM-1689.

XX Prostate-specific membrane antigen; PSM; prostate cancer; metastasis;
XX diagnosis; polymerase chain reaction; primer; PCR; ss.

XX Synthetic.


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XX XX WO9626272-A1.
XX XX
XX XX 29-AUG-1996.
XX XX
XX XX 23-FEB-1996; 96WO-US002424.
XX XX
XX XX 24-FEB-1995; 95US-00394152.
XX XX 02-JUN-1995; 95US-00466381.
XX XX 02-JUN-1995; 95US-00470735.
XX XX
XX XX (SLOK ) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER RES.
XX XX
XX XX Israeli RS, Heston WDM, Fair WR;
XX XX
XX XX WPI; 1996-402365/40.
XX XX
XX XX DNA encoding alternatively spliced prostate-specific membrane antigen -
XX XX useful to develop prods. for detecting haematogenous micrometastatic tumour
XX XX cells, or prostate cancer progression.
XX XX
XX XX Example 10; Page 120; 284pp; English.
XX XX
XX XX Prostate-specific membrane (PSM) antigen outer primers (AAT36827-28)
XX XX respectively span nucleotides 1368-1390 and 1995-2015 of PSM cDNA (see
XX XX also AAT36785), yielding a 67 bp PCR product. Inner primers (AAT36829-
XX XX 30), respectively span nucleotides 1689-1713 and 1899-1923, yielding a
XX XX 234 bp PCR product. They were used in a nested PCR to detect circulation
XX XX prostate tumour cells. Results were compared with those obtd. using
XX XX prostate-specific antigen (PSA)-based primers (AAT36809-12). Both assays
XX XX were capable of detecting 1 prostate cell in at least 1 million non-
XX XX CC prostate cells. PSA primers revealed micrometastatic cells in 1/15
XX XX CC patients. PSM primers detected circulating cells in 9/15 of these
XX XX patients
XX XX
XX XX Sequence 24 BP; 11 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX XX
XX XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
XX XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
XX XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX XX
XX XX 4780 GGCTTCTCAGTCTTGTGG 4801
XX XX 23 GGCTTTCAGCTCTTTGTAG 2
XX XX
XX XX RESULT 743
XX XX AAT85657/C
XX XX ID AAT85657 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX XX
XX XX AAT85657;
XX XX
XX XX 21-NOV-1997 (first entry)
XX XX
XX XX Primer for canine immunoglobulin E protein coding sequence.
XX XX
XX XX Immunoglobulin E; anti-canine IgE antibody; allergy; canine; dog; primer;
XX XX KM PCR; polymerase chain reaction; ss.
XX XX
XX XX Synthetic.
XX XX OS
XX XX JP09169795-A.
XX XX PN
XX XX 30-JUN-1997.
XX XX PD
XX XX 22-DEC-1995; 95JP-00334381.
XX XX PF
XX XX 22-DEC-1995; 95JP-00334381.
XX XX PR
XX XX (HITB ) HITACHI CHEM CO LTD.
XX XX PA
XX XX WPI; 1997-389423/36.
XX XX
XX XX
```

```
PT XX Canine immunoglobulin E peptide fragment and related DNA - useful for the
XX XX preparation of anti-canine immunoglobulin E antibody.
XX XX
XX XX Example 2; Page 11; 12pp; Japanese.
XX XX
XX XX AAT85656-58 are primers used to clone canine immunoglobulin E (IgE)
XX XX CC coding sequence. Peptides (AAW24098-106) containing at least five
XX XX CC continuous amino acids of the partial sequence (AAW24097) are used for
XX XX CC the preparation of anti-canine IgE antibody. The anti-canine IgE antibody
XX XX CC can be used for the diagnosis of canine allergies
XX XX
XX XX Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 10 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX XX
XX XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
XX XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
XX XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX XX
XX XX 3201 AGGCCCCCTCCGTCAGTGGCT 3222
XX XX 23 AGGACATCTCGGTGCGAGTGGCT 2
XX XX
XX XX RESULT 744
XX XX AAV12727
XX XX ID AAV12727 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX XX
XX XX AAV12727;
XX XX
XX XX 26-MAY-1998 (first entry)
XX XX
XX XX Primer for human gamma gene.
XX XX DE
XX XX Transgenic mouse; human; immunoglobulin; heavy chain segment; J region;
XX XX KM joining region; constant region; VH family; variable gene; gamma isotype;
XX XX KM diversity gene; isotype switching sequence; mu isotype; Ig production;
XX XX KM monoclonal antibody; MAb production; antigen; heavy chain isotype;
XX XX KM antigenic stimulation; PCR primer; ss.
XX XX
XX XX Synthetic.
XX XX OS
XX XX Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX XX US5625126-A.
XX XX PN
XX XX 29-APR-1997.
XX XX PD
XX XX 07-DEC-1994; 94US-00352322.
XX XX PF
XX XX 29-AUG-1990; 90US-00574748.
XX XX PR
XX XX 31-AUG-1990; 90US-00575962.
XX XX PR
XX XX 17-DEC-1991; 91US-00810279.
XX XX PR
XX XX 05-FEB-1992; 92US-00834539.
XX XX PR
XX XX 18-MAR-1992; 92US-00854308.
XX XX PR
XX XX 23-JUN-1992; 92US-00904068.
XX XX PR
XX XX 16-DEC-1992; 92US-00908060.
XX XX PR
XX XX 26-APR-1993; 93US-00053131.
XX XX PR
XX XX 22-JUL-1993; 93US-00096762.
XX XX PR
XX XX 18-NOV-1993; 93US-00155301.
XX XX PR
XX XX 03-DEC-1993; 93US-00161739.
XX XX PR
XX XX 10-DEC-1993; 93US-00156599.
XX XX PR
XX XX 09-MAR-1994; 94US-00209741.
XX XX
XX XX (GENP-) GENPHARM INT INC.
XX XX PA
XX XX
XX XX Lonberg N, Kay RM;
XX XX PI
XX XX WPI; 1997-258277/23.
XX XX DR
XX XX Human antibody producing transgenic mouse - containing transgene
XX XX PT comprising human V, D and J genes and sequences to provide isotype
XX XX PT switching in lymphocytes.
XX XX
XX XX Example 36; Col 128; 153pp; English.
XX XX
XX XX
```

CC This sequence represents a primer for the human gamma gene. The amplified
CC sequence is used in a plasmid, which is used to develop the transgenic
CC mouse of the invention. The transgenic mouse of the invention contains in
CC its genome a transgene comprising in operable linkage human variable (V),
CC diversity (D) and junction (J) genes, a human mu constant region gene
CC (muCH), at least 2 different non-mu human CH genes and associated isotype
CC switching sequences, where human mu and gamma switch sequences are
CC located in closer proximity to each other than in the naturally occurring
CC human immunoglobulin (Ig) locus, and where in lymphocytes of the mouse
CC the transgene undergoes productive VDJ rearrangement and mu to gamma
CC isotype switching by recombination between the human mu and gamma
CC sequences, so that the mouse produces a serum containing Ig of at least 3
CC human heavy chain isotypes in response to antigenic stimulation. The
CC transgenic mice can be used to produce human Ig and monoclonal antibodies
CC (Mab), which are specifically reactive with human antigens. The Mab can
CC be used in therapeutic or diagnostic applications. The transgenic mice
CC can produce human Mab of multiple isotypes by undergoing isotype
CC switching

SO Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4128 AAGCCACTGAGACCTCTCCCG 4149
Db 3 AAGCCAGAGACCTCTCTCCG 24

RESULT 745
AAT73496
ID AAT73496 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC AAT73496;
XX
XX
DT 23-JAN-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human gamma gene PCR primer.

KM Ig; affinity constant; human; antigen; hybridoma; B cell; transgene;
KM transgenic; mouse; CD4; antibody; autoimmunity; inflammatory;
KM transplant rejection; immunoglobulin; ss.

OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN WC9713852-A1.
XX
PD 17-APR-1997.
XX
PF 10-OCT-1996; 96WO-US016433.
XX
PR 10-OCT-1995; 95US-00544404.
XX
PA (GENP-) GENPHARM INT INC.
XX
PI Lonberg N, Kay RM;
XX
XX WPI; 1997-235888/21.
XX
XX
PT Novel anti-CD4 antibody produced by transgenic mice - used in the
PT treatment of auto-immune disease etc.
XX
XX
PS Example 37; Page 229; 396pp; English.

CC A novel composition has been developed which comprises an immunoglobulin
CC (Ig) having an affinity constant (Ka) of at least 2 multiply 1000000000 M
CC -1 for binding to a predetermined human antigen. The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used to screen a phage pl library to generate a
CC 216 bp PCR product with a human gamma gene template. Anti-CD4 antibodies
CC may be used in therapeutic and diagnostic applications, especially for
CC the treatment of human diseases. These antibodies reduce activity of CD4

CC cells and reduce undesirable autoimmune reactions, inflammatory response
CC and transplant rejection. Transgenic animals are capable of producing
CC heterologous antibodies of multiple isotypes by undergoing isotype
CC switching. These animals produce a first Ig type that is necessary for
CC antigen-stimulated B-cell maturation and can switch to encode and produce
CC one or more subsequent heterologous isotypes

SO Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4128 AAGCCACTGAGACCTCTCCCG 4149
Db 3 AAGCCAGAGACCTCTCTCCG 24

RESULT 746
AAT96824/C
ID AAT96824 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC AAT96824;
XX
XX
DT 27-MAR-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Antisense primer for human fibroblast growth factor 5 cDNA.

XX
XX
KM Human fibroblast growth factor 5; FGF-5; hair growth; cranial nerve;
KM growth; differentiation; PCR primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
PN JP09316096-A.
XX
PD 09-DEC-1997.
XX
PF 17-MAR-1997; 97JP-00083302.
XX
PR 29-MAR-1996; 96JP-00075994.
XX
PA (AGEN) AGENCY OF IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY.
XX
XX WPI; 1998-082650/08.
XX
XX
PT Human fibroblast growth factor 5 analogue(s) - used for regulating hair
PT growth and sustaining nutrition nad functioning of the cranial nerve.
XX
XX
PS Example 1; Page 5; 9pp; Japanese.

CC Primers AAT96823-24 were used to PCR amplify cDNA encoding human
CC fibroblast growth factor 5 (FGF-5). FGF-5 and its analogues are useful in
CC drug compositions used for regulating hair growth and sustaining the
CC nutrition and functioning of the cranial nerve. The analogues may also be
CC used for accelerating or inhibiting growth and differentiation of
CC fibroblasts, endothelial cells, myoblasts, cartilage cells, osteoblasts
CC and glial cells

SO Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1689 AAGCCACTGAGACCGGAGC 1710
Db 24 AAGCCACTGAGACCGGAGAC 3

RESULT 747
AAV39223
ID AAV39223 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AAV39223;
 AC 18-DEC-1998 (first entry)
 DT PCR primer for human gamma gene fragment.
 XX
 DE Transgenic animal; human heterologous antibody; transgene;
 XX isotype switching; neutrophil efflux; reperfusion injury; CD4 binding;
 KM autoimmune reaction; inflammatory response; transplant rejection;
 KM acid induced lung injury; acute adult respiratory distress syndrome;
 KM ARDS; vasculitis; septic shock; allergic reaction; asthma;
 KM cystic fibrosis; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX MO9824884-A1.
 XX
 XX 11-JUN-1998.
 PD
 XX 01-DEC-1997; 97MO-US021803.
 PF
 XX 02-DEC-1996; 96US-00758417.
 PR
 XX (GENP-) GENPHARM INT.
 PA
 XX Lonberg N, Kay RM;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1998-333306/29.
 DR
 XX Hybridoma producing antibody specific for interleukin-8 - used to prevent
 PT efflux of neutrophils from vasculature, and treat reperfusion injury.
 XX
 PS Example 37; Page 274; 452pp; English.
 XX
 XX PCR primers AAV39222-23 were used to screen a phage P1 library. The
 CC primers are designed to produce a 216 bp PCR product with a human gamma
 CC gene template. The amplified sequences are used in a plasmid, which is
 CC used to develop the transgenic mouse of the invention. The specification
 CC describes transgenic non-human animals, especially a mouse, which are
 CC capable of producing a human heterologous antibody of multiple isotypes
 CC by undergoing isotype switching. The transgenic animals have human heavy
 CC and light chain transgenes. The transgenes are capable of functionally
 CC rearranging a heterologous diversity (D) gene in a variable-diversity-
 CC junction (V-D-J) recombination. The transgenes include a heavy chain
 CC transgene comprising at least one V, D and J gene segment, and one
 CC constant region gene segment. The immunoglobulin (Ig) light chain
 CC transgene comprises at least one V and J gene segment and one constant
 CC region gene segment. The gene segments are heterologous to the transgenic
 CC animal. The antibody can be used to prevent efflux of neutrophils from
 CC vasculature. It can also be used to treat reperfusion injury. CD4 binding
 CC antibodies are used to reduce undesirable autoimmune reactions. The anti-IL-
 CC inflammatory responses and rejection of transplanted organs. The anti-IL-
 CC 8 antibodies can reduce tissue damage and prolong survival in animal
 CC models of acute adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) and acid
 CC induced lung injury. The anti-IL-8 antibodies can also be used for the
 CC treatment of vasculitis, septic shock, allergic reactions (e.g. asthma)
 CC and cystic fibrosis
 XX
 XX Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4128 AACCCACTGAGACCTCTCCCG-4149
 |||||
 DB 3 AACCCAGAGAGACCTCTCCCTG 24

RESULT 748
 AAV58269/c

ID AAV58269 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 XX AAV58269;
 XX
 XX 26-NOV-1998 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Prostate specific membrane mRNA PCR inner primer #1.
 XX
 XX Prostate specific antigen; prostate specific membrane, PSA; PSM;
 KM PCR primer; cancer; metastasis; detection; pelvic lymph node; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX MO9840513-A1.
 XX
 XX 17-SEP-1998.
 PD
 XX 11-MAR-1998; 98MO-US004818.
 PF
 XX 11-MAR-1997; 97US-0040175P.
 PR
 XX (FERR/) FERRARI A. C.
 PA (STONE/) STONE N. N.
 XX
 XX Ferrari AC, Stone NN;
 PI
 XX WPI; 1998-520827/44.
 DR
 XX Detection of prostate cancer metastasis - using reverse transcriptase
 PT polymerase chain reaction to detect prostate specific antigen and
 PT prostate specific membrane antigen mRNA.
 XX
 PS Claim 5; Page 15; 11pp; English.
 XX
 XX A new method has been developed to detect prostate cancer metastasis in a
 CC patient. The method comprises detection of prostate specific antigen
 CC (PSA) and prostate specific membrane (PSM) mRNA by reverse-transcriptase
 CC polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) of pelvic lymph node mRNA, the
 CC presence of either mRNA being indicative of metastasis. The present
 CC sequence represents a specifically claimed PCR primer for PSM mRNA. The
 CC invention is useful to accurately diagnose the state of prostate cancer
 CC in a patient and thereby determine appropriate treatment. The invention
 CC is more sensitive than prior art methods
 XX
 XX Sequence 24 BP; 11 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4780 GGCTTCAGTCTTGGTTGG 4801
 |||||
 DB 23 GGCTTTCAGCTCTTTGTTAG 2

RESULT 749
 AA232532
 ID AA232532 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 XX AA232532;
 XX
 XX 17-OCT-2003 (revised)
 DT 27-AUG-2003 (revised)
 DT 24-JAN-2000 (first entry)

DE Human retrovirus-5 (HRV-5) oligonucleotide #9.

XX
 XX HRV-5; Human retrovirus-5; gag; pro; pol; nucleoprotein; polymerase;
 KM recombination; PCR primer; defect; therapy; antibody; vaccine; diagnosis;
 KM prognosis; rheumatoid arthritis; osteoarthritis; Sjogren's disease;
 KM systemic lupus erythematosus; inflammatory bowel disease;
 KM autoimmune disease; ss.

	OS	Rabbit endogenous retrovirus H.
XH	FH	Key
FT	misc_feature	Location/Qualifiers 1
FT	/tag= a	/note= "Optionally between 0 and 200 additional nucleotides may be present"
FT	nucleotides may be present"	24
FT	/tag= a	/note= "Optionally between 0 and 200 additional nucleotides may be present"
XX	M0950285-A2.	
XX	07-OCT-1999.	
PD	26-MAR-1999; .	.99WO-GB000956.
PR	27-MAR-1998;	98GB-00006649.
PR	08-JAN-1999;	99GB-00000409.
PA	(CANC-) CANCER RES INST. (KENN-) KENNEDY INST RHEUMATOLOGY MATILDA & TER.	
PI	Griffiths DJ, Weiss RA, Venables PJW, Boyd MT;	
DR	WPJ; 1999-601321/51.	
XX	Human retroviruses-5, its nucleic acid and derived proteins, useful for the treatment, diagnosis and prevention of autoimmune and inflammatory diseases.	
PS	Claim 8; Page 58; 105pp; English.	
XX	Oligonucleotide sequences AAZ32524-Z32535 are fragments of the human retrovirus-5 HRV-5 nucleotide sequence (AAZ22523). These sequences can be used as PCR primers for the amplification of a selected nucleotide sequence from the virus. The full length nucleotide sequence of HRV-5 encodes the gag, pol, and pro genes of HRV-5. The gag gene codes for components of the nucleoprotein of the virus. The pol gene codes for proteins involved in nucleic acid synthesis and recombination, and the pro gene gives rise to the protease protein. The gag, pol and pro sequences are used in the invention to create the PCR primers which can be used to detect HRV-5 in samples from patients. HRV-5 proviral DNA has been detected in inflamed joints, but not in normal synovium. HRV-5 nucleic acid sequences may also be used to screen for specific inhibitors (potential therapeutic agents) and to produce recombinant poly peptides. The virus itself, when disabled, can be used as a gene therapy vector. CC HRV-5 polypeptides are used to raise antibodies (which may be used to detect the virus or as therapeutic inhibitor), to screen for modulators and in vaccines. Fragments of the HRV-5 nucleotide sequence may be used as probes or primers for viral detection (for diagnosis or prognosis) and as sources of therapeutic antisense sequences. The various therapeutic agents can be used to treat rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, inflammatory bowel disease, Sjogren's syndrome and other inflammatory or autoimmune conditions. (Updated on 27-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.) (Updated on 17-OCT-2003 to standardise OS field)	
SQ	Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;	
Best Local Similarity	81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;	
Matches 18; Conservative 0;	Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0	
Dy	3166 GCCACGACCCTGAAGCAATG 3187	
Db	1 GCATGCACCATCAAGAAGTG 22	

ID	AA35189	standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX		
XX	AA35189;	
AC		
XX		
DT	01-JUN-1999	(first entry)
XX		
DE	PCR primer used amplify and thus quantify a granzyme B gene.	
XX		
XX	Evaluation; transplant rejection; immune activation marker gene;	
KW	perforin; granzyme B; Fas ligand; acute rejection; renal allograft;	
KW	sequential evaluation; simultaneous evaluation; infection; PCR primer;	
ss.		
XX		
XX	Synthetic.	
OS		
XX		
PN	MO9915700-A1.	
XX		
PD	01-APR-1999.	
XX		
PF	22-SEP-1998; 98WO-US019549.	
XX		
PR	24-SEP-1997; 97US-00937063.	
XX		
PA	(BETH-) BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CENT.	
PA	(CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.	
PI	Strom TB, Vasconcellos L, Suthanthiran M;	
DR	WPI; 1999-254724/21.	
XX		
PT	Methods of evaluating transplant rejection.	
XX		
PS	Example 1; Page 17; 40pp; English.	
XX		
CC	The specification describes a method for evaluating transplant rejection	
CC	in a host by detecting up-regulation of the expression of at least two	
CC	immune activation marker genes chosen from perforin, granzyme B and Fas	
CC	ligand. The method is particularly used for evaluation of acute rejection	
CC	of a renal allograft. Simultaneous, or sequential evaluation of the	
CC	biological sample for the presence or absence of an infectious agent acts	
CC	a screening test, which is useful to differentially distinguish between	
CC	acute rejection of the transplant or infection. PCR primers AA35188-89	
CC	were used to quantify the expression of a specific gene transcript	
CC		
XX		
SO	Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
	Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
	Best Local Similarity	81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
	Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
OY	1859 CACCAAGAGAGACCCCTGAGT 1880	
DB	3 CACACAGAGGGCCTCCAGAGT 24	
	RESULT 751	
ID	AA31924	
XX	AA31924 standard; DNA; 24 BP.	
AC		
XX	AA31924;	
XX		
DT	11-JUN-1999	(first entry)
DE	Chimeric cytochrome P450 protein PCR mutagenesis primer 8.	
KW	Bacterial; mammalian; cytochrome P450; chimeric; fusion protein; oxidise;	
KW	hydrocarbon; carbon-hydrogen bond; hydroxylating; bioremediation;	
KW	environmental pollutant; PCR primer; ss.	
OS	Synthetic.	
XX		
XX		
PN	WO9908812-A1.	
XX		

PD 25-FEB-1999.
XX
XX 17-AUG-1998; 98MO-US016979.
XX
XX 20-AUG-1997; 97US-0056754P.
XX
XX (UYRP) UNIV ROCHESTER.
XX
XX Jones JP, Shimoji M;
XX
XX MPI, 1999-190131/16.
XX
XX
XX New P450 fusion proteins - comprising a portion of a bacterial cytochrome
PT P450 protein and a portion of a mammalian cytochrome P450 protein.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 21, 51pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a fusion proteins comprising a portion of
CC a bacterial cytochrome P450 protein and also a portion of a mammalian
CC cytochrome P450 protein. The fusion protein can oxidise hydrocarbons or
CC any compound having a carbon-hydrogen bond. The fusion protein can be
CC used for hydroxylating a compound to be oxidised. It can also be used in
CC the bioremediation of an environmental pollutant. Since the fusion
CC protein is soluble, it can be subject to structural elucidation by X-ray
CC crystallography for designing functional proteins. It can be readily
CC expressed in soil bacteria to facilitate bioremediation. The present
CC sequence represents a PCR mutagenesis primer used in an example of the
CC present invention, in the creation of the fusion protein
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 9 A; 4 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 2492 GACAGGATGAACTACACTTG 2513
DB 1 GACAGGATGAACTACACTTG 22

RESULT 752
AAZ21981
ID AAZ21981 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AAZ21981;
AC
XX
XX 24-NOV-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify human gamma gene fragment.
DE
XX
XX Transgenic animal; heterologous antibody; hybridoma; B cell;
XX transgenic mouse; human heavy chain transgene; digoxin; PCR primer;
XX human light chain transgene; immortalized cell; immunoglobulin;
XX Shinga-like toxin; autoimmune disease; cancer; infectious disease;
XX transplant rejection; blood disorder; coagulation disorder; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO945962-A1.
XX
XX 16-SEP-1999.
PD
XX
XX 12-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005535.
PF
XX
XX 13-MAR-1998; 98US-00042353.
PR
XX
XX (GENP-) GENPHARM INT INC.
XX
XX Lonberg N, Fishwild DM, Ball WJ;
XX
XX MPI, 1999-551219/46.
XX

PT Novel transgenic non-human animals used to produce heterologous
XX antibodies.
XX
XX Example 37; Page 275; 484pp; English.
XX

XX The specification describes transgenic animals that are capable of
CC producing a heterologous antibody. The antibodies are isolated from a
CC hybridoma, comprising B cells, that is obtained from a transgenic mouse
CC having a genome comprising a human heavy chain transgene and a human
CC light chain transgene. The B cells are fused to immortalized cells
CC suitable for generating a hybridoma, which produces a detectable amount
CC of an immunoglobulin that specifically binds digoxin or Shinga-like
CC toxin. B cells from transgenic animals can be used to generate hybridomas
CC expressing monoclonal high affinity human sequence antibodies. Antibodies
CC produced from the transgenic animals of the invention can be used to
CC treat human diseases, e.g. autoimmune diseases, cancer, infectious
CC disease, transplant rejection, blood disorders such as coagulation
CC disorders and other diseases. PCR primers AAZ21980-81 were used in the
CC course of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 4128 AAGCCACTGACCTCTCCCGG 4149
DB 3 AAGCCAGAAACCTCTCCCTG 24

RESULT 753
AAZ89505
ID AAZ89505 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX AAZ89505;
AC
XX
XX 22-JUN-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human GABA-B receptor cDNA PCR primer GB27ae.
DE
XX
XX GABA-B receptor; neuroprotectant; gene therapy; central nervous system;
XX metabotropic receptor; signal transduction; epilepsy; stroke; migraine;
XX psychotropic disease; stress; manic depression; schizophrenia; human;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX DE19841941-A1.
XX
XX 16-MAR-2000.
PD
XX
XX 14-SEP-1998; 98DE-01041941.
PF
XX
XX 14-SEP-1998; 98DE-01041941.
PR
XX
XX (BAD1) BASF-LYNX BIOSCIENCE AG.
XX
XX Kornau H, Eisenhardt G, Kuner R, Hirschfeld K;
XX
XX MPI, 2000-257875/23.
XX
XX A novel metabotropic receptor complex from the central nervous system,
XX related coding sequences and methods of identifying binding substances,
XX ligands and interactions with other proteins.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 11; 32pp; German.
XX
XX GABA-B receptor protein and at least a protein (A) or its derivative
XX which retains the biological activity of the protein heteromer. The
XX protein of the invention has neuroprotective activity and can be used for
XX gene therapy. (A) or the protein heteromer are useful for identifying

CC proteins (or nucleic acids encoding such proteins) that show specific
CC binding affinity to (A) or the protein heteromer. The two-hybrid system
CC or biochemical methods can be used to identify interaction domains of
CC metabotropic receptors and use for pharmacotherapeutic intervention.
CC Structural information from the protein or protein complex is useful for
CC identifying and manufacture of substances which have specific binding
CC activity to the protein or protein complex. The protein heteromer and (A)
CC or fragments of these are useful as antigens to generate specific mono-
CC or polyclonal antibodies. The encoding nucleic acid (I) is useful for
CC identifying and isolating homologous sequences, as a marker for human
CC disease and for gene therapy. The methods can be used to identify
CC substances, which bind to (A) or (I) and that cause inhibition or
CC activation of functional effects of the GABAergic signal messages in
CC neurons of the central nervous system. The method can also identify
CC substances that inhibit or amplify interactions of (A) with other
CC metabotropic receptors or interaction of ligands with the protein
CC heteromer or (A) or interactions of (A) with G-proteins or other signal
CC transduction molecules. The analysis of the interactions of (A) and GABA-
CC B receptors is important for identifying potential active substances
CC against diseases such as epilepsy, stroke and psychological diseases such
CC as stress, manic depression, schizophrenia, migraine and others. This
CC sequence represents a PCR primer used in the amplification of the human
CC GABA-B receptor described in the method of the invention
XX

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2788 TTGTCAGAGTCAGAGAGAGA 2809
Db 2 TGCTCCCGGTCAGAGAGAGA 23

RESULT 754
ID AAA11694 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AAA11694;
XX 14-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX Human GABA-B receptor PCR primer GB27as.
XX GABA receptor; GABA-B receptor; neuroprotective; metabotropic receptor;
XX human disease marker; gene therapy; central nervous system; epilepsy;
XX stroke; psychological disease; stress; manic depression; schizophrenia;
XX migraine; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200015786-A1.
XX 23-MAR-2000.
XX 11-SEP-1999; 99WO-EP006742.
XX 14-SEP-1998; 98DE-01041941.
XX 04-DEC-1998; 98DE-01056066.
XX
XX (BADI) BASF-LYNX BIOSCIENCE AG.
XX Kornau H, Eisenhardt G, Kumer R, Hirschfeld K;
XX WPI; 2000-283281/24.
XX
XX A novel metabotropic receptor complex from the central nervous system,
XX related coding sequences and methods of identifying binding substances,
XX ligands and interactions with other proteins.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 27; 66pp; German.

CC This invention describes a novel protein heteromer, containing at least a
CC GABA-B receptor protein and at least a protein (A) or a sequence which
CC has a substitution, inversion, insertion or deletion of one or more amino
CC acid residues and which retains the biological activity of the protein
CC heteromer and which has neuroprotective activity. The encoding nucleic
CC acid (I), the construct, (A) or the protein heteromer are useful for
CC identifying proteins (or nucleic acids encoding such proteins) that show
CC specific binding affinity to (A) or the protein heteromer. The two-hybrid
CC system or biochemical methods can be used to identify interaction domains
CC of metabotropic receptors and use for pharmacotherapeutic intervention.
CC Structural information from the protein or protein complex is useful for
CC identifying and manufacture of substances which have specific binding
CC activity to the protein or protein complex. The protein heteromer and
CC (A), or fragments of these are useful as antigens to generate specific
CC mono- or polyclonal antibodies. (I) is useful for identifying and
CC isolating homologous sequences, as a marker for human disease and for
CC gene therapy. The methods can be used to identify substances, which bind
CC to (A) or (I) and that cause inhibition or activation of functional
CC effects of the GABAergic signal messages in neurons of the central
CC nervous system. The method can also identify substances that inhibit or
CC amplify interactions of (A) with other metabotropic receptors or
CC interaction of ligands with the protein heteromer or (A) or interactions
CC of (A) with G-proteins or other signal transduction molecules. The
CC analysis of the interactions of (A) and GABA-B receptors is important for
CC identifying potential active substances against diseases such as
CC epilepsy, stroke and psychological diseases such as stress, manic
CC depression, schizophrenia, migraine and others. This sequence represents
CC a PCR primer used in the method of the invention
XX

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2788 TTGTCAGAGTCAGAGAGAGA 2809
Db 2 TGCTCCCGGTCAGAGAGAGA 23

RESULT 755
ID AAC78944/c
XX AAC78944 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AAC78944;
XX 08-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX Human PRO618 hybridisation probe SEQ ID NO:573.
XX
XX Human; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; EST; cytosstatic;
XX expressed sequence tag; detection; cancer; PCR primer; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200053756-A2.
XX 14-SEP-2000.
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
XX
XX 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
XX 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
XX 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
XX 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
XX 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
XX 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
XX 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
XX 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
XX 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
XX 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
XX 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
XX 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.

PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031243.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031274.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.
 XX
 PA (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferrara N, Fliviaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Geber H, Gerltzen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godwaki RJ, Grimaldi CJ, Gurney AJ, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kijavini J, Kuo SS, Napier WA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2000-611443/58.
 DR
 PT Novel PRO polypeptides and polynucleotides used in detection methods, to
 PT target bioactive molecules to specific cells, and to modulate cellular
 PT activities.
 PT
 XX
 PS Example 114; Page 342; 636pp; English.
 XX
 CC AAC79458 to AAC78599 represent polynucleotide and EST (expressed sequence
 CC tag) sequences which encode secreted or transmembrane PRO polypeptides.
 CC The PRO polynucleotides and polypeptides have cytoactive activity. The
 CC polynucleotides and polypeptides can be used for detecting the presence
 CC of PRO polypeptides in samples, for linking bioactive molecules to cells
 CC and for modulating biological activities of cells, using the polypeptides
 CC for specific targeting. The polypeptide targeting can be used to kill the
 CC target cells, e.g. for the treatment of cancers. The polypeptide pairs
 CC provide specific targeting of bioactive molecules to cells. AAC78600 to
 CC AAC78987 represent PCR primers and probes used in the isolation of the
 CC PRO polynucleotide sequences
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 DB 820 TGGAGGAGGACGACACGGCGA 841
 22 TGGAGGAGGACGACGAGGAGA 1
 XX
 RESULT 756
 AAC71258
 ID AAC71258 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC71258;
 XX
 DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #726.
 XX
 KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
 KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
 KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200058519-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008440.
 XX
 PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
 XX
 PA (WHEH) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 PA (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX

PI Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GO, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
 PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
 XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.
 DR
 PT Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
 PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
 PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
 PT genetic analysis.
 PT
 XX
 PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
 CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
 CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
 CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
 CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
 CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
 CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
 CC diseases
 CC
 SO Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 DB 1084 TGGCCGAGGACTGTGATTTGT 1105
 3 TCTCCATGATTCGTGATTTGT 24
 XX
 RESULT 757
 AAC71279
 ID AAC71279 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC71279;
 XX
 DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #740.
 XX
 KW Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
 KW disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
 KW neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200058519-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008440.
 XX
 PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
 XX
 PA (WHEH) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 PA (AFY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
 XX
 PI Altschuler D, Cargill M, Daley GO, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
 PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
 XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.
 DR
 PT Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
 PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
 PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
 PT genetic analysis.
 PT
 XX
 PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single

CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 13 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9,7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1084 TCGCCCGAGACTCGAATTTGT 1105
Db 3 TCTCCCATGATCTGTATTGT 24
RESULT 758
AAC58204/C
ID AAC58204 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AAC58204;
XX
DT 25-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO618 hybridisation probe SEQ ID NO:115.
XX
XX Human; tumour; diagnosis; neoplastic disease; identification; cancer;
XX tumorigenesis; detection; neoplastic cell growth; proliferation;
XX cytotoxic; antiinflammatory; immunomodulatory; inflammatory disorder;
XX immunological disorder; hybridisation; probe; PCR primer; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO200053754-A1.
XX
PD 14-SEP-2000.
XX
XX
XX 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
XX
XX 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0005028.
XX 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
XX 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
XX 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
XX 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
XX 05-OCT-1999; 99WO-US023089.
XX 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
XX 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
XX 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028564.
XX 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
XX 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Baker KP, Desauvage FJ, Goddard A, Gurney AL, Klein RD, Roy MA;
XX Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2000-572269/53.
XX
XX New isolated antibody for use in compositions and methods for the
XX diagnosis and treatment of neoplastic cell growth and proliferation in
XX mammals, including humans, and in monitoring tumor treatment.
XX
XX Example 14; Page 117; 195pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes an isolated antibody (Ab) that binds to
XX one of the human proteins (P) designated PRO213, PRO1330, PRO1449,
XX PRO237, PRO324, PRO351, PRO362, PRO615, PRO531, PRO538, PRO3664, PRO618,
XX PRO772, PRO703, PRO792 or PRO474. The Ab can be used in compositions and
XX methods for the diagnosis and treatment of neoplastic cell growth and

CC proliferation in mammals, including humans. Genes and polypeptides
CC encoded by them, that are amplified in the genome of a tumour cell, can
CC be identified and are useful targets for the treatment and prevention of
CC certain cancers and may be used to monitor tumour treatment. Compounds
CC that inhibit the expression or activity of the identified polypeptides
CC can be identified and used as antagonists. Benign or malignant tumours,
CC inflammatory disorders and immunological disorders can be treated.
CC AAC58123 to AAC58224 represent hybridisation probes and PCR primers used
CC in the isolation of the human PRO sequences. AAC58225 to AAC58241 and
CC AAB24041 to AAB24056 represent human PRO polynucleotide and protein
CC sequences given in the exemplification of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9,7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 820 TGGAGGAGAGGACACAGCGCA 841
Db 22 TGGAGGAGAGGACGAGAGGAGA 1
RESULT 759
AAC82494
ID AAC82494 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AAC82494;
XX
DT 13-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE P. syringae 16S rRNA DNA fragment #2.
XX
XX Detection; amplification; pathogenic bacteria; hammerhead ribozyme;
XX fluorescent signal; cleavage; 16S rRNA; ss.
XX Pseudomonas syringae.
XX
XX DE19915141-A1.
XX
XX 28-SEP-2000.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99DE-01015141.
XX
XX 26-MAR-1999; 99DE-01015141.
XX
XX (ARTU-) ARTUS GES MOLEKULARBIOLOGISCHE DIAGNOSTI.
XX
XX Krupp G;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-603196/58.
XX
XX
XX Real-time quantitative amplification of nucleic acid, useful for
XX detecting bacterial pathogens, uses primer and labeled probe that combine
XX to form a ribozyme.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 9; 39pp; German.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel method for the amplification and
XX quantitative real-time determination of nucleic acid (I) using a primer
XX attached to a 1-40 nucleotide sequence (II) in the transcription product.
XX Amplification is done in the presence of an excess, preferably 50-500 nM,
XX of a nucleic acid probe (III) and labeled by a reporter molecule and a
XX quencher molecule. (I) encodes the motif 5'-GAA-3' (A), and (II)
XX contains the motif 5'-CUGANGA-3' (B). (III) has 25-60, especially 50,
XX nucleotides. The method is used to detect and quantify (I) from
XX pathogenic bacteria. The method allows real-time detection and
XX quantification of (I), particularly RNA by NASBA (RTM) (nucleic acid
XX sequence-based amplification), without the difficulties associated with
XX use of DNA probes (see Nucleic Acid Res., 26 (1998) 2150) and is suitable
XX for routine use. Specifically the combination of (A) and (B) generates a
XX hammerhead ribozyme that cleaves the probe and generates a fluorescent
XX signal. Since many probes are cleaved, a high signal is produced.

CC resulting in high sensitivity and shorter reaction times. The method is
 CC very specific since exact hybridization of probe to target is necessary
 CC for cleavage to occur. Complicated probes are not required because
 CC cleavage results in dissociation of the probe from the target (which
 CC allows multiplexing). Stable and inexpensive probes can be used,
 CC consisting mainly of 2'-deoxyribonucleotides

SO Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3494 CCTGGGGAAGAACGACGGGAC 3515
 DB 2 CCTACGGGAGAAAGCAGCGGAC 23

RESULT 760
 AAC82492
 ID AAC82492 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AAC82492;

DT 13-MAR-2001 (first entry)

DE P. fluorescens 16S rRNA DNA fragment #2.

KW Detection; amplification; pathogenic bacteria; hammerhead ribozyme;
 KM fluorescent signal; cleavage; 16S rRNA; ss.

XX Pseudomonas fluorescens.

OS DE19915141-A1.

XX 28-SEP-2000.

PD 26-MAR-1999; 99DE-01015141.

XX 26-MAR-1999; 99DE-01015141.

PR (ARTU-) ARTUS GES MOLEKULARBIOLOGISCHE DIAGNOSTI.

PA Krupp G;

DR WPI; 2000-603196/58.

XX Real-time quantitative amplification of nucleic acid, useful for
 PT detecting bacterial pathogens, uses primer and labeled probe that combine
 PT to form a ribozyme.

PS Disclosure; Page 9; 39pp; German.

CC This invention describes a novel method for the amplification and
 CC quantitative real-time determination of nucleic acid (I) using a primer
 CC attached to a 1-40 nucleotide sequence (II) in the transcribing product.
 CC Amplification is done in the presence of an excess, preferably 50-500 nM,
 CC of a nucleic acid probe (III) and labeled by a reporter molecule and a
 CC quencher molecule (I) encodes the motif 5'-GAA-3' (A), and (II)
 CC containing the motif 5'-CTGAGNA-3' (B). (III) has 25-60, especially 50,
 CC nucleotides. The method is used to detect and quantify (I) from
 CC pathogenic bacteria. The method allows real-time detection and
 CC quantification of (I), particularly RNA by NASBA (RTM) (nucleic acid
 CC sequence-based amplification), without the difficulties associated with
 CC use of DNA probes (see Nucleic Acid Res., 26 (1998) 2150) and is suitable
 CC for routine use. Specifically the combination of (A) and (B) generates a
 CC hammerhead ribozyme that cleaves the probe and generates a fluorescent
 CC signal. Since many probes are cleaved, a high signal is produced,
 CC resulting in high sensitivity and shorter reaction times. The method is
 CC very specific since exact hybridization of probe to target is necessary
 CC for cleavage to occur. Complicated probes are not required because
 CC cleavage results in dissociation of the probe from the target (which
 CC allows multiplexing). Stable and inexpensive probes can be used,

CC consisting mainly of 2'-deoxyribonucleotides

SO Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3494 CCTGGGGAAGAACGACGGGAC 3515
 DB 2 CCTACGGGAGAAAGCAGCGGAC 23

RESULT 761
 AAD04439/C
 ID AAD04439 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AAD04439;

DT 04-JUL-2001 (first entry)

DE Forward PCR primer used for sequencing fragment 4 of human HTR1B gene.

KW Human; 5-hydroxytryptamine receptor 1B; HTR1B; serotonin; gene therapy;
 KM therapeutic; forensic application; migraine; neurological disorder;

XX PCR primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

XX MO200125194-A2.

PD 12-APR-2001.

PF 05-OCT-2000; 2000WO-US027486.

PR 07-OCT-1999; 99US-0158114P.

XX (GENA-) GENAISSANCE PHARM INC.

PA Chol JY, Denton RR, Nandabalan K, Stephens JC;

DR WPI; 2001-290602/30.

XX Polynucleotide useful for therapeutic purposes, comprises nucleotide
 PT polymorphisms in 5-hydroxytryptamine (serotonin) receptor 1B gene.

PS Example 1; Page 27; 47pp; English.

CC The patent discloses a polynucleotide comprising one or more of 3 novel
 CC single nucleotide polymorphisms in the human 5-hydroxytryptamine
 CC (serotonin) receptor 1B (HTR1B) gene. The polymorphic variant comprises
 CC at least one polymorphism selected from guanine at PS1, thymine at PS2,
 CC and adenine at PS4, or adenine at position corresponding to nucleotide
 CC 540. The HTR1B gene is useful for therapeutic purposes. It is useful in
 CC studying the expression and biological function HTR1B, as well as in
 CC developing drugs targeting this protein. It is also useful in
 CC diagnostic and forensic applications. Identification of an association
 CC between a trait and at least one genotype or haplotype of HTR1B is useful
 CC for developing tests and therapeutic treatments for migraine and other
 CC neurological disorders. It is also used in gene therapy. The present DNA
 CC sequence is a forward PCR primer which is used for sequencing fragment 4
 CC of HTR1B gene. This primer corresponds to 1138-1161 bases of the HTR1B
 CC gene

SO Sequence 24 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 4 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1593 GAAACGAGAAAGCAAGATCC 1614
 DB 23 GAGATGAGATGAGAAAGCCC 2

RESULT 762
AAH22457/c
ID AAH22457 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAH22457;
XX
XX
DT 22-AUG-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE P450RAI-2 upstream amplification primer.
XX
XX
KM Cytochrome P450; P450RAI-2; brain; retinoic acid; cancer; dysplasia;
KM autoimmune; dermatological; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; antileukemic;
KM antipneumonic; immunosuppressive; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO200144443-A2.
XX
PD 21-JUN-2001.
XX
PF 15-DEC-2000; 2000WO-CA001493.
XX
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0171110P.
PR 27-JAN-2000; 2000US-0178314P.
XX
PA (CYTO-) CYTOCHROMA INC.
PI White JA, Petkovich PM, Jones G, Ramshaw H;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-390242/41.
XX
PT Novel P450 protein useful for metabolizing retinoic acid for treating
PT cancer, dysplasia, an autoimmune or dermatological disease.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 64; 174pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention provides a novel all-trans-RA metabolizing
CC cytochrome P450, P450RAI-2, that is predominantly expressed in the brain.
CC This novel cytochrome P450 is useful for metabolizing retinoic acid in a
CC cell or organism, for screening drugs for their effect of protein
CC activity, oxidizing a retinoid, screening an agent for its effect on
CC protein activity. The P450RAI-2 polypeptide, nucleic acid and host cells
CC containing them are useful for treating cancer, dysplasia, an autoimmune
CC or dermatological disease. A drug which has an effect on the expression
CC of P450RAI-2 is used to inhibit retinoic acid metabolism in the treatment
CC cancer, actinic keratosis, oral leukoplakia, a secondary head and/or neck
CC tumour, a non-small cell lung carcinoma, a basal cell carcinoma, skin
CC cancer, and a premalignancy associated actinic keratosis, acne, skin
CC portulaca, ichthyosis, and/or preferably acute promyelocytic leukemia.
CC The present sequence represents a primer for RT-PCR amplification of the
CC P450RAI-2 cDNA
XX
SO Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 12 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 3787 AGGCGACGAGCGCGCGCGGGA 3808
Db 22 AGGCGACGAGCGCGCGCGGGA 1
XX
RESULT 763
AAC60274
ID AAC60274 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX
AC AAC60274;
XX
XX
DT 13-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX

DE Primer eras used to sequence rnc gene.
XX
XX
KM Era; cell cycle; anti-cancer; ss.
XX
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6132954-A.
XX
PD 17-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 20-AUG-1997; 97US-00915498.
XX
PR 20-AUG-1996; 96US-0023353P.
XX
XX
PA (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
PA (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
PI Court DL, Powell BS, Lupski JR, Britton RA;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-006131/01.
XX
XX
PT Screening for an agent that delays the cell cycle by combining a purified
PT Era protein moiety and an test agent with guanosine triphosphate, and
PT measuring resulting guanosine diphosphate.
XX
PS Example; Col 17; 58pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention relates to screening for an agent that delays the
CC cell cycle involving combining a purified Era protein moiety and at least
CC one test agent with GTP, measuring resulting GDP and comparing this to a
CC control. The method is useful for detecting agents that delay the cell
CC cycle and for screening for anti-cancer agents. Agents identified by the
CC method may be used for reducing or stopping the growth of infectious
CC organisms and thus decreasing or eliminating infection
XX
SO Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 3732 GCGACACGAGTCCCGCGCC 3753
Db 3 GCGACACGAGTCCCGCGCC 24
XX
RESULT 764
ABN6887/c
ID ABN6887 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABN6887;
XX
XX
DT 23-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human macroprotein 23.43 PCR primer 1 SEQ ID NO.3.
XX
XX
KM Human; macroprotein 23.43; embryo development teratogenesis; tumour;
KM PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN CN1331230-A.
XX
PD 16-JAN-2002.
XX
PF 30-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116957.
XX
PR 30-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116957.
XX
XX
PA (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.
PA Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
PI
XX

DR WPI; 2002-292873/34.
XX New polypeptide-human macroprotein 23.43 and polynucleotide encoding it.
XX for treating diseases such as embryo development teratogenesis and tumor.
XX Example 2; Page 19 (Disclosure); 36pp; Chinese.
XX
XX The present invention describes human macroprotein 23.43 (I). Also
CC described is a process for preparing (I) using DNA recombination
CC techniques. (I) and the polynucleotide encoding it (II) can be used in
CC the treatment of diseases such as embryo development teratogenesis and
CC tumors. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for human
CC macroprotein 23.43, which is used in an example from the present
CC invention
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 4 G; 14 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4275 GGAGAGAAAAACGACACACAGAC 4296
DB 22 GGAGAGATTAACAAAAACACAGAC 1
RESULT 765
ABQ74208/c
ID ABQ74208 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
AC ABQ74208;
XX
XX 13-OCT-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human cytochrome P450 protein P450RAI-2 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:29.
DE
XX
XX Cytochrome P450; dermatological disorder; cancer; brain disorder;
KW cytostatic; immunosuppressive; dermatological; antineoplastic therapy;
KW P450RAI-2; inhibiting P450RAI-2 induced retinoic acid hydroxylation;
KW actinic keratosis; oral leucoplakia; tumour; basal cell carcinoma;
KW non-small cell lung carcinoma; acute promyelocytic leukaemia; acne;
KW psoriasis; ichthyosis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200248334-A2.
PN
XX
XX 20-JUN-2002.
PD
XX
XX 17-DEC-2001; 2001WO-CA001805.
PF
XX
XX 15-DEC-2000; 2000WO-CA001493.
PR
XX
XX (CYTO-) CYTOCHROMA INC.
PA
XX
XX White JA, Petkovich PM, Jones G, Ramshaw H;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2002-583506/52.
DR
XX
XX Novel polyclonal antibody specific to human cytochrome P450 retinoic acid
PT metabolizing protein, P450RAI-2, useful for inhibiting P450RAI-2 induced
PT retinoic acid hydroxylation in a human being treated for cancer.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 66; 179pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The present invention describes a polyclonal antibody (I) to a human
CC cytochrome P450 retinoic acid metabolizing peptide (P450RAI-2) comprising
CC a sequence (see ABP52142) of 512 amino acids. (I) has cytostatic,
CC immunosuppressive and dermatological activities, and can be used in
CC antineoplastic therapy. (I) can be used for inhibiting P450RAI-2 induced
CC retinoic acid hydroxylation in an organism, in particular a human being
CC treated for a disease such as cancer, actinic keratosis, oral
CC leucoplakia, secondary tumour of the head and/or neck, non-small cell

CC lung carcinoma, basal cell carcinoma, acute promyelocytic leukaemia,
CC lung, skin cancer and pre-malignancy associated actinic keratosis, acne,
CC psoriasis and/or ichthyosis, or an in vitro system. (I) is useful for
CC screening for the expression of P450RAI-2 in a sample, where the antibody
CC is labeled to enable detection of binding and non-binding to a P450RAI-2
CC substrate and the antibody interaction is detected by an ELISA assay.
CC This method is useful for diagnosing non small lung cell carcinoma in a
CC patient. The present sequence represents a PCR primer for human P450RAI-2
CC which is used in an example from the present invention
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 12 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3787 AGGCGACGGCGCGCGCGCGCA 3808
DB 22 AGGCGACGTCGACAGCGCGCA 1
RESULT 766
ABA02901
ID ABA02901 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
AC ABA02901;
XX
XX 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human granzyme B RT-PCR primer SEQ ID NO 20.
DE
XX
XX Human; acute transplant rejection; gene expression;
KW pro-apoptotic gene cluster; cytoprotective; IL-7/17; IL-8; IL-10; IL-15;
KW T cell; urinary system; renal graft; antimicrobial; antiviral;
KW antifungal; competitive template RT-PCR; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX WO200181916-A2.
PN
XX
XX 01-NOV-2001.
PD
XX
XX 23-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013014.
PF
XX
XX 24-APR-2000; 2000US-0199327P.
PR
XX
XX 06-OCT-2000; 2000US-0238718P.
PR
XX
XX 12-OCT-2000; 2000US-0239635P.
PR
XX
XX 16-OCT-2000; 2000US-0240735P.
PR
XX
XX 06-FEB-2001; 2001US-00778013.
PA
XX
XX (BETH-) BETH ISRAEL DEACONESS MEDICAL CENT.
PI
XX
XX Ma N, Strom T, Soares MC, Ferran C, Suthanchiran M,
PI Vasconcellos L, Avhingsanon Y;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-034457/04.
DR
XX
XX Evaluating acute transplant rejection in a host especially in a recipient
PT of a urinary system graft, by determining a heightened magnitude of
PT expression of genes in rejection-associated gene clusters.
XX
XX Example 1; Fig 1; 101pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to evaluating acute transplant rejection in a host,
CC comprising obtaining a sample, determining the magnitude of gene
CC expression of at least two genes from one or more rejection associated-
CC gene clusters, where the genes were selected from the pro-apoptotic
CC cluster, the cytoprotective cluster, the IL-7/17, IL-8, IL-10, IL-15 and
CC T cell clusters, comparing the results to a baseline magnitude of gene
CC expression of the two genes and detecting upregulation of the two genes.
CC The method is useful for evaluating acute transplant rejection in a host
CC especially in a recipient of a urinary system (renal) graft, where gene
CC expression in the urine sample of at least two genes of a pro-apoptotic

CC gene cluster is determined. The method is further useful for treating a
CC transplantation-related condition in a host. The method comprises
CC choosing a therapy comprising adding to the host's baseline therapeutic
CC regimen an effective dose of an anti-rejection agent appropriate, for
CC treating rejection state. The anti-rejection agent is selected from
CC azathioprine, cyclosporine, FK506, mycophenolate mofetil, anti-CD5
CC antibody, antithymocyte globulin, rapamycin, ACE inhibitors, perillyl
CC alcohol, anti-CD14 antibody, anti-CD40L antibody, anti-thrombin III,
CC tissue plasminogen activator, antioxidants, anti-CD154, anti-CD3
CC antibody. The therapy may further comprise modifying the host's baseline
CC therapeutic regimen by adding pharmacological agent selected from
CC antimicrobial agents, antiviral agents and antifungal agents or by
CC reducing a dose of a baseline anti-rejection agent. The method accurately
CC quantitate marker gene expression in biopsy tissue, urine, urine
CC sediment, peripheral blood mononuclear and other body fluids and
CC correlates the magnitude of expression of these genes with rejection of
CC allografts. Moreover, the evaluation of the expression of marker genes in
CC a post-transplant sample, along with the evaluation of the expression of
CC an infectious agent gene also accurately detects allografts rejection.
CC The is rapid and reliable for diagnosing acute rejection, even in cases
CC where allograft biopsies show only mild cellular infiltrates. The present
CC sequence is that of a PCR primer used for quantitation of gene expression
CC by competitive template RT-PCR in a method of the invention
CC
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1859 CACCCAGAGAGAGCCCTGAGT 1880
DB 3 CACCAAGAGGCGCTCCAGCT 24
|||||
RESULT 767
ABK65971
ID ABK65971 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
AC ABK65971;
XX
DT 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human gene specific PCR primer #59.
XX
KM Primer; ss; DNA microarray; differential expression analysis; human.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6352823-B1.
XX
PD 05-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00225928.
XX
PR 21-MAY-1997; 97US-00859998.
XX
PA (CLON-) CLONTECH LAB INC.
XX
PI Chenchik A, Johhadze G, Biblalaevillil R;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-314699/35.
XX
PT Producing sub-population of labeled nucleic acids, useful for analyzing
XX differences in RNA profiles between several different physiological
XX sources, using set of distinct gene specific primers.
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 59; 11pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to producing a sub-population of labeled nucleic
CC acids (NAs) comprising contacting a NA sample from a physiological
CC source, with a pool of 50 distinct gene specific primers under suitable
CC conditions to enzymatically generate sub-population of NAs, where each

CC gene specific primer has a sequence complementary to a distinct mRNA, and
CC each labeled NA is generated using a single gene specific primer. The
CC method is useful for producing a sub-population of labeled NAs which is
CC useful for analyzing the differences in the RNA profiles between several
CC different physiological sources, where the method comprises producing
CC subpopulation of labeled NAs for the different physiological sources,
CC comprising the populations for each physiological source to identify
CC differences in the population, where the comparison is preferably
CC performed by hybridizing the labeled NAs for each of the distinct
CC physiological sources to an array of probe NAs stably associated with the
CC surface of a substrate to produce a hybridisation pattern for each of the
CC sources, and comparing the patterns for each of the sources, where
CC differential gene expression assays are utilised in differential
CC expression analysis of diseased a normal tissue e.g. neoplastic a normal
CC tissue, or different tissue or subsissue types. The present sequence is a
CC human gene specific PCR primer used in the method of the invention. Note:
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from USPTO
CC at <http://wipo.segdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html?DocID=635282981>
CC
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1044 GAGCATCTTAGAGCCATCCAG 1065
DB 3 GAGCATGTGATGTCATCCAG 24
|||||
RESULT 768
ABZ57636
ID ABZ57636 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
AC ABZ57636;
XX
DT 10-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human proteinase regulating protein 10.67 RT-PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:3.
XX
KM Human; proteinase regulating protein 10.67; recombinant production;
XX gene therapy; malignant tumour; cancer; blood disease; HIV infection;
XX human immunodeficiency virus; immune disorder; inflammatory condition;
XX cytotoxic; antiinflammatory; immunomodulator; reverse transcription-PCR;
XX RT-PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN CN1361150-A.
XX
PD 31-JUL-2002.
XX
PF 26-DEC-2000; 2000CN-00135942.
XX
PR 26-DEC-2000; 2000CN-00135942.
XX
PA (BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.
XX
PI Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-751569/82.
XX
PT New polypeptide human proteinase regulating protein 10.67 and
XX polynucleotides encoding this polypeptide.
XX
PS Example 2; Page 17 (Disclosure); 33pp; Chinese.
XX
CC The invention relates to human proteinase regulating protein 10.67
CC (ABP8892) and nucleic acids encoding it (ABZ57635). The protein has a
CC molecular weight of 10.67 kD. The invention also relates to a method for
CC the recombinant production of the protein, an antagonist of the protein,
CC and the use of the protein, gene and antagonist in therapeutic

CC applications. Proteinase regulating protein 10.67 can be used in the
CC treatment of a variety of diseases such as malignant tumours, blood
CC diseases, HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) infection, immune disorders
CC and inflammatory conditions. Sequences AB257636-AB257637 represent
CC reverse transcription-PCR (RT-PCR) primers used in an exemplification of
CC the invention to isolate human proteinase regulating protein 10.67 cDNA
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 1 C; 11 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1598 AGAGAGAGAGAGATCTGCGG 1619
Db 3 ATGATGAGAGAGATGCTGTGG 24
XX
RESULT 769
ABQ07425/c
XX ABQ07425 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABQ07425;
XX
DT 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide adapter/capture probe 7416.
XX
XX Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200216649-A2.
XX
PD 28-FEB-2002.
XX
PF 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.
XX
PR 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.
XX
PR 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228854P.
XX
PA (ILLU-) ILLUMINA INC.
XX
PI Gunderson K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-292068/33.
XX
XX Array comprising adapter sequences useful for immobilizing or detecting a
PT target nucleic acid sequence, has different addresses comprising
PT different specific capture probes.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 180; 261pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide array (I) comprising at least
CC 25 different addresses (adapter sequences) with each comprising a
CC different capture probe selected from a group consisting of the sequences
CC given in ABQ00010-ABQ13409. (I) is useful for immobilising a target
CC nucleic acid sequence by attaching a adapter nucleic acid (ABQ00010-
CC ABQ13409) to a target nucleic acid to form a modified target nucleic acid
CC and contacting the modified target nucleic acid with (I). The steps of
CC above method is useful for detecting a target nucleic acid, which further
CC comprises detecting the presence of the modified target nucleic acid
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 9 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 2906 CCAGCATCCTCATCAGATC 2927
Db 23 CCGGCGATCTCATTTAGCAAC 2

RESULT 770
ABQ01736
XX ABQ01736 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABQ01736;
XX
DT 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide adapter/capture probe 1727.
XX
XX Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200216649-A2.
XX
PD 28-FEB-2002.
XX
PF 27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.
XX
PR 25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.
XX
PR 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228854P.
XX
PA (ILLU-) ILLUMINA INC.
XX
PI Gunderson K;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-292068/33.
XX
XX Array comprising adapter sequences useful for immobilizing or detecting a
PT target nucleic acid sequence, has different addresses comprising
PT different specific capture probes.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 85; 261pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an oligonucleotide array (I) comprising at least
CC 25 different addresses (adapter sequences) with each comprising a
CC different capture probe selected from a group consisting of the sequences
CC given in ABQ00010-ABQ13409. (I) is useful for immobilising a target
CC nucleic acid sequence by attaching a adapter nucleic acid (ABQ00010-
CC ABQ13409) to a target nucleic acid to form a modified target nucleic acid
CC and contacting the modified target nucleic acid with (I). The steps of
CC above method is useful for detecting a target nucleic acid, which further
CC comprises detecting the presence of the modified target nucleic acid
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 2906 CCAGCATCCTCATCAGATC 2927
Db 2 CCGGCGATCTCATTTAGCAAC 23
XX
RESULT 771
ABQ07384
XX ABQ07384 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABQ07384;
XX
DT 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide adapter/capture probe 7375.
XX
XX Oligonucleotide array; adapter sequence; probe; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200216649-A2.
XX

P	D		28-FEB-2002.	
X	X			
P	F		27-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US026519.	
X	X			
P	R		25-AUG-2000; 2000US-0227948P.	
X	X		29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228854P.	
P	T		(ILLU-) ILLUMINA INC.	
X	X		Gunderson K;	
P	I		WPI; 2002-292068/33.	
X	X			
P	T		Array comprising adapter sequences useful for immobilizing or detecting a target nucleic acid sequence, has different addresses comprising	
X	X		different specific capture probes.	
P	S		Claim 1; Page 180; 261pp; English.	
X	X			
P	C		The invention relates to an oligonucleotide array (I) comprising at least 25 different addresses (adapter sequences) with each comprising a	
X	C		different capture probe selected from a group consisting of the sequences given in ABQ00010-ABQ13409. (I) is useful for immobilising a target	
P	C		nucleic acid sequence by attaching an adapter nucleic acid (ABQ00010-	
X	C		ABQ13409) to a target nucleic acid to form a modified target nucleic acid	
P	C		and contacting the modified target nucleic acid with (I). The steps of	
X	C		above method is useful for detecting a target nucleic acid, which further comprises detecting the presence of the modified target nucleic acid	
P	S			
X	X		Sequence 24 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;	
O	Y			
D	b			
		Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;	
		Best Local Similarity	81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;	
		Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;		
		2306 CCAGCACATCCTCATCAGCAAC 2927		
		2 CGGCGCATCTCATTCAGCAAC 23		
R	E	RESULT 772		
A	B	ABL40952/C		
I	D	ABL40952 standard; DNA; 24 BP.		
X	X	ABL40952;		
A	C			
X	X			
D	T	03-JUL-2002 (first entry)		
X	X			
D	E	Human MRL3 protein 11.55 cDNA isolating primer 1.		
X	X			
K	M	Human; MRL3 protein 11.55; developmental deformity; tumour;		
X	X	protein metabolism; gene therapy; RT-PCR; primer; ss.		
O	S	Homo sapiens.		
X	X			
P	N	CN1329030-A.		
X	X			
P	D	02-JAN-2002.		
X	X			
P	F	19-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116559.		
P	R	19-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116559.		
X	X			
P	I	(SHAN-) SHANGHAI-BIDDOOR GENE DEV CO LTD.		
X	X			
P	I	Mao Y, Xie Y;		
X	X			
D	R	WPI; 2002-305401/35.		
X	X			
P	T	A novel polypeptide-human MRL3 protein 11.55 and polynucleotide for coding this polypeptide.		
X	X			
S	S	Example 2; Page 18 (disclosure); 34pp; Chinese.		

CC	The invention relates to a novel human MRL3 protein 11.55. The protein
CC	can be expressed by standard DNA recombination. The polypeptide and
CC	encoding polynucleotides can be used for treating several diseases, such
CC	as embryonic developmental deformity, tumours and protein metabolism
CC	disturbance. The present sequence represents the human MRL3 protein 11.55
CC	cDNA isolating RT-PCR primer
XX	
SQ	Sequence 24 BP; 11 A; 4 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity	81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative	0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0
OY	271 TCTCTCTCTTCTCTCTCTC 292
Db	22 TCTGTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 1
RESULT 773	
ABL58692	
ID	ABL58692 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX	
AC	ABL58692;
XX	
DT	27-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human tissue anion transport polypeptide 12 related primer 1.
XX	
KW	Human; tissue anion transport polypeptide 12; cancer; HIV;
XX	human immunodeficiency virus; PCR; primer; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PN	CN1331135-A.
XX	
PD	16-JAN-2002.
XX	
PF	26-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116745.
XX	
PR	26-JUN-2000; 2000CN-00116745.
XX	
PA	(BODE-) BODE GENE DEV CO LTD SHANGHAI.
XX	
PI	Mao Y, Xie Y;
XX	
DR	WPI: 2002-305477/35.
XX	P-PSDB; ABL58691.
XX	
PT	Polypeptide-human tissue anion transport polypeptide 13 and
XX	polynucleotide for coding its.
XX	
PS	Example 2; Page 16 (disclosure); 32pp; Chinese.
XX	
CC	The invention relates to a novel human tissue anion transport polypeptide
CC	12, the polynucleotide encoding it, and the process for preparing the
CC	polypeptide by DNA recombination. The application of the polypeptide is
CC	in treating diseases such as cancer and HIV (human immunodeficiency
CC	virus) infection. The current sequence represents a human tissue anion
CC	transport polypeptide 12 related primer
XX	
SQ	Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 14 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity	81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative	0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY	573 AGGACAGGCAAGAGCGAGCT 594
Db	2 AGCGAGGCGAGGAGGAGCT 23
RESULT 774	

AB183906/c
 ID AB183906 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AB183906;
 XX
 DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Capture oligonucleotide 2bp ID#755 oligo #1.
 XX
 KM Human: K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
 KM ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
 KM infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
 KM oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
 KM environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200179548-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
 XX
 PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
 XX
 PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 XX
 PI Barany F, Zivri M, Gerry NP, Favie R, Kliman R;
 XX
 DR WPI, 2002-034366/04.
 XX
 PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
 PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
 XX
 PS Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
 CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
 CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
 CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
 CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
 CC e.g. Salmonella, listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
 CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
 CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
 CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
 CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
 CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
 CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
 CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
 CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
 CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
 CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
 CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
 CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
 CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
 CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
 CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
 CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
 CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
 CC of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 8 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2991 GAACGACGCTGCCATCTTACA 3012
 Db 22 GAACGACGCTGCCATCTTACA 1

RESULT 775

AB186690
 ID AB186690 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC AB186690;
 XX
 DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Capture oligonucleotide 2bp ID#2147 oligo #1.
 XX
 KM Human: K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
 KM ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
 KM infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
 KM oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
 KM environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200179548-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-OCT-2001.
 XX
 PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
 XX
 PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
 XX
 PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 XX
 PI Barany F, Zivri M, Gerry NP, Favie R, Kliman R;
 XX
 DR WPI, 2002-034366/04.
 XX
 PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
 PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
 XX
 PS Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
 CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
 CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
 CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
 CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
 CC e.g. Salmonella, listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
 CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
 CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
 CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
 CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
 CC medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
 CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
 CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
 CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
 CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
 CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
 CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
 CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
 CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
 CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
 CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
 CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
 CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
 CC of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3518 GCTGCTCAGAGACGCTGCCG 3539
 Db 1 GATGCCATGAGAGACGCTGCCG 22

RESULT 776

AB186691/c
ID AB186691 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AB186691;
XX
DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#2147 oligo #2.
XX
KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KM infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KM oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
KM environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200179548-A2.
XX
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX
PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX
PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX
PI Barany F, Zivvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX
PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX
PS Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents,
CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
CC medialis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3518 GCTGCTCAGAGAGACTGCG 3539
DB 24 GATGCCATGAGAGACGACCG 3

RESULT 777

AB183907
ID AB183907 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AB183907;
XX
DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Capture oligonucleotide Zip ID#755 oligo #2.
XX
KW Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KM infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KM oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
KM environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200179548-A2.
XX
PD 25-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX
PR 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX
PA (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX
PI Barany F, Zivvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX
PT Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX
PS Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
e.g. Salmonella, Listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents,
CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
CC medialis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 8 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2991 GAAGCCAGCTGCCATCTACA 3012
DB 3 GAAGCCATCTGCCATCTACA 24

RESULT 778

AB187724
ID AB187724 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AB187724;
XX
DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Capture oligonucleotide zip ID#2664 oligo #1.
XX
XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
XX lligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
XX infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
XX oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
XX environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200179548-A2.
XX
XX 25-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX
XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX
XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX
XX Barany F, Zivvi M, Gerry NP, Favie R, Kliman R;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX
XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
XX complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX
XX Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
XX oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
XX oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
XX (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
XX for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
XX e.g. Salmonella, listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
XX infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
XX Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
XX Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
XX selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
XX medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
XX as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
XX Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
XX involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
XX cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
XX p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
XX method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
XX and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
XX electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
XX particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
XX sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
XX presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
XX CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
XX of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3679 CGCCAGCATCGTCTACCAA 3700
DB 3 CGCTCAGCAAGTCTCAGCAA 24

RESULT 779

AB187725/C
ID AB187725 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AB187725;
XX
DT 15-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Capture oligonucleotide zip ID#2664 oligo #2.
XX
XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
XX lligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
XX infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
XX oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
XX environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200179548-A2.
XX
XX 25-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
XX
XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
XX
XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX
XX Barany F, Zivvi M, Gerry NP, Favie R, Kliman R;
XX PI
XX WPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX
XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
XX complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
XX
XX Example 5; Fig 25; 300pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
XX oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
XX oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridize with little mismatch, where
XX (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
XX for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
XX e.g. Salmonella, listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
XX infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
XX Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
XX Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
XX selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dracunculus
XX medinensis. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
XX as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
XX Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
XX involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
XX cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
XX p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
XX method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
XX and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
XX electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
XX particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
XX sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
XX presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB182074 to
XX CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
XX of the present invention
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX

QY 3679 CGCCAGCATCGTCTACCAA 3700
DB 22 CGCTCAGCAAGTCTCAGCAA 1

RESULT 780

ACA63941/c
 ID ACA63941 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ACA63941;
 XX
 DT 16-JUN-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related probe #95.
 XX
 KW Human, secreted and transmembrane protein, PRO; antiinflammatory;
 KW antidiabetic; gene therapy; inflammatory disease; organ failure;
 KW atherosclerosis; cardiac injury; infertility; birth defect;
 KW premature aging; AIDS; cancer; diabetic complication; chromosome mapping;
 KW Gene mapping; pharmaceutical; diagnostic; biosensor; bioreactor;
 KW tissue typing; probe; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2002192706-A1.
 XX
 PD 19-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999832.
 XX
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
 PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-007632P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-007632P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-007641P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-007649P.
 PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-007791P.
 PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
 PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
 PR 23-MAR-1998; 98US-007924P.
 PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079788P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080337P.
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080338P.
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.

22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
 PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98MO-US021141.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98MO-US024855.
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005190.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99MO-US010733.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99MO-US012252.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031243.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031274.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006319.
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US023678.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
 XX
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Bolstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DU;
 PI Ferreira N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski FU, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DU;
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2003-328660/31.
 XX
 PT New secreted and transmembrane nucleic acids and polypeptides, designated
 PT as PRO, useful for treating inflammation, organ failure, atherosclerosis,
 PT cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects, premature aging, AIDS, or
 PT cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 114; Page 186; 453pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention describes an isolated nucleic acid (1) comprising, or which
 CC is at least 80 % sequence identity to, or the full-length coding sequence
 CC of, any of 118 300-2100 nucleotide sequences, which encodes its
 CC corresponding PRO polypeptide selected from 118 100-700 amino acid
 CC sequences, all given in the specification. The nucleic acids and
 CC polypeptides are useful for treating inflammatory diseases, organ
 CC failure, atherosclerosis, cardiac injury, infertility, birth defects,
 CC premature aging, AIDS, cancer, or diabetic complications. The nucleic
 CC acids are useful as hybridization probes, in chromosome and gene mapping,
 CC and in generating antisense RNA or DNA. The polypeptides are useful as
 CC pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors or bioreactors. Both are useful
 CC in tissue typing. This sequence represents a novel human secreted and
 CC transmembrane PRO polypeptide associated probe
 XX
 XX Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 TGGAGGAGGACACAGCGCA 841
DB 22 TGGAGGAGGACAGGAGCA 1

RESULT 781
ACA72105/c
ID ACA72105 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
AC ACA72105;
XX
XX 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PRO polypeptide associated oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 573.
DE
XX Human; ds; chromolytic agent; interferon; interleukin; cytokine;
KM erythropoietin; colony stimulating factor; cancer; colorectal carcinoma;
KM apoptosis related condition; AIDS; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;
KM inflammatory disease; asthma; atherosclerosis; neurodegenerative disease;
KM gastrointestinal disorder; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease;
KM hypertension; myocardial ischemia; kidney disease; carcinogenesis;
KM glomerulonephritis; lung disease; pulmonary hypertension; preeclampsia;
KM bronchial asthma; gastric ulcer; renal failure; cardiovascular disease;
KM inflammatory bowel disease; reproductive disorder; premature labour.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US200217553-A1.
PN
XX 28-NOV-2002.
PD
XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978192.
PF
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98MO-US021141.
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98MO-US024855.
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.

PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311837.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99MO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99MO-US011252.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US00816920.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kljavan IV, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Peoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PW, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-328499/31.
XX
XX New isolated PRO polypeptides e.g. PRO213, PRO274 and PRO300, for use as
PT pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors and bioreactors, for identifying
PT modulators of receptor-ligand interactions.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 573; 55pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated secreted and transmembrane
CC polypeptide, designated as PRO polypeptide. The PRO polypeptide is useful
CC in PRO polypeptide detection methods. The PRO polypeptide is useful for

CC linking a bioactive molecule to a cell. The PRO polypeptide or an
CC antibody against it is useful for modulating a biological activity of a
CC cell. The PRO polypeptide is useful for industrial applications including
CC pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, biosensors and bioreactors. The PRO
CC polypeptide is also useful as a chromolytic agent, interferon,
CC interleukin, erythropoietin, colony stimulating factor and other
CC cytokines. The PRO polypeptide is useful for treating disease such as
CC cancer e.g. colorectal carcinoma; apoptosis related conditions e.g. AIDS,
CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; inflammatory disease e.g. asthma,
CC atherosclerosis; neurodegenerative disease e.g. Alzheimer's disease,
CC Parkinson's disease; cardiovascular disease e.g. hypertension and
CC myocardial ischemia; kidney disease e.g. renal failure and
CC glomerulonephritis; lung disease e.g. pulmonary hypertension, bronchial
CC asthma; gastrointestinal disorders e.g. gastric ulcer and inflammatory
CC bowel disease; reproductive disorders e.g. premature labour and
CC preclampsia; carcinogenesis. The present sequence represents a PRO
CC polypeptide associated oligonucleotide of the invention. Note: The
CC sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification but was obtained in electronic format directly from USPTO
CC at seqdata.uspto.gov/sequence.html?docID=20020177553
XX

SO Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 TGGAGGAGGAGCAGCAGCGCA 841
DB 22 TGGAGGAGGAGCAGCAGCGAGA 1
|||||

RESULT 782
ABZ75497/C
ID ABZ75497 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABZ75497;
XX
DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human EST 14 C-terminal 5' PCR primer.
XX
KW Human; antiarthritic; antiinflammatory; osteopathic; aggrecanase;
KM inhibitor; aggrecan; osteoarthritis; multiple tissue expression array;
KM MTE; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003004607-A2.
XX
PD 16-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 05-JUL-2002; 2002WO-US021056.
XX
PR 05-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303051P.
PR 16-JAN-2002; 2002US-0349133P.
XX
PA (AMHP) WYETH.
XX
PI Agostino MJ, Di Blasio E, Lavalie ER, Racie IA;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-221587/21.
XX
PT New DNA molecules encoding a purified human aggrecanase protein, useful
PT for treating conditions characterized by the degradation of aggrecan,
XX e.g. osteoarthritis.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 34; 95bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel isolated DNA molecule comprising a 2270,
CC 2339, 3899, 5001 or 3369 base pair sequence, given in the specification,
CC or their naturally occurring human allelic sequences and equivalent
CC degenerative codon sequences. The proteins of the invention have

CC antiarthritic, antiinflammatory, and osteopathic activity. A polypeptide
CC of the invention works as an aggrecanase inhibitor. The DNA molecules,
CC proteins and composition are useful for treating conditions characterised
CC by the degradation of aggrecan, e.g. osteoarthritis. The proteins are
CC useful for generating antibodies. The present sequence represents a PCR
CC primer used to amplify the C-terminal end of human EST 14 in order to
CC obtain a probe for a multiple tissue expression array (MTE)
XX

SO Sequence 24 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 11 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1945 CAGTCCGATCCACAGCTCTG 1966
DB 22 CAGTCTCCGTCACAGCTCCG 1
|||||

RESULT 783
ABX92745/C
ID ABX92745 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ABX92745;
XX
DT 08-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO DNA probe SEQ ID No 573.
XX
KW Human; PRO polypeptide; secreted and transmembrane protein;
KW immune disorder; diabetes; hyper-insulinaemia; hypo-insulinaemia;
KW cardiac insufficiency; nervous system disorder; kidney disorder;
KW bone disorder; cartilage disorder; arthritis; tumour; wound healing;
KW genetic disorder; cytostatic; antidiabetic; antiinflammatory;
KW antiarthritic; anti-tumour; vulnery; antianaemic; dermatological;
KW cardiant; probe; ss.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2002169284-A1.
XX
PD 14-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978697.
XX
PR 26-MAY-1981; 81US-00267213.
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.

PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.
 PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-0026586.
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005190.
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99MO-US010733.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99MO-US012252.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031243.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031274.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
 PR 01-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005601.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006319.
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000MO-US023238.
 PR 10-NOV-2000; 2000MO-US030873.
 PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.
 PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
 PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
 PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
 PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 PA
 XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deansyars L, Eaton DL,
 PI Ferreira N, Flivartoff E, Fong S, Gao W, Geiber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 XX MPI; 2003-341189/32.
 DR
 XX
 XX
 PT New genes and secreted and transmembrane polypeptides (e.g. PRO337 or
 PT PRO1559), useful for treating or diagnosing e.g. cancers,

PT atherosclerosis, infertility, stroke, encephalitis, hepatitis or multiple
 scleriosis in mammals.
 XX
 XX
 PS Example 114; Page 193; 460pp; English.
 CC The invention relates to a new isolated nucleic acid molecule comprises a
 CC sequence with at least 80% identity to: (a) a nucleotide encoding any of
 CC 94 PRO polypeptides whose sequences are fully defined in the
 CC specification; or (b) any of 94 nucleotide sequences fully defined in the
 CC specification; or the full length coding sequence of any these 94
 CC nucleotide sequences. Also included are an isolated PRO polypeptide
 CC scoring at least 80% positives when compared to any of the PRO
 CC polypeptide sequences cited above (or an isolated PRO polypeptide having
 CC at least 80% amino acid sequence identity to: (a) an amino acid sequence
 CC encoded by the nucleotide deposited with ARCC numbers listed in the
 CC specification; (b) the PRO polypeptide, lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide; or (c) an extracellular domain of the PRO polypeptide, with or
 CC lacking its associated signal peptide), a vector comprising the nucleic
 CC acid molecule, a host cell comprising the vector (and producing a PRO
 CC polypeptide), a chimeric molecule comprising the PRO polypeptide fused
 CC to a heterologous amino acid sequence and an anti-PRO antibody. The PRO
 CC polypeptides or polynucleotides are useful as pharmaceuticals.
 CC diagnostic, biosensors or bioreactors. These are particularly useful for
 CC detecting or treating e.g. malignancies or cancers (e.g. ovarian cancer,
 CC colorectal cancer, sarcoma, leukaemia or lymphoma), inflammatory disease,
 CC necrosis, atherosclerosis, infertility, premature aging, psoriasis,
 CC inflammatory disease, renal disease, arthritis, immune-mediated alopecia,
 CC stroke, encephalitis, hepatitis, or multiple sclerosis in mammals. The
 CC PRO polypeptides are useful in drug screening, particularly as targets
 CC for therapeutic intervention in these diseases, and in the diagnostic
 CC determination of the presence of these diseases. The PRO polypeptides are
 CC also useful as molecular weight markers, or for chromosome
 CC identification. The PRO genes are useful as hybridisation probes, or for
 CC screening libraries of human cDNA, genomic DNA or RNA. The PRO genes may
 CC also be used in gene therapy, particularly for replacing a defective
 CC gene. The present sequence is a Taqman PCR probe used in a Northern blot
 CC experiment to detect PRO sequences in certain cancer cell lines
 XX
 XX Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Db Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9, 7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 820 TGGAGGAGGACACAGCGCA 841
 Db 22 TGGAGGAGGACGAGCGAGCA 1
 RESULT 787
 ADA25112/c
 ID ADA25112 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 AC
 AC ADA25112;
 XX
 DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Secreted and transmembrane PRO protein associated probe #94.
 XX
 KW Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; gene; ss; tissue typing;
 KW chromosome identification; vaccine; cancer; retinal disorder;
 KW sports-related joint disorder; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; obesity; diabetes; hearing loss;
 KW cardiac insufficiency disorder; kidney disorder; nervous system disorder;
 KW haemoglobin associated disorder; expressed sequence tag; EST.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003050241-A1.
 XX
 PD 13-MAR-2003.
 XX
 PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978564.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079669P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083356P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 03-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.

PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-01021141.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-05000106.
PR 08-JAN-1999; 99US-05000208.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-05005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-05028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-05028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-05030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-05031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-05031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-05000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-05000277.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0500376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-05003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-05004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-05005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-05005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-05006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000US-05007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-05008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-05013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-05014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-05014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0501264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-05020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-05023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-05032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-05034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-05005520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-05009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-05017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-05017800.

PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
PA (GENT) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers J, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Garber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski RJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Nèprier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-521814/49.
XX
PT New isolated PRO polypeptides for example extracellular, secreted and
PT membrane bound proteins, useful for modulating the biological activities
PT of cells and for treating, for example diabetes, cancer, rheumatoid
PT arthritis, and hearing loss.
XX
PS Example 114; Page 193; 461pp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes an isolated secreted and transmembrane (PRO)
CC polypeptide (I). PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO493
CC polypeptide in a sample, and vice versa. PRO725, PRO700 and PRO739 are
CC useful for detecting PRO1559 polypeptide in a sample, and PRO1559 is
CC useful for detecting PRO725, PRO700 and PRO739 in a sample. PRO493 is
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO337
CC polypeptide, and PRO337 is useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a
CC cell expressing a PRO493 polypeptide. PRO1559 is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing a PRO735, PRO700 and PRO739
CC polypeptide, and PRO735, PRO700 and PRO739 polypeptides are useful for

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 TGGAGGAGAGGACACAGCGGA 841
Db 22 TGGAGGAGGAGGACGCGGAGA 1

RESULT 788
ACD30087/c
ID ACD30087 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ACD30087;
XX
DT 08-SEP-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related probe #94.
XX
KW Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; cell death; neuropathy;
KW peripheral neuropathy; diabetic peripheral neuropathy;
KW AIDS-associated neuropathy; Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease;
KW Refsum's disease; Abetalipoproteinemia; Tangier disease;
KW Krabbe's disease; Metachromatic leukodystrophy; Fabry's disease;
KW Dejerine-Sottas syndrome; chromosome mapping; gene mapping; gene therapy;
KW probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003050240-A1.
XX
PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978403.
XX
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.

PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083332P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083586P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083592P.
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 (GETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX 11 11
 PI Aehnkezi AJ, Baker KP, Boctsein D, Deenoyers L, Raton DL;
 PI Ferrera N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gertsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PU, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kijavini J, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoi NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WL;
 DR WPI; 2003-503575/47.
 XX
 XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptide for modulating biological
 PT activity of cell expressing the polypeptide, identifying agonists or
 PT antagonists of polypeptide, and as molecular weight markers.
 XX
 PS Example 114; Page 190; 459pp; English.
 CC The invention describes an isolated, secreted and transmembrane
 CC polypeptide, termed PRO polypeptide (1). (1) is useful for detecting
 CC PRO4993, PRO337, PRO1559, PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptides, and for
 CC linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing the above polypeptides.
 CC The bioactive molecule is a toxin, radiolabel or an antibody and causes
 CC cell death. (1) is useful as therapeutic agent, in medical and industrial
 CC applications e.g. for treating neuropathy, especially peripheral
 CC neuropathy, diabetic peripheral neuropathy, AIDS-associated neuropathy,
 CC Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease, Refsum's disease, Abetalipoproteinemia,
 CC Tangier disease, Krabbe's disease, Metachromatic leukodystrophy, Fabry's
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 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 820 TGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGA 841
 Db 22 TGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGA 1
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 ID ADA12773 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 AC ADA12773;
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 XX 06-NOV-2003 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Human secreted/transmembrane polypeptide PRO618 probe.
 XX
 KW Probe; ss; inflammatory disease; organ failure; atherosclerosis;
 KW cardiac injury; infertility; birth defect; premature aging; AIDS; cancer;
 KW diabetic complication; tissue typing; human.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
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 PD 20-MAR-2003.
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 XX 17-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978824.
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 XX 21-MAY-1996; 96US-0018049P.
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XX
PA (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. NO. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 820 TGGAGGAGGACACAGCGCA 841
Db 22 TGGAGGAGGAGGACGAGGAGA 1
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ID ACD29502 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
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ACD29502;
XX
DT 27-AUG-2003 (first entry)
DE Novel human secreted and transmembrane protein related probe #88.
XX
XX Human, secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; viral infection;
KW tumour growth; retinal disorder; injury; sight loss;
KW retinitis pigmentosum; age-related macular degeneration;
KW sport-related joint problem; articular cartilage defect; osteoarthritis;
KW rheumatoid arthritis; wound healing; obesity; diabetes; insulinemia;
KW kidney disorder; mesangial cell function; Berger disease; nephropathy;
KW celiac disease; dermatitis; Crohn disease; neuropathy;
KW cardiac insufficiency; disorder; periphereal neuropathy;
KW diabetic peripheral neuropathy; autonomic neuropathy;
KW reduced motility of the gastrointestinal tract;
KW atony of the urinary bladder; post polio syndrome; Krabbe's disease;
KW Charcot-Marie-Tooth disease; Fabry's disease; Tangier disease;
KW Refsum's disease; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
PN US2003049633-A1.
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PD 13-MAR-2003.
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PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003431.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US033678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.

PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 TGGAGGAAGACACACAGCCGA 841
DB 22 TGGAGGAAGAGGACGAGGAGA 1

RESULT 791
ADB99255/C
ID ADB99255 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX ADB99255;
AC ADB99255;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human prostate specific membrane antigen primer #3.
XX
KW prostate-specific membrane; PSM antigen; prostate cancer; cancer; human;
KM ss; PCR; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
EN US6569432-B1.
PD
XX 27-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 29-AUG-1996; 96US-00705477.
XX
PR 24-FEB-1995; 95US-00394152.
XX
PR 23-FEB-1996; 96WO-US002424.
XX

PA (SLOK) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER RES.
XX
PI Israeli RS, Heston WDM, Fair WR, Querrelli O, Pinto J;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-605460/57.
XX
PT New isolated polypeptide designated as prostate-specific membrane
PT antigen, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating prostate cancer in
PT a patient.
XX
XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 124; 170pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated polypeptide designated prostate-
CC specific membrane (PSM) antigen. The PSM antigen is useful in diagnosing,
CC preventing or treating prostate cancer in a patient or in isolating
CC homologous gene or genes in different mammals. The present sequence
CC represents human prostate specific membrane antigen PCR primer.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 11 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4780 GGCTTCTCAGTCTTGTTGG 4801
DB 23 GGCTTCTCAGCTTTTGTAG 2

RESULT 792
ADB74079/c
ID ADB74079 standard; DNA, 24 BP.
AC ADB74079;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PRO DNA probe #93.
DE
XX Human; PRO polypeptide; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;
XX cell death; neuropathy; neuropathy related disease;
XX Charcot-Marie-Tooth disorder; Refsum's disease; Krabbe's disease;
XX Chromosome mapping; gene mapping; genetic disorder; septic shock;
XX antibacterial; immunosuppressive; neuroprotective; probe; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003045462-A1.
XX
XX 06-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978608.
XX
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
XX 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
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XX 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
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XX 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
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XX 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
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XX 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
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XX 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
XX 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
XX 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
XX 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
XX 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00254465.
XX 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00254465.
XX 08-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
XX 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
XX 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
XX 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
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XX 29-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
XX 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
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XX 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
XX 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.

PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
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PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
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PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US015692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 820 TGGAGGAGAGGACACAGCGGA 841
Db 22 TGGAGGAGGAGGACGAGAGGA 1
RESULT 793
ADB76795/c
ID ADB76795 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADB76795;
XX

DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DE
XX Human PRO associated DNA sequence, SEQ ID NO:573.
XX
KW Human; PRO polypeptide; secreted protein; transmembrane protein;
KW cell death; neuropathy; neuropathy related disease;
KW Charcot-Marie-Tooth disorder; Refsum's disease; Krabbe's disease;
KW Chromosome mapping; gene mapping; genetic disorder; septic shock;
KW antibacterial; immunosuppressive; neuroprotective; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
EN US2003083248-A1.
XX
PD 01-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978757.
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XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
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PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-02021735P.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-02021858P.
XX (GENT) GENENTECH INC.
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers J, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kijavita IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Pooni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-755118/71.
XX New PRO polypeptides useful for treating peripheral neuropathy,
PT neuropathies associated with systemic disease such as post-polio syndrome
PT or AIDS-associated syndrome.
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 573; 425pp; English.
XX The present invention relates to the isolation of novel human PRO
CC polypeptides, and the polynucleotide sequences encoding them. The PRO
CC polypeptides are secreted and transmembrane proteins. The PRO
CC polypeptides are useful for detecting other PRO polypeptides, for linking
CC bioactive molecules to cells expressing PRO polypeptides, for modulating
CC biological activities of cells expressing PRO polypeptides, and for
CC identifying agonists or antagonists. The bioactive molecule may be a
CC toxin, radiolabel or antibody, and cause cell death. The PRO polypeptides
CC are useful for treating neuropathy and neuropathy related diseases such
CC as Charcot-Marie-Tooth disorder, Reifsum's disease, and Krabbe's disease.
CC The polynucleotide sequences encoding PRO polypeptides are useful as
CC hybridisation probes, in chromosome and gene mapping, in the generation
CC of antisense RNA and DNA, in the preparation of PRO polypeptides, for
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 820 TGGAGGAGGAGGACACAGCGCA 841
DB 22 TGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGCA 1
RESULT 794
ADCC44221/C
ID ADCC44221 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
AC ADCC44221;
XX 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
DT Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW opthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnary;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;

KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX OS
XX PN US2003054986-A1.
XX PD
XX 20-MAR-2003.
XX PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00981915.
XX
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
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XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
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KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
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PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

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DB 22 TGGAGAGAGGACGAGAGAGA 1

RESULT 797

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ID ADC67045 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX
AC ADC67045;

XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)

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DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.

XX
KW vulnary; virucide; neuroprotective; cytosstatic; gene therapy;

KW tumour cell proliferation inhibitor;
KW secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; viral infection; wound healing;

KW tissue growth; muscle regeneration; muscle regeneration;
KW amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; neuropathy; AIDS-associated neuropathy;

KW diabetic peripheral neuropathy; chromosome identification; antagonist;
KW tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; probe; ss.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN US2003060406-A1.

XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.

XX
PF 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

XX
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PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
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PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
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PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
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PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
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PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882536.
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PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
XX
XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerdner H, Gerritsen ME,
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-596568/56.
XX
XX Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides and polynucleotides
PT encoding them, useful for treating wound healing, tissue growth and
PT muscle generation and regeneration, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis or
PT neuropathy.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 472pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO
CC polypeptide (I). PRO polypeptide such as PRO213, PRO700, PRO320 or PRO615
CC is useful in biotechnological and medical research, as well as in various
CC industrial applications. PRO polypeptide such as PRO310, PRO866, PRO703,
CC PRO708, PRO320, PRO351, PRO352, PRO381, PRO615, PRO772, PRO853,
CC PRO860 or PRO846 is useful for therapeutic purposes. PRO363 is useful
CC therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral infection.
CC PRO200 is useful for the treatment of wound healing, tissue growth and
CC muscle generation and regeneration. PRO337 is useful for treating
CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, neuropathy, AIDS-associated neuropathy or
CC diabetic peripheral neuropathy. A polynucleotide (II) encoding (I) is
CC useful for generating transgenic animals or knockout animals which are
CC useful in the development and screening of therapeutically useful
CC reagents, as probes for generating a pool of sequences for identifying
CC related PRO coding sequences, and to construct hybridisation probes for
CC mapping the gene which encodes the PRO and for the genetic analysis of
CC individuals with genetic disorders, for recombinantly expressing (I) and
CC for chromosome identification. (I) is useful as molecular marker for
CC protein electrophoresis purposes, and as therapeutic agents. (I) is also
CC useful for screening compounds to identify those that mimic the PRO
CC polypeptide (agonists) or prevent the effect of the PRO polypeptide
CC (antagonists). (I) and (II) are useful for tissue typing. PRO antibodies
CC are useful for immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample
CC fluids. Anti-PRO antibodies are useful in diagnostic assays for PRO e.g.
CC detecting its expression in specific cells, tissues or serum, and for
CC affinity purification of PRO from recombinant cell culture or natural
CC sources. This sequence represents a human secreted and transmembrane PRO
CC protein associated probe.
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other:
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Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. NO. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy 820 TGGAGAGAGGACACAGGCGA 841
Db 22 TGGAGAGAGGAGGAGGAGAGA 1
RESULT 798
ID ADC69169/c
AD69169 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ADC69169;
AC
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX

De Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX optalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnerary;
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003064407-A1.
XX
XX 03-APR-2003.
XX
XX 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999834.
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PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
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PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-05021735.

XX
XX
XX (GENTH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL;
PI

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 TCGAGGAAAGAGACACAGCGCA 841
Db 22 TCGAGGAAAGCGGACGAGGAGA 1

RESULT 799
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AC ADCG3229;
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XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
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DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
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XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2003068648-A1.
PN
XX 10-APR-2003.
PD
XX 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013921.
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PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
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PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
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XX
XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
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PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DL,
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerltzen ME,
PI Goddard A, Godowski RJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-695924/66.
XX
PT New isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides, useful in the
PT preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to the
PT polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.
XX
PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 467bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a

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Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
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DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
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KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antineutronic; vulnary;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
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OS Homo sapiens.
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XX
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XX Ferrara N, Flvarroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan MJ;
PI Kijavini I, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Peoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart RA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-657582/62.
XX
PT Novel secreted and transmembrane polypeptides, designated PRO
PT polypeptides, and polynucleotides encoding them useful for treating
PT kidney diseases, bone, cartilage and retinal disorders.
XX
PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 468pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
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XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0
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XX DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
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DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
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XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX ophthalmological; antihistatic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnary;
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
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XX Homo sapiens.
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PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028513.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US02678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

(GETH) GENENTECH INC.
PA

XX Aabkenazi A, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gether H, Gertlisen MR;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PU, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kijavani IU, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tamas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2003-743806/70.
XX
XX
XX Novel isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides, useful in the
PT preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to the
PT polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 466pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9,7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 TGGAGGAGGACGACAGCGGA 841
DB 22 TGGAGGAGGACGACAGCGGA 1

RESULT 802
AD667669/c
ID AD667669 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AD667669;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
XX vulnerable; virucide; neuroprotective; cytoskeletal; gene therapy;
KM tumour cell proliferation inhibitor;
KM secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; viral infection; wound healing;
KM tissue growth; muscle generation; muscle regeneration;
KM amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; neuropathy; AIDS-associated neuropathy;
KM diabetic peripheral neuropathy; chromosome identification; antagonist;
KM tissue typing; immunohistochemical staining; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003073131-A1.
XX
PD 17-APR-2003.
XX
PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00016177.
XX
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
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PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
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PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
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PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
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PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
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PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084415P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.

22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US014287P.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012552.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US02328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

(GETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deans J, Eaton DL,
PI Ferrara N, Flivaoroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertelmeier ME,
PI Goddard A, Godowski KJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillman KJ,
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,

PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WT;
XX WPI; 2003-743810/70.
DR
XX
PT Novel isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides, useful in the
PT preparation of a medicament for treating a condition responsive to the
PT polypeptide, and as therapeutic agents e.g. vaccines.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 464bp; English.
XX
CC The invention describes an isolated secreted and transmembrane PRO
CC polypeptide (1). PRO polypeptide such as PRO213, PRO700, PRO320 or PRO615
CC is useful in biotechnological and medical research, as well as in various
CC industrial applications. PRO polypeptide such as PRO300, PRO866, PRO703,
CC PRO708, PRO320, PRO351, PRO352, PRO381, PRO615, PRO618, PRO772, PRO853,
CC PRO660 or PRO846 is useful for therapeutic purposes. PRO363 is useful
CC therapeutically in vivo for lessening the effects of viral infection.
CC PRO200 is useful for the treatment of wound healing, tissue growth and
CC muscle generation and regeneration. PRO337 is useful for treating
CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, neuropathy, AIDS-associated neuropathy or

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 TCGAGGAGGAGGACACAGCGCA 841
DB 22 TCGAGGAGGAGGACGAGGAGA 1

RESULT 803
ADG62605/c
ID ADG62605 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADG62605;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytostatic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnery;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003073624-A1.
XX
PD 17-APR-2003.
XX
PF 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978193.
XX
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0004022P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
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PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
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PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
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PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
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PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
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PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
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PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
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PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.

PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
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PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0016897H.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98MO-US021141.
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98MO-US024855.
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-0026586.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 25-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131455P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99MO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99MO-US012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142580P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99MO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 200MO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 200MO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 200MO-US000376.
PR 04-FEB-2000; 2000US-0180165P.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 200MO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 200MO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 200MO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 200MO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 200MO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 200MO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 200MO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 200MO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 200MO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 200MO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 200MO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 200MO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 200MO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 200MO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 200MO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.

25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 820 TGGAGGAGAGGACACAGCGGA 841
Db 22 TGGAGGAGGAGGACGAGGAGA 1
RESULT 804
ADC42238/c
ID ADC42238 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADC42238;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW ophthalmological; antirheumatic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003104998-A1.
XX
PD 05-JUN-2003.
XX
PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978643.
XX
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
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PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.

PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
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Db 22 TGGAGGAGGAGGACGAGGAGA 1
RESULT 805
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XX
AC ADE49607;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Taqman PCR probe.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX Ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnerary;
XX Kwik; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003096744-A1.
XX
PD 22-MAY-2003.
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XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002US-00978187.
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PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
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PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
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PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
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PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
PI

Query Match	0.3%	Score 15.6	DB 1	Length 24
Best Local Similarity	81.8%	Pred. No. 9.7e+02		
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AC				
DT	29-JAN-2004	(first entry)		
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DE	Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.			
XX				
KM	Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic			
KM	optthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antitumematic; vlnnary;			
KM	auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;			
KM	articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;			
KM	wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.			
XX				
OS	Homo sapiens.			
XX				
PN	US2003203434-A1.			
PN				
PD	30-OCT-2003.			
PF	18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145088.			
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PR	15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.			
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PR	18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.			
PR	30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.			
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XX	(GETH) GENENTECH INC.			
XX				
PI	Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Denoyers L, Eaton DL;			
PI	Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME;			
PI	Goodard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;			
PI	Kijavani JU, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;			
PI	Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;			
DR	WPI; 2003-875641/81.			
XX				
PT	New Genes, and its encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides,			
PT	useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis,			
PT	rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,			
PT	hypoinsulinemia or wounds.			
XX				
PS	Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 462bp; English.			
CC				
CC	The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or			
CC	transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity			
CC	to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given			
CC	in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal			
CC	peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal			
CC	peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins			
CC	mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid), a host cell			
CC	comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimaeric molecule comprising			
CC	PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO			
CC	antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO493			
CC	polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO493 polypeptide.			
CC	Similarly, PRO493 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337			
CC	polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting			
CC	PRO159 polypeptide, and PRO155 polypeptide is useful for detecting			
CC	PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO493 polypeptide is useful for linking a			
CC	bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive			

CC	molecule as the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
CC	'causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC	'bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC	PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
CC	to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
CC	useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
CC	PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
CC	polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
CC	the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
CC	polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
CC	biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC	PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
CC	modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
CC	polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
CC	PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
CC	the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC	polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC	sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC	osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC	mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
CC	gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
XX	
SO	Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY	Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
	Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Db	Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0
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ID ADE16775 standard; DNA; 24 BP.	
AC ADE16775;	
AD 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)	
DT Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.	
XX	
DE Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytoskeletal;	
KW ophtalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulneryary;	
KW audiotory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;	
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;	
KW wound healing; hearing loss; prope; in situ hybridisation.	
XX	
OS Homo sapiens.	
XX	
PN US2003203435-A1.	
XX	
PD 30-OCT-2003.	
XX	
PF 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145092.	
XX	
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.	
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.	
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.	
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.	
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.	
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.	
XX	
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.	
P1 Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;	
P1 Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;	
P1 Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Guney AL, Hillan KJ;	
P1 Jstavan IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;	
P1 Stewart TA, Tunas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;	
PR WPI; 2003-875642/81.	

XX New genes, and its encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides,
PT useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,
PT hypoinsulinemia or wounds.
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 452bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC antibody. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC antibody. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 820 TGGAGGAAAGGACACAGCGCA 841
DB 22 TGGAGGAAAGGACGAGGAGCA 1
RESULR 808
ADD73390/C
ADD73390 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADD73390;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR, secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnery;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003203436-A1.
XX
XX 30-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145129.
XX
XX 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
XX 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
XX 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
XX 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
XX 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GENT) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Flivaroff E, Fong S, Gerber H, Gertlesen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kijavini TJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Pont NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WT.
XX
XX MPI; 2003-875643/81.
XX
XX New PRO genes and encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides, useful
PT for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid
PT arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia, hypoinsulinemia or
PT wounds.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 453bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and anti-PRO337
CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 TGGAGGAGAGACACACGCGA 841
DB 22 TGGAGGAGAGGAGACGAGAGAGA 1

RESULT 809
ADBI5926
ID ADBI5926 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADBI5926;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Non-antibiotic resistance expression vector system oligo 818.
XX
KW expression vector; dapa gene; positive selection marker; thya gene;
KW lysine cyclodeaminase; Streptomyces pristinaespiralis;
KW diaminopimelic acid; auxotrophy; dyhydriopicolinate synthase; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003068978-A2.
XX
PD 21-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 14-FEB-2003; 2003WO-FR000481.
XX
PR 14-FEB-2002; 2002FR-00001835.
XX
PA (EVOU-) EVOLGIC SA.
XX
PI Marliere P, Doring V;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-646486/61.
XX
PT Vector for recombinant protein production in eubacteria, contains the
PT dapa gene as its only positive selection marker, and eliminates need for
PT antibiotic selection.
XX
PS Example 5; SEQ ID NO 22; 41bp; French.
XX
XX The invention relates to a vector (A) for expressing a protein (I) in
XX eubacteria containing the dapa gene as its only positive selection marker
XX instead of an antibiotic resistance gene. (A) is stable in its host
XX (particularly Escherichia coli) and is a derivative of pQE60, pQE70 or
XX pUC18 in which the bla (ampicillin resistance gene) has been replaced by
XX dapa. The expression system includes a second vector that contains an
XX element for regulating or induction of (I) expression, specifically one
XX containing the thya gene as its only positive selection marker.
XX particularly pREP4 in which the neo (kanamycin resistance) gene has been
XX replaced by thya. (A) are used for recombinant production of proteins in
XX eubacteria, specifically the lysine cyclodeaminase enzyme of Streptomyces
XX pristinaespiralis, expressed from a synthetic gene, codon-optimized for
XX use in Escherichia coli. (A) eliminates the need for antibiotic selection
XX during bacteria production of recombinant proteins, and since selection
XX is now made for diamnopyimelic acid auxotrophy, production can be done in
XX nutrient-rich media. This sequence corresponds to a primer used to
XX construct the vectors of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1293 GTGTCAAGCTCAGCCCACTGA 1314
DB 1 GAGTCCAAAGCTCAGCTAATTAA 22

RESULT 810
ADD72748/c
ID ADD72748 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADD72748;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW ophthalmological; antirheumatic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
PN US2003194781-A1.
XX
PD 16-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001US-00164929.
XX
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
XX
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
XX
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
XX
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
XX
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
XX
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
XX
PR 15-APR-1999; 99WO-US008313.
XX
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
XX
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
XX
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99WO-US0180138.
XX
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
XX
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
XX
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
XX
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
XX
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
XX
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
XX
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
XX
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
XX
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
XX
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
XX
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
XX
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
XX
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
XX
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005319.
XX
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
XX
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
XX
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
XX
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
XX
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
XX
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
XX
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
XX
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
XX
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
XX
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
XX
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
XX
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
XX
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
XX
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
XX
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
XX
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
XX
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
XX
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GENT) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deansyere L, Eaton DL,
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;

PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kijavrin IU, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2003-852598/79.
 XX
 PT New secreted and transmembrane PRO nucleic acids and polypeptides, useful
 PT for stimulating the release of tumor necrosis factor alpha from human
 PT blood and stimulating the proliferation of differentiation of chondrocyte
 PT cells.
 XX
 XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 462pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
 CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
 XX
 SO Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 820 TGGAGGAAGGACGACAGCGGA 841
 DB 22 TGGAGGAAGGACGACAGGAGA 1
 RESULT 811
 ADEL17399/C
 ID ADEL17399 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 XX ADEL17399;
 AC
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;

KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US2003203433-A1.
 XX
 XX 30-OCT-2003.
 XX
 XX 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145016.
 XX
 XX 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
 XX 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 XX 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
 XX 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
 XX 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
 XX 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
 XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
 XX 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 XX (GENT) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferrara N, Flivaroff E, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kijavrin IU, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2003-875640/81.
 XX
 PT New genes, and its encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides,
 PT useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis,
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,
 PT hypoinulinemia or wounds.
 XX
 XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 459pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,

CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.

XX Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 TGGAGGAAGAGACAGCGCA 841

Db 22 TGGAGGAAGAGACAGCGCA 1

RESULT 812

ADP47413/C

ADP47413 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC ADP47413;

XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.

XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;

XX ophthalmological; arthritis; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vlnetraty;

XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;

XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;

XX wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003195333-A1.

XX 16-OCT-2003.

XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978194.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.

XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.

XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.

XX 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.

XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.

XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.

XX 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.

XX 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.

XX 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00840220.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.

XX 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.

XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.

PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.

PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.

PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.

PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.

PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.

PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.

PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.

PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.

PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083332P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.

PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.

PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.

PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.

PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.

PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.

PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.

PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.

PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.

PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.

PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.

PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.

PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.

PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.

PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.

PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.

PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.

PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.

PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.

PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.

PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.

PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.

PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0101697P.

PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0101698P.

PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.

PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.

PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.

PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.

PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.

PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.

PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.

PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.

PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.

PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.

PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.

PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99WO-US0005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028513.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US0003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 820 TGGAGGAGGACACAGCGGA 841
22 TGGAGGAGGAGGACGAGGAGA 1
Db

RESULT 813

ADG53170/c
ID ADG53170 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

ADG53170;
AC

DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX

DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX

XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosstatic;
XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;

XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;

XX wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX

PN US2003216561-A1.
XX

PD 20-NOV-2003.
XX

PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013927.
XX

PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.

PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-006511P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.

PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.

PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.

PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077921P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.

PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.

PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.

PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.

PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.

PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.

PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.

PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.

PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.

PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.

PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.

PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
 PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
 PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
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 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
 PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
 PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
 PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085333P.
 PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
 PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
 PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086003P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
 PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
 PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
 PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
 PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
 PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
 PR 03-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
 PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
 PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
 PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
 PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012352.
 PR 15-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
 PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
 PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.

PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003441.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005819.
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US02328.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

(GETH) GENENTECH INC.

PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DU;
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski RJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
 PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Najler MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DU,
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;

DR WPI; 2003-902053/82.

PT New PRO nucleic acid, useful for manufacturing a medicament for
 PT diagnosing or treating tumor or for tissue typing.

XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 457bp; English.

CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80 amino acid sequence identity
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid), a host cell
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9, 7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 820 TGGAGGAAAGGACACAGCGGA 841
 DB 22 TGGAGGAAAGGACGAGGAGGA 1

RESULT 814
ADG60490/c
ID ADG60490 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADG60490;
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003206915-A1.
PD 06-NOV-2003.
XX
PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013916.
XX
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Aehkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kijavini JT, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-901034/82.
XX
PT New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids, useful
PT in gene therapy for treating obesity or diabetes, in chromosome and gene
PT mapping, and as chromosome markers in tissue typing.
XX
PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 520pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimaeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337

CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
CC polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
QY
Db 820 TGGAGGAGAGGACACAGCGCA 841
22 TGGAGGAGGAGGACGAGGAGA 1
XX
RESULT 815
AD161250/c
ID AD161250 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC AD161250;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003077700-A1.
PD 24-APR-2003.
XX
PF 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999830.
XX
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0077921P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.

PR	31-MAR-1998;	PR	98US-0080165P.	PR	22-DEC-1998;	PR	98US-0113296P.
PR	31-MAR-1998;	PR	98US-0080194P.	PR	23-DEC-1998;	PR	98US-0113621P.
PR	01-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0080337P.	PR	05-JAN-1999;	PR	99WO-US000106.
PR	01-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0080338P.	PR	08-MAR-1999;	PR	99WO-US005028.
PR	01-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0080333P.	PR	10-MAR-1999;	PR	99WO-US005190.
PR	01-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0080334P.	PR	12-MAR-1999;	PR	99US-0123957P.
PR	08-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0081049P.	PR	29-MAR-1999;	PR	99US-0126773P.
PR	08-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0081070P.	PR	21-APR-1999;	PR	99US-0130232P.
PR	08-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0081071P.	PR	26-APR-1999;	PR	99US-0131022P.
PR	09-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0081195P.	PR	28-APR-1999;	PR	99US-0131445P.
PR	09-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0081203P.	PR	14-MAY-1999;	PR	99US-0134287P.
PR	15-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0081229P.	PR	14-MAY-1999;	PR	99WO-US010273.
PR	15-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0081817P.	PR	02-JUN-1999;	PR	99WO-US012252.
PR	15-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0081819P.	PR	16-JUN-1999;	PR	99US-0139557P.
PR	15-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0081838P.	PR	23-JUN-1999;	PR	99US-0141037P.
PR	15-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0081952P.	PR	07-JUL-1999;	PR	99US-0142680P.
PR	15-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0081955P.	PR	26-JUL-1999;	PR	99US-0145698P.
PR	21-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0082568P.	PR	28-JUL-1999;	PR	99US-0146222P.
PR	21-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0082569P.	PR	29-OCT-1999;	PR	99US-0162506P.
PR	22-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0082700P.	PR	30-NOV-1999;	PR	99WO-US028313.
PR	22-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0082704P.	PR	02-DEC-1999;	PR	99WO-US028551.
PR	22-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0082797P.	PR	02-DEC-1999;	PR	99WO-US028865.
PR	23-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0082804P.	PR	16-DEC-1999;	PR	99WO-US030095.
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PR	28-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0083336P.	PR	30-DEC-1999;	PR	99WO-US031274.
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PR	29-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0083392P.	PR	06-JAN-2000;	PR	2000WO-US000277.
PR	29-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0083495P.	PR	11-FEB-2000;	PR	2000WO-US000376.
PR	29-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0083496P.	PR	18-FEB-2000;	PR	2000WO-US003565.
PR	29-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0083499P.	PR	24-FEB-2000;	PR	2000WO-US004341.
PR	29-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0083500P.	PR	02-MAR-2000;	PR	2000WO-US005004.
PR	29-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0083545P.	PR	10-MAR-2000;	PR	2000WO-US005841.
PR	29-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0083554P.	PR	21-MAR-2000;	PR	2000WO-US006319.
PR	29-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0083558P.	PR	30-MAR-2000;	PR	2000WO-US007532.
PR	30-APR-1998;	PR	98US-0083559P.	PR	17-MAY-2000;	PR	2000WO-US008439.
PR	05-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0083742P.	PR	22-MAY-2000;	PR	2000WO-US013705.
PR	06-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0084414P.	PR	30-MAY-2000;	PR	2000WO-US014042.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0084419P.	PR	02-JUN-2000;	PR	2000WO-US014941.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0084598P.	PR	28-JUL-2000;	PR	2000WO-US015264.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0084600P.	PR	24-AUG-2000;	PR	2000WO-US020710.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0084627P.	PR	01-DEC-2000;	PR	2000WO-US023328.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0084637P.	PR	20-DEC-2000;	PR	2000WO-US032678.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0084639P.	PR	28-FEB-2001;	PR	2000WO-US034956.
PR	07-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0084640P.	PR	22-MAR-2001;	PR	2001WO-US006520.
PR	13-MAY-1998;	PR	98US-0084643P.	PR	25-MAY-2001;	PR	2001WO-US009552.
PR	13-MAY-1998;	PR					

peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993 polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide. Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337.

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 TGGAGGAGAGGACACAGCGGA 841
Db 22 TGGAGGAGGAGGACGAGGAGA 1

RESULT 816
ACCS7639/c
ID ACC57639 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX ACC57639;

DT 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)

XX Mouse MAP kinase-interacting kinase 2 exon 8 3' sequence.

XX Mouse; MAP kinase-interacting kinase 2; Mnk2; enzyme; anorectic;
XX antidiabetic; antihypertic; hypotensive; cardiatic; antihypertic;
XX antidiabetic; litholytic; hepatotropic; gene therapy; transgenic animal;
XX ds.

XX Mus sp.

FT Key Location/Qualifiers
FH exon 1..12
FT /*tag= a
FT /number= 8
FT /partial
FT Intron 13..24
FT /*tag= b
FT /contig_splice= (5'site:NO)
FT /partial

XX WO2003037362-A2.

XX 08-MAY-2003.

XX 29-OCT-2002; 2002WO-EP012075.

XX 29-OCT-2001; 2001EP-00125812.

XX 17-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011073.

XX (DEVE-) DEVELOPENTWICKLUNGSBIOLOGISCHE FORSCH.

XX Steuernagel A, Eulenberg K, Broenner G, Ciosek T, Rudolph B;
PI Rudolph D, Belgore F, Jaekel S;
XX MPI; 2003-430470/40.

XX New pharmaceutical composition having a MAP kinase interacting kinase
XX nucleic acid or polypeptide, useful for diagnosing, preventing and/or
XX treating disorders related to weight-regulation and thermogenesis.

XX Disclosure; Fig 12; 120pp; English.

XX The present sequence is that of the 3' end of exon 8 of the murine MAP
XX kinase interacting kinase 2 (Mnk2) gene. This gene is regulated by
XX fasting and by genetically induced obesity. Mnk2 mRNA is upregulated
XX during adipocyte differentiation in vitro. High expression is seen in
XX white and brown adipose tissue. The invention relates to Mnk proteins
XX involved in energy homeostasis and organellar metabolism, and to the use
XX of these proteins, and the nucleic acids encoding them, in the diagnosis,

CC study, prevention and treatment of diseases and disorders related to body
CC weight regulation and thermogenesis, for example metabolic disease such
CC as obesity and related disorders including an eating disorder, cachexia,
CC diabetes mellitus, hypertension, coronary heart disease,
CC hypercholesterolemia, dyslipidaemia, osteoarthritis, gallstones and
CC sleep apnoea, and disorders related to ROS defence, such as diabetes
CC mellitus, neurodegenerative disorders and cancer, e.g. cancers of the
CC reproductive organs, and others, in cells, cell masses, organs and/or
CC subjects (all claimed). Methods of screening for an agent that modulates
CC Mnk activity are claimed, and also a transgenic animal in which
CC expression of Mnk is modified

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 9 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4891 TGCCTCTCTGAGGTGCGAGC 4912
Db 22 TGCCTCACCGGCGTGCAGC 1

RESULT 817
ACD42906/c
ID ACD42906 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX ACD42906;

DT 09-SEP-2003 (first entry)

XX Secreted and transmembrane protein associated oligonucleotide #209.

XX Human; secreted and transmembrane protein; PRO; vitruicide; gene therapy;
XX cell death; growth induction cascade; blood coagulation cascade;
XX viral infection; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2003050239-A1.

XX 13-MAR-2003.

XX 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978191.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.

XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.

XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0065364P.

XX 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.

XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.

XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.

XX 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.

XX 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.

XX 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0004022P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.

XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.

XX 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.

XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.

XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.

XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.

XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.

XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.

XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.

XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.

XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.

PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081839P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083332P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
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PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086410P.
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PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0050863P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.

PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0024855.
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-05000106.
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-05005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-05005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-05010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-05012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 28-AUG-1999; 99US-00380137.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-05028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-05028551.
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PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-05030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-05031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-05000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-05000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-05000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-05003561.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-05003431.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-05005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-05005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-05005319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000US-05007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-05008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000US-05014705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000US-05014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-05014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-05015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-05020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-05023238.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-05032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-05034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-05006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-05009552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-05017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-05017800.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-05016992.
PR 29-JUL-2001; 2001US-05021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-05021735.

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PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL,
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME,
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME,
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 820 TGGAGGAGGAGGACACAGCGGA 841
DB 22 TGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGA 1

RESULT 818
ADE48907/c
ID ADE48907 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ADE48907;
AC
XX
XX 29-JUN-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
DE
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX ophthalmological; ankylosing; osteopathic; antineoplastic; vulnery;
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX US2003104536-A1.
PN
XX
XX 05-JUN-2003.
PD
XX
XX 19-OCT-2001; 2001US-00166709.
PF
XX
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US003736.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.

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PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnovers L, Eaton DL,
XX Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME,
XX Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
XX Kijavini IU, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
XX Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WL;
XX WPI; 2004-008994/01.
DR
XX
XX New isolated nucleic acid encoding a PRO polypeptide, e.g. PRO4993 or
XX PRO337, useful in molecular biology, chromosome and gene mapping, in
XX generating antisense RNA and DNA, and in gene therapy.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 460pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
XX to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
XX in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
XX peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
XX peptide). Also included are nucleic acid encoding the PRO proteins
XX mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
XX comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
XX PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
XX antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
XX polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
XX Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
XX polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
XX molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
XX causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
XX to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
XX useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
XX polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
XX the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
XX polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
XX biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
XX modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
XX polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
XX PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
XX the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
XX polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
XX sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
XX osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
XX mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
XX gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
SQ
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
QY
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DB 820 TGGAGGAGGAGGACACAGCGGA 841
DB 22 TGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGAGGA 1

RESULT 819

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ADE90008/c
ID ADE90008 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADE90008;
XX
DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
KM Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KM ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antiinflammatory;
KM auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KM wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003130181-A1.
XX
PD 10-JUL-2003.
XX
PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978375.
XX
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
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PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
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PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.

PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
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PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
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PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
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PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
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PA (GODD/) GODDARD A.
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Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
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PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
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PA (GETH ) GENENTECH INC.
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PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Nanier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
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DR WPI; 2004-021097/02.
XX
PT New nucleic acid, useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors,
PT osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes,
PT hyperinsulinemia, hypoinulinemia or wounds.
XX
PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 464bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337

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Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
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 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.

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 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
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 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 820 TGGAGGAAGAGACACAGCGCA 841
 Db 22 TGGAGGAAGAGACACAGCGCA 1

RESULT 822
 ADF46136/c
 ID ADF46136 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AC ADF46136;

XX DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.

XX KM Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
 KM ophthalmological; antirheumatic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;
 KM auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KM wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US2003195148-A1.

XX PD 16-OCT-2003.

XX

PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978681.
 XX
 PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
 PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
 PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065314P.
 PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066361P.
 PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
 PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
 PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
 PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
 PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078810P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
 PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
 PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
 PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
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 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
 PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
 PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
 PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
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 PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080344P.
 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
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 PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
 PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
 PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
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 PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
 PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083366P.
 PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
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 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
 PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
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PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
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PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
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PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0021141.
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00256586.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00256586.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00284291.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0034287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0034287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0034287P.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-0034287P.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0028551.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-0031243.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 99US-0031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-0001219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-0002277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000US-000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-0004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0005004.

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PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000US-0005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-0006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000US-0007532.
PR 13-MAR-2000; 2000US-0008439.
PR 17-MAR-2000; 2000US-0013705.
PR 22-MAR-2000; 2000US-0014042.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-0014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000US-0015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000US-0020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000US-0023328.
PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
PR 27-NOV-2000; 2000US-00723749.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000US-0072678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-0074956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001US-0006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00819552.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918589.

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XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 TGGAGAGAGGACACAGCGA 841
 |||||
 DB 22 TGGAGAGAGGACACAGCGA 1

RESULT 823

ADP24532/c
 ID ADP24532 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX AC ADP24532;

DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX DE Human PRO 618 Taqman PCR probe.

XX KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; anti-rheumatic; vulnary;
 KW auditory; tumor growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.

XX OS Homo sapiens.

XX PN US2003204055-A1.

XX PD 30-OCT-2003.

PF 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00017085.

XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.

PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064248P.

PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.

PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0065364P.

PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.

[illegible]

01-DEC-2000; 2000OWO-US032678.
20-DEC-2000; 2000OWO-US034956.
28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
P1 Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
P1 Kladavik IJ, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
P1 Koldavskiy I, Kuo SS, Nappier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DJ,
P1 Stewart TA, Tunas D, Williams PM, Wood WJ;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-041494/04.
XX
XX
XX New PRO polypeptide useful for treating peripheral neuropathy, or
XX neuropties associated with systemic disease such as post-polio syndrome
XX or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome-associated syndrome.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 459pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
XX to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
XX in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
XX peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
XX peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
XX mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid), a host cell
XX comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
XX PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
XX antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
XX polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
XX Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
XX polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
XX molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
XX causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
XX bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
XX to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is
XX useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
XX polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
XX the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
XX polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
XX biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
XX PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
XX modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
XX polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
XX PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
XX the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
XX polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumor growth, retinal disorders,
XX sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
XX osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
XX mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
XX gene amplification in certain tumor cell lines.
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0
XX
XX 820 TGGAGGAGGACACACAGCGCA 841

DB 22 TCGAGGAGGCGAGGAGAGA 1

RESULT 824
ADP40964/C
ADP40964 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC ADP40964;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX

DE Human PRO 618 Taqman PCR probe.
XX

KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003199021-A1.
XX
PD 23-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013924.
XX
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX

PA (GENT) GENENTECH INC.
XX

PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferreira N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Nantier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Thomas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-041351/04.

DR New nucleic acid encoding a secreted and transmembrane polypeptide,
XX useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis,
PT rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,
PT hypotension or wounds.

PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 461bp; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,

CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Taqman PCR probe used investigate PRO
CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
XX

SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 TCGAGGAGGCGAGGCGCA 841
DB 22 TCGAGGAGGCGAGGCGAGAGA 1

RESULT 825
ADP23908/C
ID- ADP23908 standard; DNA; 24 BP.

AC ADP23908;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX

DE Human PRO 618 Taqman PCR probe.
XX

KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003203402-A1.
XX
PD 30-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00017084.
XX

PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 17-MAR-1998; 98US-0004022P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
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PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.

PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
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PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080349P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
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PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
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PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
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PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
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PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086466P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187368.

PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98MO-US024855.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-00202054.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00216517.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-0026586.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-00267213.
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PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131422P.
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PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00311832.
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PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99MO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99MO-US01252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
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PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
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PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031274.
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PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.
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PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
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PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
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PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
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PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
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PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
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PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.

RESULT 827
ADP27358/C
ID ADF27358 standard; DNA, 24 BP.
XX ADF27358;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KM ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;
KM auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KM wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003199436-A1.
PD
XX 23-OCT-2003.
PF
XX 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978544.
XX
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
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PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
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PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
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PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
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PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.

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PR 21-APR-1999; 98US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 98US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 98US-0131455P.
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PR 14-MAY-1999; 98US-0134287P.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 98US-0139557P.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 98US-0141037P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 98US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 98US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 98US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 98US-0146222P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 98US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 98US-0162506P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 98US-0162506P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 98US-0162506P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 98US-0162506P.

PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
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PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers J, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvarcoff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Thomas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-041374/04.
XX
PT Novel PRO polypeptides useful for treating diabetes, kidney disorders
PT (Berger disease, celiac disease), pericyte-associated tumors, anemia,
PT arthritis, cardiac insufficiency disorders, treating peripheral
PT neuropathy.
XX
PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 457bp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.

XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
XX Human, ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX ophthalmological; antiarthritis; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnary;
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003199437-A1.
XX
PD 23-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978665.
XX
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
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XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
XX 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
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XX 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
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XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
XX 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
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XX 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
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PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084600P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084637P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084637P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084639P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084640P
PR	07-MAY-1998	98US-0084643P
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PR	30-JUL-1998	98US-0094651P
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PR	12-MAR-1999	99US-00267213
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PR	23-JUN-1999	99US-0014097P
PR	27-JUL-1999	99US-0014260P
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Query Match	0.3%	Score 15.6	DB 1	Length 24
Best Local Similarity	81.8%	Pred. No. 9.7e+02		
Matches 18	Conservative	0	Mismatches 4	Indels 0
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<p>RESULT 829</p> <p>ADP41588/c</p> <p>ID ADP41588 standard; DNA; 24 BP.</p> <p>AC ADP41588;</p> <p>XX</p> <p>XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)</p> <p>XX</p> <p>XX Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.</p> <p>XX</p> <p>XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;</p> <p>KW opthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antiinflammatory; vulnery;</p>				

KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003199435-A1.
PD 23-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 15-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978299.
XX
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
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PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
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PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
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PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.
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PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-00254465.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
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PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
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 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
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 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
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 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2000WO-US006520.
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 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Geber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9,7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 820 TGGAGGAGGAGGACACAGCGGA 841
 DB 22 TGGAGGAGGAGGAGCGGAGGA 1
 RESULT 830
 ADF33267/c
 ID ADF33267 standard; DNA, 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ADF33267;
 XX
 DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003211091-A1.

XX
 PD 13-NOV-2003.
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 PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013918.
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PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
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PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
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PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98MO-US021141.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98MO-US024855.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99MO-US000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005190.
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PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
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PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
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PR 16-DEC-1999; 99MO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99MO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000MO-US000277.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.

PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US0218585.
XX
XX (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrera N, Flivaroif E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gueney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI, 2004-021571/02.
XX
XX Novel PRO polypeptides useful for treating peripheral neuropathy,
PT neuropathies associated with systemic disease such as post-polio syndrome
or AIDS-associated syndrome.
XX
XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 465bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 TGGAGGAGAGGACACAGCGCA 841
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Db 22 TGGAGGAGAGGACACAGCGCA 1

RESULT 831
ADF25633/c
XX ADF25633 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADF25633;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KM ophtalmological; antiarthritis; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
KM auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003211092-A1.
XX
XX
XX 13-NOV-2003.
PD
PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001US-00162521.
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XX 17-MAR-1998; 98US-00040220.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-00105413.

PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00168978.
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
 PR 02-NOV-1998; 98US-00184216.
 PR 06-NOV-1998; 98US-00187358.
 PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-00202054.
 PR 07-DEC-1998; 98US-00202054.
 PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-00218517.
 PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
 PR 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00254445.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
 PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-00265686.
 PR 12-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
 PR 12-APR-1999; 99US-00267213.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0031832.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-00380137.
 PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380142.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
 PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028555.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
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 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005811.
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
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 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
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 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
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 PR 08-NOV-2000; 2000US-00709238.
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 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00747259.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816744.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816920.
 PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854208.
 PR 10-MAY-2001; 2001US-00854280.
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-00872035.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
 PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001US-00874503.
 PR 14-JUN-2001; 2001US-00882636.
 PR 19-JUN-2001; 2001US-00886342.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 PA (GERTH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Borstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski P, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kljavin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2004-021572/02.

XX New nucleic acid encoded a secreted and transmembrane polypeptide, useful
 PT for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid
 PT arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia, hypotension or
 PT wounds.
 XX
 PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 456pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO493
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO493 polypeptide.
 CC Similarly, PRO493 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO493 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO493 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO493 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO493 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO493 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
 CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 820 TGGAGGAGGACACACGCGCA 841
 Db 22 TGGAGGAGGCGCAGCAGCGCA 1
 RESULT 832
 ADF26734/c
 ID ADF26734 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
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 AC ADF26734;
 XX
 DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
 XX
 KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritis; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnary;
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003199674-A1.
XX
PD 23-OCT-2003.
PF 16-OCT-2001; 2001US-00978802.
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PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
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PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
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PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079669P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082766P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083352P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083455P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083456P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083544P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.

PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126733P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-013145P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-014137P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005044.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.

PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-0918585.
XX
XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Geider H, Gertlisen ME,
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-041393/04.
XX
XX New PRO polypeptides PRO200, PRO322, PRO540, PRO846 and PRO617 that
PT enhance the survival/proliferation of rod photoreceptor cells, useful for
PT treating retinal disorders or injuries e.g., sight loss in mammals.
XX
PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 464bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimaeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide;
CC similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 820 TGGAGGAAGGACACAGCGCA 841
Db 22 TGGAGGAAGGACGAGGAGCA 1
RESULT 833
ADP34523/c
ID ADF34523 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADF34523;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KM ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vlnetary;
KM auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KM wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
PN US2003194410-A1.
XX
XX 16-OCT-2003.
PD
XX 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145087.
PF

XX
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Geider H, Gertlisen ME,
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Kijavini IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-021069/02.
DR
XX
XX New secreted and transmembrane PRO nucleic acid, for use in gene therapy,
PT as a molecular weight marker for protein electrophoresis, as a
PT hybridization probe or as a therapeutic agent.
XX
PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 461bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimaeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 820 TGGAGGAAGGACACAGCGCA 841
Db 22 TGGAGGAAGGACGAGGAGCA 1
RESULT 834
ADP46760/c
ID ADF46760 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX

AC ADF46760;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
PN
XX US2003195344-A1.
XX
PD 16-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999829.
XX
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079254P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083366P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083322P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083501P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083549P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084588P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086436P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 98WO-US000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 98WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 98WO-US005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 98US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 98US-0126773P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 98US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 98US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 98US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 98WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 98WO-US012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 98US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 98US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 98US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 98US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 98US-0146222P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 98US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 98WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 98WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 98WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 98WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 98WO-US031247.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.

PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008941.
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US006319.
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US007532.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000MO-US008439.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000MO-US014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000MO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000MO-US023328.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US032678.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US034956.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001MO-US006520.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001MO-US009552.
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001MO-US017092.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US017800.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.
 XX
 PI Ahkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertlisen ME,
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gueney AL, Hillan KJ,
 PI Kijavni J, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-021096/02.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid encoding a secreted and transmembrane polypeptide,
 PT useful for treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis,
 PT rheumatoid arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia,
 PT hypoglycemia or wounds.
 XX
 PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 460bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 TGGAGGAAGAGACACAGCGCA 841
 Db 22 TGGAGGAAGAGCGACGAGAGAGA 1

RESULT 835
 ADF91171
 ID ADF91171 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ADF91171;
 XX
 DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human GAPDH reverse PCR primer SEQ ID NO:7.
 XX
 KM stem cell; transcriptional response element; beta-catenin;

KM haematopoietic hyperproliferative disorder;
 KM hematopoietic progenitor cell; haematopoietic stem cell; haematopoietic;
 KM tumor; tumor inhibitor; leukemia; human; PCR primer; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 PN W02003102215-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-DEC-2003.
 XX
 PF 30-MAY-2003; 2003MO-US017289.
 XX
 PR 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384529P.
 PR 06-DEC-2002; 2002US-0431655P.
 XX
 PA (STRD) UNIV LEIAND STANFORD JUNIOR.
 XX
 PI Jamieson CHM, Allles LE, Reya T, Weissman IL;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-053480/05.
 XX
 PT Identifying cancer stem cells, useful in identifying anticancer agents,
 PT comprises introducing into a cell a nucleic acid construct encoding a
 PT detectable marker linked to a transcriptional response element regulated
 PT by beta-catenin.
 XX
 PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 7; 40bp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for identifying stem cells,
 CC which comprises introducing into a cell or population of cells a nucleic
 CC acid construct comprising sequences encoding a detectable marker that is
 CC operably linked to a transcriptional response element regulated by beta-
 CC catenin; and detecting the presence of expression of said detectable
 CC marker, where expression of the marker is indicative that a cell is a
 CC stem cell. Also described: (1) a method for diagnosis or characterisation
 CC of a haematopoietic hyperproliferative disorder by determining the
 CC presence of aberrant beta-catenin in the cells; (2) a method for
 CC increasing into a stem cell or haematopoietic progenitor cells a nucleic
 CC acid construct to produce a transgenic haematopoietic stem cell, where
 CC the nucleic acid construct comprises an open reading frame from a beta-
 CC catenin sequence, which when expressed increases the lifespan and/or
 CC increases the numbers of a mammalian haematopoietic cell; and (3) a
 CC method for screening candidate agents for inhibition of tumors by
 CC combining the agent with the cell described above; and determining the
 CC effect of the agent to the cell. The methods are useful for the diagnosis
 CC or characterisation of a haematopoietic hyperproliferative disorder, e.g.
 CC leukemia. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
 CC present invention.

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2826 GAGGGGAGCTGGTGTGAAGT 2847
 Db 2 GAGTGGGAGTTCCTGTGAAGT 23

RESULT 836
 ADG50746/c
 ID ADG50746 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 AC ADG50746;
 XX
 DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
 XX
 DE Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
 KM ophthalmological; antirheumatic; osteopathic; vulnary;

KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KM wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX US003207803-A1.
XX PD 06-NOV-2003.
XX PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001US-00143026.
XX PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
XX PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
XX PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
XX PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
XX PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
XX PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX PA (GENT) GENENTECH INC.
XX PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deansoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Fliviaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertlesen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Kijavlin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX WPI; 2004-021515/02.
XX PT New genes and encoded secreted and transmembrane polypeptides, useful for
PT treating e.g. lung or breast tumors, osteoarthritis, rheumatoid
PT arthritis, obesity, diabetes, hyperinsulinemia, hypoinsulinemia or
PT wounds.
XX PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 463pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
XX CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
XX CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
XX CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
XX CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
XX CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
XX CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
XX CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
XX CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
XX CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
XX CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
XX CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
XX CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
XX CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
XX CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
XX CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
XX CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
XX CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
XX CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
XX CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
XX CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
XX CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
XX CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
XX CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
XX CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
XX CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
XX CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
XX CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
XX CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
XX CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
XX CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
XX CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
XX CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
XX CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
XX CC mammals. The present sequence is a Taqman PCR probe used investigate PRO
XX CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.

XX SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 820 TGGAGGAGAGGACACAGCGGA 841
Db 22 TGGAGGAGGAGGACAGCGAGA 1
RESULT 837
ADG50122/c
ID ADG50122 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX AC ADG50122;
XX DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX DE Human PRO 618 Taqman PCR probe.
XX KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX KW optalmological; antiarthritis; osteopathic; antineumatic; vulnery;
XX KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX US003215905-A1.
XX PD 20-NOV-2003.
XX PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013928.
XX PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
XX PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
XX PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
XX PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
XX PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
XX PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
XX PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
XX PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
XX PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
XX PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
XX PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
XX PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
XX PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
XX PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
XX PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
XX PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
XX PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
XX PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
XX PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
XX PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
XX PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
XX PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
XX PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
XX PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
XX PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008433.
XX PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
XX PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
XX PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
XX PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
XX PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
XX PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
XX PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US026728.
XX PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
XX PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
XX PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
XX PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
XX PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.

PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001MO-US021735.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 PA (GENENTECH INC.)
 PI Abkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kijavni IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-080683/08.
 XX
 PT New PRO nucleic acid, useful for manufacturing a medicament for
 PT diagnosing or treating tumor or for tissue typing.
 XX
 PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 454pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide. PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide. PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumor growth, retinal disorders,
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
 CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Db Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 820 TGGAGGAGGACACACAGCGA 841
 |||||
 Db 22 TGGAGGAGGACACAGCGAGA 1
 RESULT 838
 ADG51994/c
 ID ADG51994 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX

AC ADG51994;
 XX
 DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
 XX
 KW Human; seq PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritis; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnary;
 KW auditory; tumor growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2003215908-A1.
 XX
 PD 20-NOV-2003.
 XX
 PF 19-OCT-2001; 2001US-00162522.
 XX
 PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 PA (GENENTECH INC.)
 XX
 PI Abkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME;
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
 PI Kijavni IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-021841/02.
 XX
 PT New PRO nucleic acid, useful for manufacturing a medicament for
 PT diagnosing or treating tumor or for tissue typing.
 XX
 PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 453pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide. PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide. PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of

CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 TGGAGAGAGGAGCAGAGCGCA 841
Db 22 TGGAGAGAGGAGCAGAGCGCA 1

RESULT 839
ADG49498/c
ID ADG49498 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADG49498;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KM ophthalmological; ankylosing; osteopathic; ankylosing; vulnery;
KM auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KM wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003216305-A1.
XX
PD 20-NOV-2003.
XX
PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013923.
XX
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 18-NOV-1997; 97US-0065249P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
PR 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080333P.
PR 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.

PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
PR 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
PR 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082322P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083559P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084588P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.

PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146222P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0146250P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0146250P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146250P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0146250P.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99US-0146250P.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99US-0146250P.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 99US-0146250P.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 99US-0146250P.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 99US-0146250P.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 99US-0146250P.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 99US-0146250P.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 99US-0146250P.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 99US-0146250P.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 99US-0146250P.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 99US-0146250P.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 99US-0146250P.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 99US-0146250P.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 99US-0146250P.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 99US-0146250P.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 99US-0146250P.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 99US-0146250P.
PR 28-AUG-2000; 99US-0146250P.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 99US-0146250P.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 99US-0146250P.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 99US-0146250P.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 99US-0146250P.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 99US-0146250P.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 99US-0146250P.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 99US-0146250P.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 99US-0146250P.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 99US-0146250P.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 99US-0146250P.

(GETH) GENENTECH INC.
XX
XX
PI Ahkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Borstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gelber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski P, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kijavits IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tamas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX
DR WPI; 2004-033145/03.
XX
XX
PT New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptide useful as a molecular
PT weight marker and for treating arthritis, thalassemia, diabetes, or
PT cardiac insufficiency disorders.
XX
XX
PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 456bp; English.
XX
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide). A PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.

CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC
CC Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
CC Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
CC Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Oy 820 TGGAGGAGGACACACGCGA 841
Db 22 TGGAGGAGGACACGCGA 1

RESULT 840
ADG48042
ID ADG48042 strand; DNA; 24 BP.
AC ADG48042;
XX
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE 2823-96 PCR primer used to generate human transhyretin variant DNA.
XX
XX Transhyretin; TTR; thrombopoietin mimetic peptide; TPO; TMP;
XX thrombocytopenia; megakaryocyte deficiency; platelet deficiency;
XX thrombocytopenia; aplastic anaemia; idiopathic thrombocytopenia;
XX metastatic tumours; systemic lupus erythematosus; splenomegaly;
XX Fanconi's syndrome; vitamin B12 deficiency; folic acid deficiency;
XX May-Hegglin anomaly; Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome; glucagon-like peptide 1; GLP-1;
XX paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria; glucagon-like peptide 1; GLP-1;
XX non-insulin dependent diabetes; haemostatic; dermatological;
XX immunosuppressive; anti-inflammatory; cytostatic; PCR; primer; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003195154-A1.
PN 16-OCT-2003.
XX
PD 03-APR-2003; 2003US-00407078.
PF 04-APR-2002; 2002US-00117109.
PR
XX
XX (WALKER) WALKER K.
PA (XIONG) XIONG F.
XX
XX Walker K, Xiong F;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2004-051257/05.
XX
XX
PT Increasing serum half-life of biologically active agent involves fusing
PT biologically active agent to transhyretin or a transhyretin variant.
XX
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 26; 61pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method of increasing the serum half-
CC life of a biologically active agent involves fusing the biologically
CC active agent to transhyretin (TTR) or a TTR variant. The method is
CC useful for increasing the serum half-life of a biologically active agent.
CC Homogenous compositions comprising thrombopoietin (TPO) mimetic peptide
CC (TMP) is useful for treating thrombocytopenia, megakaryocyte/platelet
CC deficiency/thrombocytopenia, diseases that involve thrombocytopenia
CC e.g., aplastic anaemia, idiopathic thrombocytopenia, metastatic tumours
CC which result in thrombocytopenia, systemic lupus erythematosus,
CC splenomegaly, Fanconi's syndrome, vitamin B12 deficiency, folic acid
CC deficiency, May-Hegglin anomaly, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome and paroxysmal
CC nocturnal haemoglobinuria. Homogenous compositions comprising glucagon-
CC like peptide 1 (GLP-1) is useful for treating non-insulin dependent
CC diabetes. TMP compounds are useful in stimulating certain cell types
CC other than megakaryocyte, which expresses Mpl receptor and in maintaining
CC the viability or storage life of platelets and related cells. The present
CC sequence is PCR primer used to generate human transhyretin (TTR) variant
CC DNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3032 GGAGTTGACAGGCCACTTCCAG 3053
DB 1 GGAGATGCCAAGACACTTCCAG 22

RESULT 841
ADG48041/C
ID ADG48041 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
AC ADG48041;
XX
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE 2823-95 PCR primer used to generate human transthyretin variant DNA.
XX
XX Transthyretin; TTR; thrombopoietin mimetic peptide; TPO; TMP;
KM thrombocytopenia; megakaryocyte deficiency; platelet deficiency;
KM thrombocytopenia; aplastic anaemia; idiopathic thrombocytopenia;
KM metastatic tumours; systemic lupus erythematosus; splenomegaly;
KM Fanconi's syndrome; vitamin B12 deficiency; folate deficiency;
KM May-Hegglin anomaly; Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome;
KM paroxysmal nocturnal haemoglobinuria; glucagon-like peptide 1; GLP-1;
KM non-insulin dependent diabetes; haemostatic; dermatological;
KM immunosuppressive; anti-inflammatory; cytostatic; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US200315154-A1.
XX
XX 16-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 03-APR-2003; 2003US-00407078.
XX
XX 04-APR-2002; 2002US-00117109.
XX
XX (WALKER) WALKER K.
XX (XIONG) XIONG F.
XX
XX Walker K, Xiong F;
XX
XX MPI; 2004-051257/05.
XX
XX Increasing serum half-life of biologically active agent involves fusing
PT biologically active agent to transthyretin or a transthyretin variant.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 25; 61pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method of increasing the serum half-
CC life of a biologically active agent involves fusing the biologically
CC active agent to transthyretin (TTR) or a TTR variant. The method is
CC useful for increasing the serum half-life of a biologically active agent.
CC Homogenous compositions comprising thrombopoietin (TPO) mimetic peptide
CC (TMP) is useful for treating thrombocytopenia, megakaryocyte/platelet
CC deficiency/thrombocytopenia, diseases that involve thrombocytopenia
CC e.g., aplastic anaemia, idiopathic thrombocytopenia, metastatic tumours
CC which result in thrombocytopenia, systemic lupus erythematosus,
CC splenomegaly, Fanconi's syndrome, vitamin B12 deficiency, folate acid
CC deficiency, May-Hegglin anomaly, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome and paroxysmal
CC nocturnal haemoglobinuria. Homogenous compositions comprising glucagon-
CC like peptide 1 (GLP-1) is useful for treating non-insulin dependent
CC diabetes. TMP compounds are useful in stimulating certain cell types
CC other than megakaryocyte, which expresses MPI receptor and in maintaining
CC the viability or storage life of platelets and related cells. The present
CC sequence is PCR primer used to generate human transthyretin (TTR) variant
CC DNA. This sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3032 GGAGTTGACAGGCCACTTCCAG 3053
DB 24 GGAGATGCCAAGACACTTCCAG 3

RESULT 842
ADG48874/C
ID ADG48874 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
AC ADG48874;
XX
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytostatic;
KM ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
KM auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KM articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KM wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US2003216560-A1.
XX
XX 20-NOV-2003.
XX
XX 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013925.
XX
XX 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
XX 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
XX 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0065364P.
XX 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
XX 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
XX 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
XX 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
XX 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
XX 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
XX 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
XX 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
XX 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
XX 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080107P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080165P.
XX 31-MAR-1998; 98US-0080194P.
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080327P.
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080328P.
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080332P.
XX 01-APR-1998; 98US-0080334P.
XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081049P.
XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081070P.
XX 08-APR-1998; 98US-0081071P.
XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081195P.
XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081203P.
XX 09-APR-1998; 98US-0081229P.
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081817P.
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081819P.
XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081838P.


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PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081955P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082568P.
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082569P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082700P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082704P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082797P.
PR 22-APR-1998; 98US-0082804P.
PR 23-APR-1998; 98US-0082796P.
PR 27-APR-1998; 98US-0083336P.
PR 28-APR-1998; 98US-0083332P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083558P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084558P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085339P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98WO-US021141.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-US024855.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99WO-US000106.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005190.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0123957P.
PR 29-MAR-1999; 99US-0126773P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131022P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99WO-US010733.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99WO-US012252.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0139557P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0141037P.

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PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0142680P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145698P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0146322P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99WO-US028313.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
PR 05-JAN-2000; 200WO-US000219.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 200WO-US000277.
PR 06-JAN-2000; 200WO-US000376.
PR 11-FEB-2000; 200WO-US003565.
PR 16-FEB-2000; 200WO-US004341.
PR 24-FEB-2000; 200WO-US005004.
PR 02-MAR-2000; 200WO-US005841.
PR 10-MAR-2000; 200WO-US006319.
PR 21-MAR-2000; 200WO-US007532.
PR 30-MAR-2000; 200WO-US008439.
PR 17-MAY-2000; 200WO-US013705.
PR 22-MAY-2000; 200WO-US014042.
PR 30-MAY-2000; 200WO-US014941.
PR 02-JUN-2000; 200WO-US015264.
PR 28-JUL-2000; 200WO-US020710.
PR 24-AUG-2000; 200WO-US023328.
PR 01-DEC-2000; 200WO-US032678.
PR 20-DEC-2000; 200WO-US034956.
PR 28-FEB-2001; 201WO-US006520.
PR 22-MAR-2001; 201WO-US009552.
PR 25-MAY-2001; 201WO-US017092.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 201WO-US017800.
PR 20-JUN-2001; 201WO-US019692.
PR 29-JUN-2001; 201WO-US021066.
PR 09-JUL-2001; 201WO-US021735.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 201US-00918585.

```

(GETH) GENENTECH INC.

PI Abhkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DL,
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME,
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
PI Kijavrin JU, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;

DR WPI, 2004-033149/03.

PT New PRO polypeptide useful for treating peripheral neuropathy,
PT neuropathies associated with systemic disease such as post-polio syndrome
or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome-associated syndrome.

XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 454pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide), a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid), a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;

Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 TGGAGGAGAGGACGACGCGA 841
Db 22 TGGAGGAGAGGACGACGAGGGA 1


```
RESULT 843
ADG68797/c
ID ADG68797 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADG68797;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human mutant transthyretin (TTR) cDNA PCR primer #6.
XX
KW Human; transthyretin; TTR; PCR; ss; TPO mimetic peptide; TMP;
KW thrombocytopenia; aplastic anaemia; metastatic tumour; cancer;
KW haemostatic; antianaemic; cyostatic; primer.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003191056-A1.
XX
PD 09-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 04-APR-2002; 2002US-00117109.
XX
PR 04-APR-2002; 2002US-00117109.
XX
PA (WALK/) WALKER K.
XX (XION/) XIONG F.
XX
PI Walker K, Xiong F;
XX
DR MPI; 2004-010111/01.
XX
PT Increasing the serum half-life of a biologically active agent for
PT treating thrombocytopenia, comprises fusing the agent to transthyretin or
PT a variant of it.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 25; 35pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method for increasing the serum half-life of a
CC biologically active agent comprising fusing the agent to transthyretin
CC (TTR) or a TTR variant. The invention also relates to a homogenous
CC preparation of a TTR-biologically active agent fusion, a polyethylene
CC glycol (PEG)-TTR-biologically active agent fusion, a TTR variant-
CC biologically active agent fusion and a PEG-TTR variant-biologically
CC active agent fusion. The method is used to increase the serum half-life
CC of a biologically active agent, e.g. a protein or a peptide. A
CC preparation comprising a TPO mimetic peptide (TMP) is used to treat
CC thrombocytopenia, aplastic anaemia and metastatic tumours. This sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used to amplify cDNA encoding a human mutant TTR
CC polypeptide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3032 GGAGTTGACAGGCCACTTCCAG 3053
DB 24 GGAGATGCCAAGACACTTCAG 3
XX
RESULT 844
ADG68798
ID ADG68798 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADG68798;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
```

```
DE Human mutant transthyretin (TTR) cDNA PCR primer #7.
XX
KW Human; transthyretin; TTR; PCR; ss; TPO mimetic peptide; TMP;
KW thrombocytopenia; aplastic anaemia; metastatic tumour; cancer;
KW haemostatic; antianaemic; cyostatic; primer.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003191056-A1.
XX
PD 09-OCT-2003.
XX
PF 04-APR-2002; 2002US-00117109.
XX
PR 04-APR-2002; 2002US-00117109.
XX
PA (WALK/) WALKER K.
XX (XION/) XIONG F.
XX
PI Walker K, Xiong F;
XX
DR MPI; 2004-010111/01.
XX
PT Increasing the serum half-life of a biologically active agent for
PT treating thrombocytopenia, comprises fusing the agent to transthyretin or
PT a variant of it.
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 26; 35pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a method for increasing the serum half-life of a
CC biologically active agent comprising fusing the agent to transthyretin
CC (TTR) or a TTR variant. The invention also relates to a homogenous
CC preparation of a TTR-biologically active agent fusion, a polyethylene
CC glycol (PEG)-TTR-biologically active agent fusion, a TTR variant-
CC biologically active agent fusion and a PEG-TTR variant-biologically
CC active agent fusion, optionally in a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent,
CC carrier or adjuvant. The method is used to increase the serum half-life
CC of a biologically active agent, e.g. a protein or a peptide. A
CC preparation comprising a TPO mimetic peptide (TMP) is used to treat
CC thrombocytopenia, aplastic anaemia and metastatic tumours. This sequence
CC represents a PCR primer used to amplify cDNA encoding a human mutant TTR
CC polypeptide of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3032 GGAGTTGACAGGCCACTTCCAG 3053
DB 1 GGAGATGCCAAGACACTTCAG 22
XX
RESULT 845
ADG51370/c
ID ADG51370 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
AC ADG51370;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
KW Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cyostatic;
KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
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PN US2004005312-A1.
 XX
 PD 08-JAN-2004.
 XX
 PF 18-OCT-2001; 2001US-00145093.
 XX
 PR 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
 PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
 PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertlisen ME,
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
 PI Kijavain IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 DR WPI; 2004-081694/08.
 XX
 XX New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic acids, useful
 PT in gene therapy for treating obesity or diabetes, in chromosome and gene
 PT mapping, as chromosome markers, in tissue typing, and in identifying
 PT chromosome.
 XX
 XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 462pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
 CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
 CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
 XX
 SO Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

820 TGGAGGAGAGACACAGCGCA 841
 |||||
 22 TGGAGGAGAGCGACGAGGAGA 1
 Db
 RESULT 846
 ADG59314/C
 ID ADG59314 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
 XX
 XX ADG59314;
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 DT
 DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
 XX
 XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
 KW ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
 KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
 KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
 KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX US2004005657-A1.
 PN
 XX 08-JAN-2004.
 PD
 XX
 XX 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013919.
 PF
 XX
 XX 15-APR-1998; 98US-0081952P.
 PR 08-MAR-1999; 99MO-US005028.
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
 PR 30-NOV-1999; 99MO-US028313.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000MO-US004341.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
 XX
 XX (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
 PA
 XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
 XX Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gertlisen ME,
 XX Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ,
 XX Kijavain IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
 XX Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 DR WPI; 2004-081722/08.
 XX
 XX New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid
 PT molecules, useful in gene therapy, or for diagnosing and treating
 PT neoplastic cell growth and proliferation, diabetes or cardiac
 PT insufficiency disorders in mammals.
 XX
 XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 463pp; English.
 PS
 XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,

CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
XX
SQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 820 TGGAGGAGAGGACACAGCGCA 841
Db 22 TGGAGGAGGAGGACGAGGAGCA 1
RESULT 847
ADG62770/c
ID ADG62770 standard; DNA: 24 BP.
XX
AC ADG62770;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX
KW Human; as; PCR: secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
KW opthalmological; aneurysmal; osteopathic; antineuritic; vulnerary;
KW auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
KW articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
KW wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridization.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2004006219-A1.
PD 08-JAN-2004.
XX
PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013920.
XX
PR 17-OCT-1997; 97US-0062250P.
PR 03-NOV-1997; 97US-0064249P.
PR 13-NOV-1997; 97US-0065311P.
PR 21-NOV-1997; 97US-0066364P.
PR 10-MAR-1998; 98US-0077450P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077632P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077641P.
PR 11-MAR-1998; 98US-0077649P.
PR 12-MAR-1998; 98US-0077791P.
PR 13-MAR-1998; 98US-0078004P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078886P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078910P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078936P.
PR 20-MAR-1998; 98US-0078939P.
PR 25-MAR-1998; 98US-0079294P.
PR 26-MAR-1998; 98US-0079656P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079663P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079664P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079689P.

PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079728P.
PR 27-MAR-1998; 98US-0079786P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079920P.
PR 30-MAR-1998; 98US-0079923P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0080105P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083392P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083495P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083496P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083499P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083500P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083554P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083586P.
PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083592P.
PR 30-APR-1998; 98US-0083742P.
PR 05-MAY-1998; 98US-0084366P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084414P.
PR 06-MAY-1998; 98US-0084441P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084598P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084600P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084627P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084637P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084639P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084640P.
PR 07-MAY-1998; 98US-0084643P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085323P.
PR 13-MAY-1998; 98US-0085338P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085533P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085573P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085579P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085580P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085582P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085689P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085697P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085700P.
PR 15-MAY-1998; 98US-0085704P.
PR 18-MAY-1998; 98US-0086023P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086392P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086414P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086430P.
PR 22-MAY-1998; 98US-0086486P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087098P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087106P.
PR 28-MAY-1998; 98US-0087208P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0090863P.
PR 26-JUN-1998; 98US-0091010P.
PR 01-JUL-1998; 98US-0091359P.
PR 30-JUL-1998; 98US-0094651P.
PR 11-SEP-1998; 98US-0100038P.
PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0109304P.
PR 20-NOV-1998; 98US-0113296P.
PR 22-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 23-DEC-1998; 98US-0113621P.
PR 05-JAN-1999; 99US-0113621P.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99US-0113621P.
PR 10-MAR-1999; 99US-0113621P.
PR 12-MAR-1999; 99US-0113621P.
PR 21-APR-1999; 99US-0130232P.
PR 26-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 28-APR-1999; 99US-0131445P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 14-MAY-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 16-JUN-1999; 99US-0134287P.
PR 23-JUN-1999; 99US-0140377P.
PR 07-JUL-1999; 99US-0146808P.
PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0146808P.
PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0146822P.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 30-NOV-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99US-0162506P.

PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028565.
 PR 16-DEC-1999; 99WO-US030095.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031243.
 PR 30-DEC-1999; 99WO-US031274.
 PR 05-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000219.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000277.
 PR 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000376.
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US003565.
 PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
 PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US005004.
 PR 02-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US005841.
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US006319.
 PR 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007532.
 PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008439.
 PR 17-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US013705.
 PR 22-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014042.
 PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US014941.
 PR 02-JUN-2000; 2000WO-US015264.
 PR 28-JUL-2000; 2000WO-US020710.
 PR 24-AUG-2000; 2000WO-US023328.
 PR 01-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US032678.
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US034956.
 PR 28-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US006520.
 PR 22-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US009552.
 PR 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US017092.
 PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US017800.
 PR 20-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US019692.
 PR 29-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US021066.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001WO-US021735.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.

PA (GETH) GENENTECH INC.

XX Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Desnoyers L, Eaton DL,
 PI Ferreira N, Filvarsoff E, Fong S, Gao W, Gerber H, Gerritsen ME,
 PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gunney AL, Hillan KJ,
 PI Kijavlin IJ, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoni NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL,
 PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
 XX WPI; 2004-090107/09.

XX Novel secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides useful for treating
 PT diabetes, kidney disorders (Berger disease, celiac disease), pericyte-
 PT associated tumors, arthritis and cardiac insufficiency disorders.

XX Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 458pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
 CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
 CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
 CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
 CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
 CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
 CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
 CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
 CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
 CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
 CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
 CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
 CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting
 CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
 CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
 CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
 CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
 CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
 CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
 CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
 CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the

CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide; PRO725,
 CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
 CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
 CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
 CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
 CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
 CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
 CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
 CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
 CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
 CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.

XX Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
 XX Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
 XX Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Db 820 TGGAGGAGGAGGACACAGCGGA 841

XX 22 TGGAGGAGGAGGACGAGGAGGA 1

XX RESULT 848

XX ADJ93326/c

XX ADJ93326; standard; DNA; 24 BP.

XX 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX Human prostate-specific membrane antigen-related PCR primer SeqID124.

XX alternatively spliced, prostate-specific membrane; PSM; antigen;
 XX prostate cell; cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agent; prostate cancer imaging;
 XX human; PCR; primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2004001846-A1.

XX 01-JAN-2004.

XX 21-MAY-2003; 2003US-00443694.

XX 24-FEB-1995; 95US-00394152.

XX 23-FEB-1996; 96WO-US002424.

XX 29-AUG-1996; 96US-00705477.

XX (SLOK) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER RES.

XX Israeli RS, Heston WDW, Fair WR, Querfelli O, Pinto J;

XX WPI; 2004-061649/06.

XX Isolated polypeptide having biological activity of alternatively spliced
 PT prostate-specific membrane antigen, useful for identifying ligands useful
 PT in imaging prostate cancer in human patient's s.

XX Example 8; SEQ ID NO 124; 174pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel isolated polypeptide having the
 CC biological activity of an alternatively spliced prostate-specific
 CC membrane (PSM) antigen. The invention is useful for making prostate cells
 CC susceptible to a cytotoxic chemotherapeutic agent which involves
 CC connecting prostate cells with the polypeptide of the invention in an
 CC amount effective to render the prostate cells susceptible to the agent.
 CC In addition, the invention is useful for identifying ligands that bind
 CC PSM which are useful for imaging prostate cancer in human patients. The
 CC present sequence is that of a PCR primer which was used in the
 CC exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 24 BP; 11 A; 7 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4780 GGGCTTCTCAGTCTTTGGTTGG 4801
|||||
DB 23 GGGCTTCTCAGTCTTTGGTTAG 2

RESULT 849
ADM17572/c
ID ADM17572 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX
XX ADM17572;
AC
XX
XX
XX

DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
DE

XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX

PN US2004048332-A1.
XX

PD 11-MAR-2004.
XX

PF 24-OCT-2001; 2001US-00999831.
XX

PR 29-APR-1998; 98US-0083545P.
PR 08-MAR-1999; 99WO-US005028.
PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-00380138.
PR 29-OCT-1999; 99US-0162506P.
PR 02-DEC-1999; 99WO-US028551.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004341.
PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-00918585.
XX
XX

PA (GENTH) GENENTECH INC.
XX

PI Ashkenazi AJ, Baker KP, Botstein D, Deenoyers L, Eaton DL;
PI Ferrara N, Filvaroff E, Fong S, Gao W, Garber H, Gerritsen ME;
PI Goddard A, Godowski PJ, Grimaldi JC, Gurney AL, Hillan KJ;
PI Kljavin IU, Kuo SS, Napier MA, Pan J, Paoletti NF, Roy MA, Shelton DL;
PI Stewart TA, Tumas D, Williams PM, Wood WI;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-238493/22.
DR

XX New secreted and transmembrane PRO polypeptides and nucleic acid
PT molecules, useful in gene therapy, or for diagnosing and treating
PT neoplastic cell growth and proliferation, diabetes or cardiac
PT insufficiency disorders in mammals.
XX

PS Example 114; SEQ ID NO 573; 461bp; English.
XX

XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting

CC PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739. PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide. The bioactive
CC molecule is the toxin, radiolabel, or an antibody. The bioactive molecule
CC causes death of the cell. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for linking a
CC bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide. PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide are useful for linking a bioactive molecule
CC to a cell expressing PRO1559 polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide is
CC useful for linking a bioactive molecule to a cell expressing PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. PRO4993 polypeptide or anti-PRO337
CC polypeptide is useful for modulating at least one biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO337 polypeptide, where the cell is killed. PRO337
CC polypeptide or anti-PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for modulating the
CC biological activity of the cell expressing PRO4993 polypeptide. PRO725,
CC PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide or an anti-PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for
CC modulating the biological activity of the cell expressing PRO1559
CC polypeptide; and PRO1559 polypeptide or anti-PRO725, anti-PRO700 or anti-
CC PRO739 polypeptide is useful for modulating the biological activity of
CC the cell expressing PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide. The
CC polypeptides are useful for inhibiting tumour growth, retinal disorders,
CC sports-related joint problems, articular cartilage defects,
CC osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis, wound healing and hearing loss in
CC mammals. The present sequence is a Tagman PCR probe used investigate PRO
CC gene amplification in certain tumour cell lines.
XX
XX

SEQ Sequence 24 BP; 1 A; 14 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.6; DB 1; Length 24;
Best Local Similarity 81.8%; Pred. No. 9.7e+02;
Matches 18; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 TGGAGGAGGAGGACACAGGCCGA 841
|||||
DB 22 TGGAGGAGGAGGAGGACGAGGAGA 1

RESULT 850
ADL07406/c
ID ADL07406 standard; DNA; 24 BP.
XX

AC ADL07406;
XX

DT 17-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX

DE Human PRO 618 Tagman PCR probe.
XX

XX Human; ss; PCR; secreted protein; transmembrane protein; PRO; cytosolic;
XX ophthalmological; antiarthritic; osteopathic; antirheumatic; vulnery;
XX auditory; tumour growth; retinal disorder; sports-related joint problem;
XX articular cartilage defects; osteoarthritis; rheumatoid arthritis;
XX wound healing; hearing loss; probe; in situ hybridisation.
XX
XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX

PN US2004063921-A1.
XX

PD 01-APR-2004.
XX

PF 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-00013917.
XX

XX The invention relates to an isolated PRO polypeptide (secreted or
CC transmembrane protein) having at least 80% amino acid sequence identity
CC to an amino acid sequence chosen from 94 fully defined sequences as given
CC in the specification (including PRO lacking its associated signal
CC peptide, a PRO extracellular domain with or without its associated signal
CC peptide). Also included are nucleic acids encoding the PRO proteins
CC mentioned above, a vector comprising a PRO nucleic acid, a host cell
CC comprising the vector and producing PRO, a chimeric molecule comprising
CC PRO fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence, and an anti-PRO
CC antibody. PRO337 polypeptide is useful for detecting a PRO4993
CC polypeptide in a sample suspected of containing PRO4993 polypeptide.
CC Similarly, PRO4993 polypeptide is useful for detecting PRO337
CC polypeptide. PRO725, PRO700 or PRO739 polypeptide is useful for detecting
CC PRO1559 polypeptide, and PRO1559 polypeptide is useful for detecting

DT 07-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Template pyrimidine series sequence in a ligand.
XX
KW Nucleic acid transport system; NTS; cell surface receptor; cyrosis;
KW nuclear membrane; lysis moiety; transgenic animal; human disease;
KW nucleic acid delivery; cancer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..17
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "all C's are methylcytosines"
XX
PN US994109-A.
XX
PD 30-NOV-1999.
XX
PF 03-JUN-1995; 95US-00460890.
XX
PR 20-MAR-1992; 92US-00855389.
PR 19-MAR-1993; 93WO-US002725.
PR 14-DEC-1993; 93US-00167641.
XX
PA (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
XX
PI Woo SLC, Cristiano RJ, Gotchalk S, Sparrow J, Smith LC;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-038262/03.
XX
PT Nucleic acid transport system, useful for creating transgenic animals for
XX assessing human disease such as cancer in an animal model.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 15A; 107pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid transport system (NTS) for
CC delivering nucleic acid into a cell. The NTS contains but is not limited
CC to 5 components: (a) the nucleic acid or a macromolecule to be delivered;
CC (b) a moiety that recognizes and binds to a cell surface receptor or
CC antigen or is capable of entering a cell through cyrosis; (c) a nucleic
CC acid or macromolecular molecule binding moiety; (d) a moiety that is
CC capable of moving or initiating movement through a nuclear membrane; and/
CC or (e) a lysis moiety that enables the transport of the entire complex
CC from the cell surface directly into the cytoplasm of the cell. The NTS
CC delivers nucleic acid into the cellular interior as well as the nucleus
CC of specific cells. The NTS can be used to treat disorders by targeting
CC specific nucleic acid accordingly. The NTS can also be used to create
CC transgenic animals for assessing human disease, such as cancer, in an
CC animal model. The NTS can be used in vitro with tissue culture cells
CC which allows the role of various nucleic acids to be studied by targeting
CC specific expression into specifically targeted tissue culture cells. The
CC lysis agent within the NTS avoids the problem of endosomal/lysosomal
CC degradation.
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 279 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
DB 1 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTCCCT 17

XX
DE Nucleic acid transporter system primer SEQ ID NO 8.
XX
KW Nucleic acid delivery; nucleic acid transporter system; hormone; enzyme;
KW growth factor; clotting factor; apolipoprotein; receptor; drug; oncogene;
KW tumor antigen; tumor suppressor; viral antigen; parasitic antigen;
KW bacterial antigen; primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 4
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= Other
FT /note= "5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 6
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= Other
FT /note= "5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 8
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= Other
FT /note= "5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 10
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= Other
FT /note= "5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 12
FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= Other
FT /note= "5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 14
FT /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= Other
FT /note= "5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 15
FT /*tag= g
FT /mod_base= Other
FT /note= "5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 16
FT /*tag= h
FT /mod_base= Other
FT /note= "5-methylcytosine"
XX
PN US6150168-A.
XX
PD 21-NOV-2000.
XX
PF 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00460971.
XX
PR 20-MAR-1992; 92US-00855389.
PR 19-MAR-1993; 93WO-US002725.
PR 14-DEC-1993; 93US-00167641.
XX
PA (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
XX
PI Gotchalk S, Sparrow J, Cristiano RJ, Smith LC, Woo SLC;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-049093/06.
XX
PT Nucleic acid transporter system for delivering nucleic acid into a cell,
XX useful for delivering proteins and polypeptides to cells, including
XX growth factors, enzymes, hormones, and tumor suppressors.
XX
PS Disclosure; Col 95-96; 105pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel system (I) for delivering a nucleic acid
CC to a cell, comprising a binding complex comprising a ligand binding
CC molecule noncovalently bound to a nucleic acid and covalently linked to a
CC surface ligand, and a second binding complex comprising a second binding
CC molecule noncovalently bound to a nucleic acid and covalently linked to a
CC nuclear ligand. The complexes are simultaneously bound to the nucleic
CC acid. The nucleic acid transporter system can also be used in a method

CC for the in vivo targeting of the insertion of DNA into a cell. It can
CC also be used in processes for producing transformed cell lines. The
CC system can be used to deliver a variety of proteins and polypeptides,
CC such as hormones, growth factors, enzymes, clotting factors,
CC apolipoproteins, receptors, drugs, oncogenes, tumor antigens, tumor
CC suppressors, viral antigens, parasitic antigens, and bacterial antigens.
CC The transporter system uses lysis agents to overcome the problems of
CC endosomal/lysosomal degradation seen with prior art systems
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 279 TTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
1 TTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 17
DB 1 TTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 17
RESULT 857
ID ABL46849 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX ABL46849;
AC
XX 27-JUN-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GRID NCH ribozyme substrate oligonucleotide #303.
XX
XX Human; Grb2-related with Insert Domain; GRID; T-cell1;
KM co-stimulatory adaptor protein; tissue rejection; graft rejection;
KW leukemia; cytostatic; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200162911-A2.
XX
PD 30-AUG-2001.
XX
PF 23-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005957.
XX
PR 24-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184594P.
XX
PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA (GLAX) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
XX
PI Jarvis T, Von Carlowitz I, Mcewiggen JA, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;
XX
PI WPI; 2001-550088/61.
XX
PT New nucleic acid(s) for regulating the Grb2-related with Insert Domain
PT (GRID) gene comprises using antisense and enzymatic nucleic acid
PT molecules such as hammerhead ribozymes.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 68; 108pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to oligonucleotides that downregulate the
CC expression of human Grb2-related with Insert Domain (GRID) gene. GRID is
CC a T-cell co-stimulatory adaptor protein. The oligonucleotides are useful
CC for modulating the expression of GRID, to treat conditions such as
CC tissue/graft rejection and leukemia. The oligonucleotides can also be
CC administered in conjunction with other therapies such as radiation,
CC chemotherapy and cyclosporin treatment. The present oligonucleotide was
CC used to illustrate the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 882 GAGCTGCCCAAGAA 898

db 1 GAGCTGCCCAAGAA 17
||||:|||||
RESULT 858
ID AAS08470
XX AAS08470 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC AAS08470;
XX
DT 23-OCT-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Pyrimidine-rich oligonucleotide #3 used in nucleic acid transport system.
DE
XX
XX Nucleic acid transport; cytosol; ligand; lysis agent; spacer molecule;
KW gene therapy; hepatocyte; muscle; bone forming cell; oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 4 /*tag= a
FT /*tag= a /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 6 /*tag= b
FT /*tag= b /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 8 /*tag= c
FT /*tag= c /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 10 /*tag= d
FT /*tag= d /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 12 /*tag= e
FT /*tag= e /mod_base= m5c
FT modified_base 14.16 /*tag= f
FT /*tag= f /mod_base= m5c
XX
PN US6177554-B1.
XX
XX 23-JAN-2001.
XX
XX 05-JUN-1995; 95US-00462040.
XX
XX 20-MAR-1992; 92US-00855389.
XX 19-MAR-1993; 93WO-US002725.
XX 14-DEC-1993; 93US-00167641.
XX
PA (BAYU) BAYLOR COLLEGE MEDICINE.
XX
PI Woo SLC, Smith LC, Cristiano RJ, Gottchalk S, Sparrow J;
PI WPI; 2001-365933/38.
XX
XX Nucleic acid transport system, useful for creating transgenic animals for
PT assessing human disease such as cancer in an animal model.
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 15; 111pp; English.
XX
XX The sequence represents the pyrimidine-rich oligonucleotide #3 used in a
CC nucleic acid transporter system. The nucleic acid transporter system uses
CC nucleic acid binding complexes containing surface ligands which are
CC capable of binding to a cell surface receptor and entering the cell
CC through cytosol. The compounds of the invention are either ligands,
CC binding molecules (surface ligands), lysis agents, spacer molecules or
CC their intermediates. The ligands, binding molecules, lysis agents and
CC spacer molecules are used in nucleic acid transporter systems to deliver
CC nucleic acid into specific cells e.g. in gene therapy to deliver nucleic
CC acid into hepatocytes, muscle cells or bone forming cells
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 279 TTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
DB 1 TTTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 17

RESULT 859
ABN01355
ID ABN01355 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN01355;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDM-LP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1347.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDM-LP-1; hGDM-LP-1; heart;
KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDM-LP-1 proteins,
XX
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX
PS desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDM-LP-1.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1347; 214pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDM-LP-1). The protein and vaccine production. The hGDM-LP-1
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDM-LP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
CC hGDM-LP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDM-LP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDM-LP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognize hGDM-LP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDM-LP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption ionization, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDM-LP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The

CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDM-LP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDM-LP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDM-LP-1 is localized to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDM-LP-1 sequence in the amplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX

QY 773 GAAGGAAAACATGGGCG 789
DB 1 GAAGGAAAACATGGGCG 17

RESULT 860
ABN08206/C
ID ABN08206 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN08206;
XX
DT 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GDM-LP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:5 sequence SEQ ID NO:8198.
XX
KW Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDM-LP-1; hGDM-LP-1; heart;
KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KW skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
PR 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
XX
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
XX
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
XX
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
XX
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
XX
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
PA (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
PT New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDM-LP-1 proteins,
XX
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
XX
PS desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDM-LP-1.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 8198; 214pp; English.

CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDM-LP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDM-LP-1
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDM-LP-1

CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX

SO Sequence 17 BP; 4 A; 1 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 3873 ATCAGGCTCCGATC 3889
|||
Db 17 ATCAGGCTCCGATC 1

RESULT 861
ABN01353
ID ABN01353 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN01353;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1345.
XX
KM Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0266860P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PA
XX Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon MB;
PI

DR WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption/ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 1345; 214pp; English.
XX

CC The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterise and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognise hGDMLP
CC -1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionisation, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX

SO Sequence 17 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 771 AAGAGGAAACATGGG 787
|||
Db 1 AAGAGGAAACATGGG 17

RESULT 862
ABN01354
ID ABN01354 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABN01354;
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE Human GDMLP-1 17-mer scanning SEQ ID NO:4 sequence SEQ ID NO:1346.
XX
KM Human; genome-derived myosin-like protein 1; GDMLP-1; hGDMLP-1; heart;
KM muscle; myosin; chromosome 22; gene therapy; vaccine; heart disease;
KM skeletal muscle disorder; amplicon; screening; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200192524-A2.
XX
PD 06-DEC-2001.
XX
PF 25-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US016981.
XX
XX 26-MAY-2000; 2000US-0207456P.
PR 21-SEP-2000; 2000US-0234687P.
PR 27-SEP-2000; 2000US-0236359P.
PR 04-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00024263.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000661.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000662.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
PR

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 05-FEB-2001; 2001US-0268680P.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PI Gu Y, Ji Y, Penn SG, Hanzel DK, Rank DR, Chen W, Shannon ME;
XX WPI; 2002-179446/23.
XX
XX New polypeptide, for raising antibodies that recognize hGDMLP-1 proteins,
PT or as specific biomolecule capture probes for surface-enhanced laser
PT desorption ionization, comprises human myosin-like protein hGDMLP-1.
XX
XX Disclosure, SEQ ID NO 1346; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a human genome-derived myosin-like
CC protein 1 (hGDMLP-1). The protein and polynucleotide sequences of hGDMLP-
CC 1 can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. The hGDMLP-1
CC nucleic acids can be used as probes to detect, characterize and quantify
CC hGDMLP-1 nucleic acids in samples, as amplification substrates, to
CC provide initial substrates for the recombinant engineering of hGDMLP-1
CC protein variants having desired phenotypic improvements, and for
CC expressing the proteins. The hGDMLP-1 proteins or polypeptides may be
CC used as immunogens to raise antibodies that specifically recognize hGDMLP-
CC 1 proteins, as standards in assays used to determine the concentration
CC and/or amount specifically of hGDMLP proteins, as specific biomolecule
CC capture probes for surface-enhanced laser desorption/ionization, as
CC therapeutic supplement in patients having specific deficiency in hGDMLP-1
CC production, and in vaccines or for replacement therapy. The
CC polynucleotide sequences encoding hGDMLP-1 may be used for diagnosing a
CC disorder associated with the expression of hGDMLP-1, in particular heart
CC and skeletal muscle disorders. hGDMLP-1 is localised to chromosome 22.
CC The present sequence represents an oligomer used in the screening of the
CC hGDMLP-1 sequence in the exemplification of the present invention. N.B.
CC The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequence
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 772 AGAAGGAAAACATGGG 788
Db 1 AGAAGGAAAACATGGG 17
XX
RESULT 863
ABQ82102/c
ID ABQ82102 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABQ82102;
AC
XX 29-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 22-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Brevibacterium lactofermentum gdh PCR primer SEQ ID NO:14.
DE
XX Brevibacterium lactofermentum; glnA2; glnE; L-glutamine; fermentation;
KW Corynebacterium bacterium; glutamine synthetase adenyl transferase;
KW glutamine synthetase; liver function promoting agent; enzyme; seasoning;
KW PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Corynebacterium glutamicum.
OS
XX
XX EPI229121-A2.
XX

PD 07-AUG-2002.
XX
XX 05-FEB-2002; 2002EP-00001993.
PF
XX
XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001JP-00028163.
PR 30-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00162806.
XX
XX (AJIN) AJINOMOTO CO INC.
XX
XX Nakamura J, Izui H, Moriguchi K, Kawashima H, Nakamatsu T;
PI Kurahashi O;
XX WPI; 2002-629685/68.
XX
XX Corynebacterium which has L-glutamine producing ability and has been
PT modified so that its intracellular glutamine synthetase activity should
PT be enhanced, useful for producing L-glutamine.
XX
XX Example 4; Page 34; 39pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a corynebacterium (I) which has L-
CC glutamine producing ability and has been modified so that its
CC intracellular glutamine synthetase activity should be enhanced. Also
CC described is a DNA (II) coding for a protein having glutamine synthetase
CC activity or glutamine synthetase adenyl transferase activity (see
CC ABP53500 and ABP53501 respectively). (I) is useful for producing L-
CC glutamine, by culturing a bacterium in a medium to produce and accumulate
CC L-glutamine in the medium and collecting the L-glutamine. L-glutamine
CC produced by (I) is useful industrially as an ingredient of seasonings, as
CC liver function promoting agents, in amino acid transfections, and in
CC comprehensive amino acid preparation. (II) is useful for breeding (I).
CC The by-production of L-glutamic acid is suppressed and the production
CC efficiency of L-glutamine is improved using (II). The present sequence
CC represents a PCR primer for a gdh gene isolated from Brevibacterium
CC lactofermentum, which is used in an example from the present invention.
CC (Updated on 29-AUG-2003 to standardise OS field)
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2010 CGATCAGCCACATCTG 2026
Db 17 CGATCAGCCACATCTG 1
XX
RESULT 864
ABV90366/c
ID ABV90366 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX ABV90366;
AC
XX 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human POSHL1 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO 1079.
DE
XX Human; POSHL 1; SH3 domain; POSH-like signalling protein 1; oncogene;
KW Rho GTPase; signal transduction; gene expression; cancer; vaccine;
KW gene therapy; transgenic; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX EPI239051-A2.
PN
XX 11-SEP-2002.
PD
XX
XX 28-JAN-2002; 2002EP-00001165.
PF
XX 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000663.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000664.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000665.
XX

PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000666.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000667.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000668.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000669.
PR 30-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US000670.
PR 23-MAY-2001; 2001US-00864761.
PR 10-OCT-2001; 2001US-0328205P.
XX
PA (ABOM-) AEOMICA INC.
XX
PI Shannon M;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-684061/74.
XX
PT Novel human SH3 domain (POSH)-like signaling protein 1 polypeptide, POSH
PT -, useful for treating disorders associated with decreased expression or
PT activity of human POSH1.
XX
PS Example 2; SEQ ID NO 1079; 60bp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to an isolated SH3 domain (POSH)-like signalling
CC protein 1 (POSH1) polypeptide (I), comprising a sequence of 730 amino
CC acids (S1, ABB83999), a sequence having 65% sequence identity to (S1),
CC (S1) having 95% deviations, especially conservative substitutions or a
CC fragment of the sequences comprising at least 8 contiguous amino acids.
CC Human POSH1.1 is a proto-oncogene/oncogene product that functions as an
CC adaptor protein that interacts with Rho family small GTPases as well as
CC downstream components of the signal transduction pathway. (I) is useful
CC for identifying a specific binding partner. (I) and nucleic acids (II)
CC encoding (I) are useful for diagnosing, monitoring disease and treating
CC caused by altered expression of human POSH1 including diagnosing and
CC treating cancer, they are useful in the development of vaccines and (II) is
CC useful in gene therapy. (II) is useful for constructing microarrays which
CC are useful for measuring and for surveying gene expression and creating
CC transgenic non-human animals capable of producing the proteins. The
CC present sequence is that of a scanning oligonucleotide useful in examples
CC of the invention. Note: The present sequence did not form part of the
CC printed specification, but is based on sequence information supplied to
CC Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 819 CTGAGGAGAGAGACAC 835
Db 17 CTGAGGAGAGAGACAC 1
XX
RESULT 865
ABK98153
ID ABK98153 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ABK98153;
XX
DT 07-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Triple helix forming associated oligonucleotide #32.
XX
KM Triple-helix formation; purine-rich target sequence; double-helix DNA;
KM gene expression; regulatory sequence; pathogenic double-stranded DNA;
KM pathogenic bacteria; virus; replication; virulence; cancer;
KM oncogene suppression; cancerous cell; cytostatic; antimicrobial; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US6403302-B1.
XX
PD 11-JUN-2002.
XX
PF 16-DEC-1993; 93US-00168920.

XX
PR 17-SEP-1992; 92US-00946976.
XX
PA (CALY) CALIFORNIA INST OF TECHNOLOGY.
XX
PI Dervan PB, Beal PA;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-536030/57.
XX
PT A triple-helix comprising a double helical nucleic acid (DHNA) and an
PT oligonucleotide which binds in parallel and antiparallel orientation,
PT respectively, for targeting sequences on alternate strands of DHNA to
PT control gene expression.
XX
PS Example 4; Fig 7; 10bp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to methods and oligonucleotides for forming
CC a triple-helix comprising a double helical nucleic acid comprising first
CC and second substantially complementary strands, and an oligonucleotide
CC bound to a purine-rich target sequence within the double helical nucleic
CC acid, where the oligonucleotide binds in a parallel and antiparallel
CC orientation, respectively, to target sequences on alternate strands of
CC the double helical nucleic acid. The method has therapeutic applications,
CC where gene expression is controlled by selective triple-helix formation
CC within expression regulatory sequences of a target gene. The
CC oligonucleotides can be used to form triple-helices, and are useful to
CC detect the presence or absence of specific sequences within genomic DNA
CC for diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. The oligonucleotides can be
CC selected to specifically bind to pathogenic double-stranded DNA including
CC specific sequences required by pathogenic bacteria or viruses for
CC replication or virulence, reducing their pathogenicity. Alternatively,
CC the oligonucleotide can be chosen to target a unique sequence of the
CC pathogen which is not found in the genome of pathogen's host. The
CC oligonucleotides can be used in cancer treatment by way of triple-helix
CC suppression of specific oncogenes including those of endogenous or viral
CC origin. Such therapeutic oligonucleotides are capable of forming triple-
CC helices with such sequences in cancerous cells containing the activated
CC oncogene, so preferentially killing or repressing the cancer causing
CC cell. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide used in the
CC methods of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 6 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 277 TCTTCCTCTCTCTCT 293
Db 1 TTTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 17
XX
RESULT 866
ADA99521
ID ADA99521 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADA99521;
XX
DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human MD23 scanning oligonucleotide SEQ ID 510.
XX
KM Cytostatic; immunosuppressant; gene therapy; vaccine; human;
KM zinc finger protein; MD23; MD24; MD27; MD212; chromosome 7q22.1;
KM chromosome 6p21.3-22.2; chromosome 16p11.2; chromosome 15q26.1; cancer;
KM developmental disorder; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN EP1281758-A2.
XX
PD 05-FEB-2003.
XX

PF 30-JUL-2002; 2002EP-00016874.
XX
XX 02-AUG-2001; 2001US-00922181.
XX
XX (AEOM-) AEOMICA INC.
PI Shannon M, Gu Y, Nguyen C;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-423107/40.
DR
XX
PT New zinc finger-containing proteins and nucleic acids, useful in
PT manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
PT associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
PT MD24, MD27 or MD212, e.g. cancer.
XX
XX Example 6; SEQ ID NO 510; 103bp; English.
PS
XX The present invention relates to novel human zinc finger-containing
XX proteins and their coding sequences: MD23, MD24, MD27, MD212. MD23 is
XX encoded at chromosome 7q22.1, MD24 is encoded at chromosome 6p21.3-22.2,
XX MD27 is encoded at chromosome 16p11.2 and MD212 is encoded at chromosome
XX 15q26.1. The MD23, MD24, MD27, and MD212 sequences are useful in therapy,
XX or in manufacturing a medicament for treating or preventing a disorder
XX associated with decreased or increased expression or activity of MD23,
XX MD24, MD27, or MD212, e.g. cancer or developmental disorders. The nucleic
XX acids and proteins are also useful for diagnosing or monitoring a disease
XX caused by altered expression of MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212. The nucleic
XX acids can also be used as probes to detect and characterize gross
XX alterations in MD23, MD24, MD27, or MD212 genetic locus. The probes are
XX useful in constructing microarrays for measuring gene expression. The
XX proteins are useful as therapeutic agents for gene therapy or as
XX vaccines. The present sequence was used to illustrate the invention.
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 924 GAGGCCAAGAGGTTCC 940
DB 1 GAGGCCAAGCGGCTTC 17
RESULT 867
AB259891/c
ID AB259891 standard; RNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AB259891;
AC
XX
XX 21-MAR-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human K-Ras DNAzyme substrate #3.
DE
XX
XX Human; ribozyme; short interfering RNA; siRNA; HERR2; K-Ras;
XX KM enzymatic nucleic acid; H-Ras; N-Ras; HIV; cytosolic; anti-HIV;
XX KM anti-rheumatic; cancer; AIDS; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200297114-A2.
PN
XX
XX 05-DEC-2002.
PD
XX
XX 29-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US016840.
PF
XX
XX 29-MAY-2001; 2001US-0294140P.
PR 06-JUN-2001; 2001US-0296249P.
PR 10-SEP-2001; 2001US-0318471P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Mcswigen J;
PI

XX
DR WPI; 2003-140484/13.
XX
XX Novel short interfering RNA and enzymatic nucleic acid useful for
PT treating cancer, modulates the expression of a nucleic acid encoding
PT HERR2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras, and human deficiency virus sequences.
XX
XX Claim 58; Page 85; 185pp; English.
PS
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering RNA (siRNA) nucleic
XX acid molecule or an enzymatic nucleic acid molecule, that modulates
XX expression of a nucleic acid molecule encoding HERR2, K-Ras, H-Ras, N-Ras,
XX human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) or a component of HIV. The nucleic
XX acid molecule of the invention has cytosolic, anti-HIV, and anti-
XX rheumatic activity. The nucleic acid molecules are useful for reducing
XX HERR2, K-Ras, H-Ras, and HIV activity in a cell. The nucleic acids are
XX also useful for treating breast, ovarian, colorectal, lung, prostate,
XX bladder, or pancreatic cancer, and HIV infection, and AIDS. The sequences
XX shown in AB259889 - AB262216, AB264544 - AB265531, AB265520 - AB265524,
XX AB265530 - AB265585 represent substrate/target sequences for the human
XX ribozymes of the invention
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 7 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3919 CGACCGCGCGCGCGCG 3935
DB 17 CGCGCGCGCGCGCGCG 1
RESULT 868
AB222872
ID AB222872 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
XX AB222872;
AC
XX
XX 07-APR-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Locked nucleic acid oligonucleotide LNAs.
DE
XX
XX Phosphorothioate; locked nucleic acid; LNA; immunostimulatory;
XX KM cytosolic; antimicrobial; gene therapy; pathogenic infection; cancer;
XX KM ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "N-terminally modified by TAMRA"
XX
XX WO2002102825-A2.
PN
XX
XX 27-DEC-2002.
PD
XX
XX 14-JUN-2002; 2002WO-GB002728.
PF
XX
XX 15-JUN-2001; 2001GB-00014719.
PR
XX
XX (GLAXO) GLAXO GROUP LTD.
PA
XX
XX Catchpole IR;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-157022/15.
DR
XX
XX Novel locked nucleic acid conjugate useful in manufacturing a medicament
PT for treating or preventing pathogenic infections or cancer, has an
PT oligonucleotide having locked nucleic acid based on a functional moiety.
XX

PS Example 1; Page 20; 101pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a locked nucleic acid (LNA) conjugate (1)
CC comprising an oligonucleotide having at least one locked nucleic acid
CC based on a functional moiety. Also described: (1) a complex (11)
CC comprising (1) and a DNA sequence having a complementary sequence to the
CC oligonucleotide, and encoding a gene under the control of a promoter; (2)
CC a pharmaceutical composition (11) comprising (11) and a carrier or
CC diluent; (3) a device loaded with (11); and (4) an oligonucleotide (1V)
CC comprising a first region comprising an oligonucleotide sequence having
CC at least one LNA, and a second region comprising an immunostimulatory
CC oligonucleotide region containing at least one unmetaphylated CG di-
CC nucleotide motif. (1) has cytostatic and antimicrobial activities, and
CC can be used in gene therapy. (1) and (11) can be used in medicine, and in
CC the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment or the prevention of
CC pathogenic infections or cancer. (1) is useful for the preparation of
CC (11), by hybridizing (1) with a plasmid capable of expressing a gene
CC encoding an antigen or therapeutic protein, and formulating the resulting
CC complex with a pharmaceutical carrier. The present sequence represents a
CC LNA oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present
CC invention
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 270 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 286
Db 1 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 17
RESULT 869
ADB43380
ID ADB43380 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADB43380;
XX
DT 18-DEC-2003 (revised)
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Tumour suppression/reversion associated nucleotide #3703.
XX
XX cytostatic; antiviral; neuroprotective; nootropic; neuroleptic; ss;
KW primer; probe; tumour suppression; tumour reversion; apoptosis;
KW virus resistance; transgenic animals; Alzheimer's disease; schizophrenia;
KW diagnosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003040369-A2.
XX
PD 15-MAY-2003.
XX
PF 17-SEP-2002; 2002WO-IB004219.
XX
PR 17-SEP-2001; 2001FR-00011981.
XX
PA (MOLE-) MOLECULAR ENGINES LAB.
XX
PI Telerman A, Amson R, Tuijnder M;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-441574/41.
XX
XX New nucleic acid encoding human prostate membrane-specific antigen,
PT useful e.g. for treatment of tumors and viral infection, also related
PT polypeptide and antibodies.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 464; 771pp; French.
XX
XX The invention relates to the isolation of 6327 nucleotide sequences,
CC fragments of at least 15 consecutive nucleotides of these nucleotides, a

CC sequence having at least 80% identity, after optimal alignment, with the
CC nucleotides, a sequence that hybridizes under stringent conditions with
CC the nucleotides, or the complement, or corresponding RNA, of the
CC nucleotides. The nucleotides are used as probes or primers for detecting,
CC identifying, quantifying and/or amplifying nucleic acids, as in vitro
CC sense and antisense sequences, of nucleotides involved in tumour
CC suppression or reversion, apoptosis and or viral resistance, to produce
CC recombinant polypeptides, and to prepare transgenic animals, as
CC experimental models. The nucleotides (also vectors containing them and
CC cells containing the vectors), the encoded polypeptides and antibodies
CC (Ab) against the polypeptide are useful for prevention and/or treatment
CC of viral infections or diseases characterized by development of tumours
CC or cell degeneration (e.g. Alzheimer's disease or schizophrenia).
CC Analysis of the expression of the nucleotides can be used for diagnosis
CC and/or prognosis of these diseases. The nucleotides and polypeptides can
CC also be used to screen for their specific interactive molecules,
CC potentially useful for treating diseases associated with abnormal
CC expression of the nucleotides.
SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2286 GATCTGCTTACCTGGGA 2302
Db 1 GATCTGCTTACCTGGGA 17
RESULT 870
ADMS4207
ID ADMS4207 standard; mRNA; 17 BP.
XX
AC ADMS4207;
XX
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GR1D mRNA substrate sequence #482.
XX
XX Human; ss; GR1D; Grb2-related with insert domain; hammerhead ribozyme;
KW NCH ribozyme; G-cleaver ribozyme; Zinzyne; DNazyme; amberyne; Inozyme;
KW hairpin ribozyme; tissue rejection; graft rejection; leukemia.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003134806-A1.
XX
PD 17-JUL-2003.
XX
PF 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792818.
XX
PR 10-FEB-2000; 2000US-0181594P.
XX
PA (JARY/) JARVIS T.
PA (CARL/) CARLOWITZ I V.
PA (MCSW/) MCSWIGGEN J.
PA (HAMB/) HAMBLIN P A.
PA (ELIT/) ELITS J H.
XX
PI Jarvis T, Carlowitz IV, Mcswiggen J, Hamblin PA, Ellis JH;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-829646/77.
XX
XX New nucleic acid molecule that down-regulates expression of Grb2-related
PT with insert domain (GR1D) gene, useful for treating a condition
PT associated with the level of GR1D, e.g. tissue/graft rejection and
PT leukemia.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 482; 74pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a nucleic acid molecule that down-regulates
CC expression of Grb2-related with insert domain (GR1D) gene, e.g. a

CC hammerhead ribozyme, NCH ribozyme, G-cleaver ribozyme, Zinzyme, DNazyme,
 CC amberyne, inozyme or hairpin ribozyme. Also include are a mammalian cell
 CC including the novel nucleic acid molecule, reducing GRD activity in a
 CC cell by contacting the cell with the novel nucleic acid molecule,
 CC treating a patient having a condition associated with the level of GRD
 CC (e.g. tissue/graft rejection or leukemia) by contacting the cell with
 CC the novel nucleic acid molecule, cleaving RNA of a GRD gene by
 CC contacting the cell with the novel nucleic acid molecule, an expression
 CC vector comprising a nucleic acid sequences (encoding at least the novel
 CC nucleic acid molecule in a manner that allows its expression), a
 CC mammalian cell including the expression vector and an enzymatic nucleic
 CC acid molecule that cleaves RNA derived from a GRD gene. The nucleic acid
 CC molecule is useful for treating a condition associated with the level of
 CC GRD, e.g. tissue/graft rejection and leukemia. The present sequence is
 CC a target region for the enzymatic nucleic acids of the invention.

XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 4 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 882 GAGCTGCCCCAGAAA 898
 DB 1 GAGCTGCCCCAGAAA 17

RESULT 871
 ADH70294
 ID ADH70294 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ADH70294;
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #84.

XX human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
 KW degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
 KW hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;
 KW Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
 KW degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;
 KW allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
 KW type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
 KW HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosomae;
 KW filarial bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
 KW lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
 KW breast cancer; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 PN US2002150891-A1.
 PD 17-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.
 XX
 PR 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.
 PR 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.
 XX
 PA (HOOD/) HOOD L E.
 PA (ROME/) ROWEN L.
 XX
 XX Hood LE, Rowen L;
 DR WPI; 2004-059052/06.
 XX
 XX Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
 PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious diseases, comprises
 PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
 PT Vbeta gene.
 XX

PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 488; 164bp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
 CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
 CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
 CC vbetRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
 CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
 CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
 CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
 CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
 CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
 CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include type
 CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to
 CC allergies, type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
 CC Goodpasture's syndrome and type IV hypersensitivities such as those
 CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
 CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
 CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
 CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
 CC such as leukaemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
 CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.

XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 271 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 287
 DB 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 17

RESULT 872
 ADH70390
 ID ADH70390 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 AC ADH70390;
 XX
 XX 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #180.

XX human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
 KW degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
 KW hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;
 KW Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
 KW degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; type I hypersensitivity;
 KW allergy; type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
 KW type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
 KW HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosomae;
 KW filarial bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
 KW lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
 KW breast cancer; ds.

XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX
 PN US2002150891-A1.
 PD 17-OCT-2002.
 XX
 PF 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.
 XX
 PR 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.
 PR 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.
 XX
 PA (HOOD/) HOOD L E.
 PA (ROME/) ROWEN L.
 XX
 XX Hood LE, Rowen L;
 XX

DR WPI; 2004-059052/06.
 XX
 PT Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
 PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
 PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
 PT Vbeta gene.
 PS
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 584; 164pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
 CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
 CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
 CC VbetaRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
 CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
 CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
 CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
 CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
 CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
 CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type
 CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to
 CC allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
 CC Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those
 CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
 CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
 CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
 CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
 CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
 CC such as leukaemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
 CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 270 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 286
 1 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 17
 RESULT 873
 ID ADH70382 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADH70382;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Vbeta gene repeat sequence #172.
 XX
 XX human; T-cell associated disease; Vbeta; autoimmune disease;
 KW degenerative nervous system disease; graft versus host disease;
 KW hypersensitivity disease; infectious disease; neoplastic disease;
 KW Addison's disease; atrophic gastritis;
 KW degenerative nervous system disease; multiple sclerosis;
 KW Alzheimer's disease; hypersensitivity disease; Type I hypersensitivity;
 KW allergy; Type II hypersensitivity; Goodpasture's syndrome;
 KW Type IV hypersensitivity; leprosy; infectious disease; viral infection;
 KW HIV; fungal infection; Candida; parasitic infection; schistosome;
 KW filaria; bacterial infection; Mycobacterium; neoplastic disease;
 KW lymphoproliferative disease; leukaemia; lymphoma; cancer; brain cancer;
 KW breast cancer; ds.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN US2002150891-A1.
 XX
 PD 17-OCT-2002.
 XX
 XX 05-MAR-1999; 99US-00263959.
 PF
 XX 19-SEP-1994; 94US-00309335.
 PR

PR 19-SEP-1995; 95US-00531241.
 XX
 XX (HOOD/) HOOD L E.
 PA (ROME/) ROMEN L.
 XX
 XX
 PI Hood LE, Rowen L;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-059052/06.
 XX
 XX
 PT Kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases e.g.
 PT autoimmune, degenerative nervous system and infectious disease, comprises
 PT nucleic acid primers specifically priming and allowing amplification of a
 PT Vbeta gene.
 PS
 PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 576; 164pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a kit for diagnosing and treating T-cell
 CC associated diseases which comprises a panel of nucleic acid primers
 CC specifically priming and allowing amplification of each Vbeta gene,
 CC VbetaRNA or cDNA. The kit is useful for diagnosing organ transplant
 CC rejection and diagnosing and treating T-cell associated diseases
 CC including autoimmune diseases, degenerative nervous system diseases,
 CC graft versus host disease, hypersensitivity diseases, infectious diseases
 CC and neoplastic diseases. Autoimmune diseases include Addison's disease,
 CC atrophic gastritis. Degenerative nervous system diseases include multiple
 CC sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease. Hypersensitivity diseases include Type
 CC I hypersensitivities such as contact with allergens that lead to
 CC allergies, Type II hypersensitivities such as those present in
 CC Goodpasture's syndrome and Type IV hypersensitivities such as those
 CC manifested in leprosy. Infectious diseases include viral infections
 CC caused by viruses such as HIV, fungal infections such as those caused by
 CC the yeast genus Candida, parasitic infections such as those caused by
 CC schistosomes, filaria and bacterial infections such as those caused by
 CC Mycobacterium. Neoplastic diseases include lymphoproliferative diseases
 CC such as leukaemias, lymphomas and cancers such as cancer of the brain,
 CC breast. The present sequence represents a Vbeta gene repeat sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Db 271 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 287
 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 17
 RESULT 874
 ID ADO80105/c
 AD080105 standard; DNA; 17 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO80105;
 XX
 DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Glutamate dehydrogenase gene promoter PCR primer N2.
 XX
 XX Glutamine; glutamate dehydrogenase; enzyme; hepatotropic; PCR; primer;
 KW promoter; ss.
 KW
 XX Corynebacterium glutamicum.
 OS
 XX
 PN EP1424398-A2.
 XX
 PD 02-JUN-2004.
 XX
 XX 05-FEB-2002; 2004EP-00000167.
 PF
 XX 05-FEB-2001; 2001JP-00028163.
 PR 30-MAY-2001; 2001JP-00162806.
 PR 05-FEB-2002; 2002EP-00001993.
 XX

PA (AJIN) AJINOMOTO CO INC.
 XX
 PT Nakamura J, Izui H, Moriguchi K, Kawashima H, Nakamatsu T;
 PI Kurahashi O;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-402874/38.
 XX
 PT New corynebacterium having L-glutamine-producing ability and is
 PT modified so that intracellular glutaminase activity is enhanced, useful
 PT for producing L-glutamine for use as an ingredient in seasonings or amino
 PT acid infusions.
 PS
 PS Example 4; SEQ ID NO 14; 38pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence is of PCR primer N2, which was used with primer C2
 CC ADO80106 in an example from the invention for the PCR amplification of
 CC the promoter and 5' region of the Brevibacterium lactofermentum ATCC
 CC 13869 gdh gene encoding glutamate dehydrogenase (GDH). The PCR product
 CC was used in the construction of a gdh promoter-modified plasmid for use
 CC in the generation of a Brevibacterium flavum strain in which both
 CC glutamine synthetase and GDH activities were simultaneously enhanced. L-
 CC glutamine production by this strain reached 50.5 g/l, compared with 40.5
 CC g/l for the parental B. flavum strain. The invention relates to a
 CC corynebacterium which has L-glutamine-producing ability and which
 CC has been modified so that its intracellular GS activity is enhanced. The
 CC corynebacterium bacterium may be further modified so that intracellular GDH
 CC activity is also enhanced. The L-glutamine is useful as an ingredient of
 CC seasonings, in liver function promoting agents, in amino acid
 CC transfusions, in amino acid preparations, etc.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 17 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 17;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.2e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 2010 CGGATCAGCCACATCTG 2026
 DB 17 CGGATCAGCCACCACTG 1
 RESULT 875
 AAQ22915/c
 ID AAQ22915 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAQ22915;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 07-JUL-1992 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HCV-Hc59 primer #843 (anti-sense strand).
 XX
 KM Hepatitis C virus; non-A non-B virus; HCV-Hc59; primers; probes; vaccine;
 KM ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS
 PN WO9203458-A.
 PN
 PD 05-MAR-1992.
 XX
 PF 23-AUG-1991; 91WO-US006037.
 XX
 PR 25-AUG-1990; 90US-00573643.
 PR 21-NOV-1990; 90US-00616369.
 PR 21-AUG-1991; 91US-00748564.
 XX
 PA (NYBL-) NEW YORK BLOO DCENT.
 PA (PHAR-) PHARMA.
 XX
 PI Zebede S, Inchauspe G, Nasofe MS, Prince AM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1992-096821/12.

XX
 PT Deoxyribonucleic acid sequence encoding non-A, non-B hepatitis virus -
 PT obd. Hutch C59 subgroup encoding polypeptide(s), useful as vaccines, and
 PT immuno reactive ABS for diagnosis of virus.
 PS
 PS Disclosure; Page 107; 225pp; English.
 XX
 CC One Hutch strain (HCV-H) of NANBV, designated the Hutch C59 isolate (HCV-
 CC Hc59) was propagated through passage in animals and the entire viral
 CC genome was cloned and sequenced. Five microg of purified liver or plasma
 CC derived from HCV RNA was used per cDNA priming reaction. Specific
 CC nucleotide primers derived from published HCV sequences and spanning the
 CC entire reported genomic sequences were used to prime the reaction.
 CC Selected target sequences were amplified using a PCR-based approach using
 CC a variety of nucleotide primers. The nucleotide sequences of the primers
 CC are given in AAQ22872-936 and AAQ24472. Amplified sequences were
 CC subsequently isolated, rendered blunt-ended and inserted into a pUC or
 CC Bluescript cloning vectors. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PR
 CC field.) (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 2183 CATCTCCCGTCTCTGG 2199
 DB 17 CATGCTCCGGTCTCTGG 1
 RESULT 876
 AAV39316
 ID AAV39316 standard; cDNA; 18 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV39316;
 XX
 DT 16-SEP-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human RAD54 mutation detecting PCR primer SEQ ID NO:24.
 XX
 KM Human; RAD54; hRAD54; cancer; xeroderma pigmentosum; Bloom syndrome;
 KM Werner's syndrome; At-R; diagnosis; detection; SN2 superfamily;
 KM X-linked mental retardation with alpha-thalassemia syndrome; tumour;
 KM gene therapy; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 PN EP844305-A2.
 PN
 PD 27-MAY-1998.
 XX
 PF 10-NOV-1997; 97EP-00308998.
 XX
 PR 13-NOV-1996; 96US-0030676P.
 PR
 PA (SMRK) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM CORP.
 PA (UYJB-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
 XX
 PI Croce CM, Fisher RA, Rasio D, Robbins DJ;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1998-274189/25.
 XX
 PT Human hRAD54 DNA and polypeptide - and agonists, antibodies, antagonists,
 PT etc.
 PS
 PS Claim 18; Page 39; 64pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer for use in a method of the
 CC invention for determining the genetic predisposition to cancer in an
 CC individual by detecting hRAD54 mutations in a sample. hRAD54 is a gene
 CC thought to be present in tumours that display allelic imbalance at Ip32,

CC the chromosomal band identified as one of four minimal regions of
CC chromosome 1 deletion in breast carcinomas. hRAD54 is useful for
CC production of proteins, inter alia, that have been identified as novel
CC hRAD54 by homology between the amino acid sequence given in AA62186 and
CC known amino acid sequences such as yeast RAD54. hRAD54 proteins are used
CC in the treatment of cancer, including Xeroderma Pigmentosum and Bloom
CC syndrome, Werner's syndrome and X-linked mental retardation with alpha-
CC thalassemia syndrome and breast cancer. hRAD54 polynucleotides are also
CC useful for detecting complementary nucleotides for use as a diagnostic
CC agent, especially useful for diagnosis of disease or susceptibility to
CC diseases. hRAD54 polynucleotide, proteins, agonists and antagonists which
CC are proteins are useful in gene therapy
CC
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 734 GTTCTTCAACCAAGCTGG 750
Db 2 GTTCTTCAACCAAGCTGG 18

RESULT 877
ID AAA58390 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAA58390;
XX
DT 01-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Polynucleotide # 6 used in a biomolecule detection system.
XX
KW Nanocrystal; biomolecule detection; nonisotopic detection system; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200028088-A1.
XX
PD 18-MAY-2000.
XX
PF 10-NOV-1999; 99WO-US026612.
XX
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107828P.
XX
PR 09-NOV-1999; 99US-00437076.
XX
PA (BIOC-) BIOCRYSTAL LTD.
XX
PI Barbera-Guillem E, Nelson MB, Castro S;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-376593/32.
XX
PT Functionalized nanocrystal carrying polynucleotide, used for detecting
XX target analyte, forms dendrimers with complementary nanocrystals to
XX amplify the fluorescent signal.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 70; 72pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to functionalised nanocrystals for use in
CC nonisotopic detection systems for biomolecules e.g. nucleic acids,
CC proteins, lipids or drugs. The nanocrystals have polynucleotide strands
CC attached to their surfaces with one end of the polynucleotide extending
CC outwardly from the nanocrystal. The present sequence is one such
CC polynucleotide. These nanocrystals are used with a second series of
CC nanocrystals, which have polynucleotides complementary to the first
CC polynucleotides, so that the respective complementary strands hybridise
CC to each other and form a dendrimer. This dendrimer produces a signal
CC which can then be detected e.g. fluorescence. The present sequence is
CC composed mainly of TC repeats. This sequence may therefore be used with a
CC polynucleotide composed mainly of AG repeats (AAA58389)
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 1 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 271 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 287
Db 2 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 18

RESULT 878
ID AAA58389/c standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
AC AAA58389;
XX
DT 01-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Polynucleotide # 5 used in a biomolecule detection system.
XX
KW Nanocrystal; biomolecule detection; nonisotopic detection system; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200028088-A1.
XX
PD 18-MAY-2000.
XX
PF 10-NOV-1999; 99WO-US026612.
XX
PR 10-NOV-1998; 98US-0107828P.
XX
PR 09-NOV-1999; 99US-00437076.
XX
PA (BIOC-) BIOCRYSTAL LTD.
XX
PI Barbera-Guillem E, Nelson MB, Castro S;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-376593/32.
XX
PT Functionalized nanocrystal carrying polynucleotide, used for detecting
XX target analyte, forms dendrimers with complementary nanocrystals to
XX amplify the fluorescent signal.
XX
PS Example 3; Page 70; 72pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to functionalised nanocrystals for use in
CC nonisotopic detection systems for biomolecules e.g. nucleic acids,
CC proteins, lipids or drugs. The nanocrystals have polynucleotide strands
CC attached to their surfaces with one end of the polynucleotide extending
CC outwardly from the nanocrystal. The present sequence is one such
CC polynucleotide. These nanocrystals are used with a second series of
CC nanocrystals, which have polynucleotides complementary to the first
CC polynucleotides, so that the respective complementary strands hybridise
CC to each other and form a dendrimer. This dendrimer produces a signal
CC which can then be detected e.g. fluorescence. The present sequence is
CC composed mainly of AG repeats. This sequence may therefore be used with a
CC polynucleotide composed mainly of TC repeats (AAA58390)
XX
SQ Sequence 18 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 270 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 286
Db 18 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 2

RESULT 879
ID AAA63441 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX

```

AC AAA63441;
XX
XX 06-MAR-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX C-1027 gene cluster forward PCR primer for ORF 37.
XX
XX Enediyne C-1027 biosynthesis gene cluster; apoprotein; chromophore;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Streptomyces globisporus.
XX
XX WO200040596-A1.
XX
XX 13-JUL-2000.
XX
XX 06-JAN-2000; 2000WO-US000446.
XX
XX 06-JAN-1999; 99US-0115434P.
XX
XX 05-JAN-2000; 2000US-00477962.
XX
XX (REGC ) UNIT CALIFORNIA.
XX
XX PI Shen B, Liu W, Christenson SD, Standage S;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-465947/40.
XX
XX Isolated nucleic acid comprising a nucleic acid encoding any of C-1027
XX PT open reading frames (ORFs) -7 to 42, excluding ORF 9 (cagA), useful for
XX PT the production of enediyne C-1027 antitumor antibiotics.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 18; 160pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention is concerned with the elucidation of the gene
XX CC cluster from Streptomyces globisporus which regulates enediyne C-1027
XX CC synthesis. Enediyne C-1027 is an antitumor, consisting of an apoprotein
XX CC and a non-peptidic chromophore, which causes damage to DNA. The primers
XX CC AAA6353-A63451 were used to isolate the open reading frames which
XX CC comprise the gene cluster. The sequences within the gene cluster can be
XX CC used to produce the protein and to identify antagonists, both of which
XX CC can be used in the treatment of cancer
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 2936 TGACGCGAGCAATCCT 2952
XX |||||
XX DB 2 TGACCGCGAGCAATCCT 18
XX
XX RESULT 880
XX ADP45812/c
XX ID ADP45812 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC ADP45812;
XX
XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Extend primer 4 used to genotype human ICAM-1/ICAM-4/ICAM-5 polymorphism.
XX
XX breast cancer; cytoskeletal; gene therapy; human;
XX KW intercellular adhesion molecule; ICAM-1; human rhinovirus receptor; BB2;
XX KW CD54; cell surface glycoprotein P3.58; ICAM-4;
XX KW Landsteiner-Wiener blood group; ICAM-5; telencephalin; chromosome 19p13;
XX KW ss; primer; PCR; SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; probe.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX OS
XX PN WO2004047623-A2.
XX
XX PD 10-JUN-2004.

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XX
XX 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037948.
XX
XX 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.
XX
XX 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.
XX
XX (SEQU- ) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
XX Roth RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-441051/41.
XX
XX Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
XX PT of polymorphic variations in the ICAM, MAPK10, KIA0861, NDM1 or GALE
XX PT regions which are associated with breast cancer in a nucleic acid sample
XX PT from a subject.
XX
XX Example 4; Page 82; 289pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
XX CC of breast cancer comprising detecting the presence or absence of one or
XX CC more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
XX CC acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic
XX CC applications and may be useful for identifying a subject at risk of
XX CC breast cancer, for early diagnosis, prevention and treatment of breast
XX CC cancer, possibly via gene therapy, as well as to analyse and predict a
XX CC response to a breast cancer treatment and in clinical drug trials. The
XX CC current sequence is that of an extend primer (also described as probe) of
XX CC the invention which was used to genotype human intercellular adhesion
XX CC molecule ICAM-1/ICAM-4/ICAM-5 gDNA. ICAM-1 (human rhinovirus receptor;BB2
XX CC ;CD54;cell surface glycoprotein P3.58) has been mapped to chromosomal
XX CC position 19p13.3-p13.2, ICAM-4 (Landsteiner-Wiener blood group;LW) has
XX CC been mapped to chromosomal position 19p13.2-cen and ICAM-5
XX CC (telencephalin) has been mapped to chromosomal position 19p13.2.
XX
XX Sequence 18 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 10 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 18;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 6.8e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 498 AGCCCGACCCGACCAT 514
XX |||||
XX DB 18 AGCCCGACCCGACCAT 2
XX
XX RESULT 881
XX ADP45811/c
XX ID ADP45811 standard; DNA; 18 BP.
XX
XX AC ADP45811;
XX
XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Extend primer 3 used to genotype human ICAM-1/ICAM-4/ICAM-5 polymorphism.
XX
XX breast cancer; cytoskeletal; gene therapy; human;
XX KW intercellular adhesion molecule; ICAM-1; human rhinovirus receptor; BB2;
XX KW CD54; cell surface glycoprotein P3.58; ICAM-4;
XX KW Landsteiner-Wiener blood group; ICAM-5; telencephalin; chromosome 19p13;
XX KW ss; primer; PCR; SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism; probe.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX OS
XX PN WO2004047623-A2.
XX
XX PD 10-JUN-2004.
XX
XX 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037948.
XX
XX 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.
XX
XX 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.
XX
XX

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Query Match. 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 303 TTTCTGTATGAGGAG 319
 |||||
 DB 2 TTTGGGTAAAGAGGAG 18

RESULT 884
 AAT30413/C
 ID AAT30413 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAT30413;
 XX
 XX
 DT 28-JAN-1997 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Compound simple sequence repeat primer (GA)7.5(TA)2.
 XX
 KM Detection; polymorphism; perfect compound simple sequence repeat;
 KM adaptor directed primer; genome; genetic; fingerprinting;
 KM amplified fragment length polymorphism assay; microsatellite region;
 KM genetic trait marking; germplasm comparisons; compound; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO9617082-A2.
 XX
 PD 06-JUN-1996.
 XX
 PF 21-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015150.
 XX
 PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00346456.
 XX
 PA (DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E. I.
 XX
 PI Morgante M, Vogel JM;
 DR WPI; 1996-277795/28.
 XX
 PT Modified amplified fragment length polymorphism assay - for detection of
 PT polymorphism esp. in microsatellite regions.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 84; 173pp; English.
 XX
 CC Detecting polymorphisms between 2 nucleic acid samples, esp. in
 CC microsatellite regions, comprises digesting the nucleic acid to generate
 CC fragments, ligating adaptor segments to their ends, amplifying them using
 CC primer directed amplification and comparing the prods. to detect
 CC differences. The primers used in the amplification comprise a primer
 CC consisting of a perfect cpd. simple sequence repeat (SSR), and an adaptor
 CC directed primer, comprising a sequence complementary to an adaptor
 CC segment. The present sequence is an example of a compound SSR primer. The
 CC method represents a modified amplified fragment length polymorphism
 CC assay, which is partic. useful for genome fingerprinting, i.e. for
 CC genetic trait marking and germplasm comparisons
 CC
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 9 A; 0 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 279 TTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 295
 |||||
 DB 18 TATCTCTCTCTCTCT 2

RESULT 885
 AAC72827
 ID AAC72827 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC72827;

XX
 DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1771.
 XX
 KM Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
 KM disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
 KM neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200058519-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-OCT-2000.
 XX
 PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
 XX
 PR 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
 XX
 PA (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
 PA (AFEX-) APEYMETRIX INC.
 XX
 PI Altemuler D, Cargill M, Daley GC, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
 PI Lipschutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-611722/58.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
 PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
 PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
 PT genetic analysis.
 XX
 PS Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
 CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
 CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
 CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
 CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
 CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
 CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
 CC diseases
 CC
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4034 GGAGGAGGGGCCACG 4050
 |||||
 DB 2 GGAGGAGGGGTACACG 18

RESULT 886
 AAC72812
 ID AAC72812 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 XX
 AC AAC72812;
 XX
 DT 09-FEB-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Single nucleotide polymorphism PCR primer #1761.
 XX
 KM Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; genetic disease;
 KM disease susceptibility; cardiovascular system; endocrine system;
 KM neurological system; forensic testing; paternity testing; PCR primer; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200058519-A2.

PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US008440.
XX
XX 31-MAR-1999; 99US-0127248P.
XX
XX (WHEED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA (AFVY-) AFFYMETRIX INC.
XX
XX Altemhler D, Gargill M, Daley GQ, Ireland JS, Lander ES,
PI Lipshutz RJ, Patil N, Sklar P,
XX
XX WPI; 2000-611722/58.
XX
XX Nucleic acid selected from one of 106 genes comprising single nucleotide
PT polymorphisms, allele-specific oligonucleotides to the genes are useful
PT for phenotypic correlations, forensics, paternity testing, medicine and
PT genetic analysis.
XX
XX Claim 8; Fig 5; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention is concerned with a number of human single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) which the inventors identified in human
CC genes. These SNPs can be used in disease diagnosis and prediction of an
CC individual's susceptibility to disease, in forensic and paternity testing
CC and in genetic mapping. In particular, the SNPs of the invention can be
CC used to diagnose susceptibility to diseases of the cardiovascular,
CC endocrine and neurological systems, such as coronary artery disease,
CC schizophrenia, cancer, autoimmune diseases, Alzheimer's and Parkinson's
CC diseases
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4034 GGAGGAGGGGCGACGAG 4050
Db 2 GGAGGAGGGGTCCACG 18
XX
XX RESULT 887
AA50403
ID AAA50403 standard; cDNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX AAA50403;
AC
XX
XX 06-AUG-2003 (revised).
DT 20-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Monkey gonadotropin releasing hormone receptor PCR primer Monkey 1.
DE
XX Gonadotropin releasing hormone receptor; gonadoliberin receptor;
KM GnRH receptor; G-protein coupled receptor; monkey; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Macaca mulatta.
OS
XX
XX WO200050627-A1.
PN
XX
XX 31-AUG-2000.
PD
XX
XX 22-FEB-2000; 2000WO-US004396.
PF
XX
XX 26-FEB-1999; 99US-0121780P.
PR 08-JUN-1999; 99US-0138134P.
XX
XX (MERI) MERCK & CO INC.
PA
XX
XX Cui J, Lo J, Mount GR;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2000-558402/51.
DR
XX

PT Novel monkey gonadotropin releasing hormone receptor useful to screen and
PT identify compounds which bind to the receptor and used for treating sex
PT hormone related conditions such as endometriosis and uterine fibroids.
XX
XX Example 3; Fig 1; 37pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of primer Monkey 1, which is based on exon 1
CC of the monkey gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH) receptor gene. The
CC primer was used in the PCR amplification of the monkey GnRH receptor gene
CC from a genomic library. The invention provides expression vectors and
CC host cells for the recombinant production of monkey GnRH receptor (see
CC AA95928). It also provides a method for determining whether a substance
CC is a potential antagonist of the monkey GnRH receptor. Such substances
CC are useful for treating sex hormone related conditions. (Updated on 06-
CC AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)
XX
XX Sequence 19 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 86 CTTGAGAGTGCCACA 102
Db 2 CTTGAGAGTGCCACA 18
XX
XX RESULT 888
ADF49277
ID ADF49277 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX
XX ADF49277;
AC
XX
XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human BCL2 siNA upper sequence SEQ ID NO:5.
DE
XX
XX ss; siNA; human; BCL2; short interfering nucleic acid; RNA interference;
KM cytostatic; immunosuppressive; virucide; anti-HIV; cancer;
KM autoimmune disease; viral infection; HIV.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2003070969-A2.
PN
XX
XX 28-AUG-2003.
PD
XX
XX 18-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004908.
PF
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-0396905P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Mcswigen J, Belgelman L,
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-712622/67.
DR
XX
XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of cancer or autoimmune disease, downregulates expression of
PT the BCL2 gene.
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 5; 148pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
CC that downregulates expression of the BCL2 gene by RNA interference. A
CC siNA of the invention has cytosstatic, immunosuppressive, virucide, and

CC anti-HIV activity. The siNA are useful for modulation (inhibition) of
CC expression or activity of BCL2 by RNA interference. siNA are used to
CC modulate expression of BCL2 genes, in cells, tissue explants or
CC organisms, e.g. for treating cancer, autoimmune diseases and viral
CC infections (including by HIV) but also for drug screening, diagnosis,
CC target identification and validation, genetic engineering, (e.g. of single
CC pharmacogenomics, studying gene function and gene mapping, (e.g. of single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms). The sequences shown in ADF49273-ADF50143
CC represent siNA of the invention.

SO Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 6 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 3923 GCCGCGCGCGCGCTGC 3939
3 GCCGCGCGCGCGCGCTGC 19

RESULT 899
ADP49691/C
ID ADF49691 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX ADF49691;
AC
XX
XX
DT 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human BCL2 siNA upper sequence SEQ ID NO:419.
XX
XX ss; siNA; human; BCL2; short interfering nucleic acid; RNA interference;
KM cytostatic; immunosuppressive; virucide; anti-HIV; cancer;
KM autoimmune disease; viral infection; HIV.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO2003070969-A2.
PN
XX
XX 28-AUG-2003.
PD
XX
XX 18-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004908.
PF
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-0396905P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-712622/67.
DR
XX
XX
PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
PT diagnosis of cancer or autoimmune disease, downregulates expression of
PT the BCL2 gene.
XX
XX
XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 419; 148bp; English.

CC The invention relates to a novel short interfering nucleic acid (siNA)
CC that downregulates expression of the BCL2 gene by RNA interference. A
CC siNA of the invention has cytostatic, immunosuppressive, virucide, and
CC anti-HIV activity. The siNA are useful for modulation (inhibition) of
CC expression or activity of BCL2 by RNA interference. siNA are used to
CC modulate expression of BCL2 genes, in cells, tissue explants or
CC organisms, e.g. for treating cancer, autoimmune diseases and viral
CC infections (including by HIV) but also for drug screening, diagnosis,
CC target identification and validation, genetic engineering,

CC pharmacogenomics, studying gene function and gene mapping (e.g. of single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms). The sequences shown in ADF49273-ADF50143
CC represent siNA of the invention.

SO Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 11 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 3923 GCCGCGCGCGCGCTGC 3939
17 GCCGCGCGCGCGCTGC 1

RESULT 890
ADP83976
ID ADF83976 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
XX ADF83976;
AC
XX
XX
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human breakpoint cluster region-targeted siRNA - SEQ ID 270.
XX
XX short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; breakpoint cluster region;
KM v-abl Abelson murine leukaemia viral oncogene homologue 1; BCR-ABL;
KM cytostatic; leukaemia; lymphoma; human; BCR; ss; siRNA.
XX
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
XX WO2003070972-A2.
PN
XX
XX 28-AUG-2003.
PD
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005234.
PF
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
PR 15-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404039P.
PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
PR 14-JAN-2003; 2003US-0439222P.
PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Mcswiggen J, Beigelman L, Chowrira B;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-679889/64.
DR
XX
XX
PT New double-stranded interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment
PT and diagnosis of leukemia and lymphoma, downregulates the breakpoint
PT cluster region-Abelson (BCR-ABL) gene.
XX
XX
XX Example 7; SEQ ID NO 270; 197bp; English.

CC The invention relates to a novel double-stranded short interfering
CC nucleic acid (siNA) that downregulates expression of the breakpoint
CC cluster region-v-abl Abelson murine leukaemia viral oncogene homologue 1
CC (BCR-ABL) gene. The siRNA of the invention demonstrates cytostatic
CC activity and may be useful for modulating expression of the BCR-ABL gene,
CC as well as for treating leukaemia or lymphoma and in diagnosis, drug
CC screening, target identification and validation, genetic engineering,
CC gene function studies and gene mapping. The current sequence is that of
CC the human BCR-targeted siRNA of the invention.

SO Sequence 19 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 6 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
Best Local Similarity 88.2%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;

Matches 15; Conservative 1; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3924 CCGCGCGCGCGCTGCC 3940

Db 1 CCGCGCGCGCGCTGCC 17

RESULT 891

ADP83713/c

ID ADP83713 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

AC ADF83713;

DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DE Human breakpoint cluster region-targeted siRNA - SEQ ID 7.

KM short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA; breakpoint cluster region;

KM v-abl Abelson murine leukaemia viral oncogene homologue 1; BCR-ABL;

KM cytosolic; leukaemia; lymphoma; human; BCR; ss; siRNA.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO2003070972-A2.

PD 28-AUG-2003.

PF 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US005234.

PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

PR 15-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404039P.

PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

PR 14-JAN-2003; 2003US-0439222P.

PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI McSwiggen J, Beigelman L, Chowrira B;

DR WPI; 2003-679889/64.

PT New double-stranded interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment

PT cluster region-Abelson (BCR-ABL) gene.

XX Example 7; SEQ ID NO 7; 197pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a novel double-stranded short interfering

XX nucleic acid (siRNA) that downregulates expression of the breakpoint

XX cluster region-v-abl Abelson murine leukaemia viral oncogene homologue 1

XX (BCR-ABL) gene. The siRNA of the invention demonstrates cytosolic

XX activity and may be useful for modulating expression of the BCR-ABL gene,

XX as well as for treating leukaemia or lymphoma and in diagnosis, drug

XX screening, target identification and validation, genetic engineering,

XX CC gene function studies and gene mapping. The current sequence is that of

XX the human BCR-targeted siRNA of the invention.

SO Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 6 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.34; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3924 CCGCGCGCGCGCTGCC 3940

Db 19 CCGCGCGCGCGCTGCC 3

RESULT 892

AD015021/c

ID AD015021 standard; RNA; 19 BP.

AC AD015021;

DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human PDGFR-targeted siRNA lower strand SEQ ID NO:452.

KM cytosolic; vasotropic; nephrotropic; cerebroprotective;

KM treating leukaemia; solid tumors; restenosis; polycystic kidney disease;

KM bronchiolitis; glomerulonephritis; stroke; RNA interference;

KM short interfering nucleic acid; siRNA; short interfering RNA; siRNA;

KM double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA; short hairpin RNA; shRNA;

KM expression modulation; gene therapy; drug screening; diagnosis;

KM therapeutic target identification; pharmacogenomics;

KM gene function analysis; gene mapping; human;

KM platelet derived growth factor receptor; PDGFR; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO2003072704-A2.

PD 04-SEP-2003.

PF 05-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US003473.

PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

PI McSwiggen J, Beigelman L, Chowrira B;

DR WPI; 2003-731605/69.

PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and

PT diagnosis of tumors, downregulates expression of the platelet-derived

XX growth factor receptor gene.

XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 452; 148pp; English.

XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siRNA) which

XX downregulate expression of the human platelet-derived growth factor

XX receptor (PDGFR) gene by RNA interference. The siRNA may or may not

XX comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single stranded. They

XX further comprise sense and antisense regions, or alternatively are

XX assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide.

XX Specifically, the siRNA include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-

XX stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siRNA

XX can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain

XX deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesized, expressed from a

XX vector or enzymatically synthesized. The invention also relates to kits

XX for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siRNA; conjugates and/or

XX complexes of siRNA; and vectors that express siRNA. The siRNA are used to

XX modulate expression of the PDGFR gene in cells, tissue explants or

XX organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants

XX for the treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for

XX treating leukaemia and solid tumors, restenosis, polycystic kidney

XX disease, bronchiolitis, glomerulonephritis and stroke. The siRNA are also

XX useful for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification

XX and validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene

XX function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).

XX The present sequence represents the lower strand of a human PDGFR-

XX targeted double-stranded siRNA, which is identical to the PDGFR transcript

XX target sequence.

SO Sequence 19 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 11 G; 0 T; 1 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4161 GGCTCCTCTGCCCCAGC 4177
 |||||
 DB 18 GGCTCCCCCTGCCAGC 2

RESULT 893
 ID AD014710 standard; RNA; 19 BP.
 AC AD014710;
 XX
 DT 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 DE Human PDGFR-targeted siNA upper strand SEQ ID NO:141.
 XX
 DE cytostatic; vasotropic; nephrotropic; cerebroprotective;
 KM treating leukaemia; solid tumors; restenosis; polycystic kidney disease;
 KM bronchiolitis; glomerulonephritis; stroke; RNA interference;
 KM short interfering nucleic acid; siNA; short interfering RNA; siRNA;
 KM double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA; short hairpin RNA; shRNA;
 KM expression modulation; gene therapy; drug screening; diagnosis;
 KM therapeutic target identification; pharmacogenomics;
 KM gene function analysis; gene mapping; human;
 KM platelet derived growth factor receptor; PDGFR; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003072704-A2.
 XX
 PD 04-SEP-2003.
 XX
 PF 05-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US003473.
 XX
 PR 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
 XX
 PR 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
 XX
 PR 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
 XX
 PR 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
 XX
 PR 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
 XX
 PR 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
 XX
 PR 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
 XX
 PA (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Mcswigen J, Belgelman L, Chowrira B,
 DR WPI; 2003-731605/69.
 XX
 PT New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and
 PT diagnosis of tumors, downregulates expression of the platelet-derived
 PT growth factor receptor gene.
 XX
 PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 141; 148bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which
 CC downregulate expression of the human platelet-derived growth factor
 CC receptor (PDGFR) gene by RNA interference. The siNA may or may not
 CC comprise ribonucleotides and may be double or single stranded. They
 CC further comprise sense and antisense regions, or alternatively are
 CC assembled from a sense oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide.
 CC Specifically, the siNA include short interfering RNA (siRNA, double-
 CC stranded RNA, micro-RNA (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNA
 CC can be unmodified or chemically modified, can contain
 CC deoxyribonucleotides, and can be chemically synthesized, expressed from a
 CC vector or enzymatically synthesised. The invention also relates to kits
 CC for the in vitro or in vivo delivery of siRNA; conjugates and/or
 CC complexes of siRNA, and vectors that express siNA. The siNA are used to
 CC modulate expression of the PDGFR gene in cells, tissue explants or
 CC organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene therapy), or in grafts and transplants

CC for the treatment of a variety of conditions. They may be used for
 CC treating leukaemia and solid tumours, restenosis, polycystic kidney
 CC disease, bronchiolitis, glomerulonephritis and stroke. The siNA are also
 CC useful for drug screening, diagnosis, therapeutic target identification
 CC and validation, genetic engineering, pharmacogenomics, studying gene
 CC function, and gene mapping (e.g., of single nucleotide polymorphisms).
 CC The present sequence represents the upper strand of a human PDGFR-
 CC targeted double-stranded siNA, which is identical to the PDGFR transcrip
 CC target sequence.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 19 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 5 G; 0 T; 2 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 82.4%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 14; Conservative 2; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4161 GGCTCCTCTGCCCCAGC 4177
 |||||
 DB 2 GGCTCCCCCTGCCAGC 18

RESULT 894
 ID ADM69848/C
 XX ADM69848 standard; DNA; 19 BP.
 AC ADM69848;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
 DE Plant gene polymorphism marker related primer, SEQ ID 727.
 XX
 DE Primer; variation mapping; mutation mapping; plant;
 KM gene polymorphism marker; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN JP2003289885-A.
 XX
 PD 14-OCT-2003.
 XX
 PF 31-JUN-2003; 2003JP-00024620.
 XX
 PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00025338.
 XX
 PA (RIKA) RIRAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
 XX
 PA (SAIM-) SAI MEDIA KK.
 PA (MATS/) MATSUI M.
 PA (NAKA/) NAKAZAWA M.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-126231/13.
 XX
 PT A primer set and method useful for mapping at least the
 PT variation/mutation part of a plant gene using a gene polymorphism marker.
 XX
 PS Claim 7; SEQ ID NO 727; 120bp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a primer set and method for mapping at
 CC least the variation/mutation part of a plant gene using a gene
 CC polymorphism marker. A mutation site of the plant gene is mapped by
 CC utilizing a genetic polymorphism marker as follows: (a) genomic DNA is
 CC prepared from a plant homozygously having a mutation to be an object of
 CC the mapping; (b) A forward primer 1 containing a base corresponding to
 CC the gene polymorphic marker of one ecotype plant, a forward primer 2
 CC containing a base corresponding to the genetic polymorphism of the other
 CC ecotype plant and a reverse primer 3 based on the base sequence common
 CC with both the ecotype plants are prepared; (c) two kinds of
 CC oligonucleotides emitting fluorescence of different colors when the
 CC genetic polymorphism marker is detected are prepared; (d) an
 CC amplification reaction of the genomic DNA is carried out in the presence
 CC of the primers 1, 2 and 3 and the two kinds of the oligonucleotides; (e)
 CC the fluorescence intensity emitted from the resultant reactional product
 CC is detected and (f) the position on the genome of the mutation site is
 CC determined from the results of detection. The present sequence is a

CC primer, used to illustrate the invention.
 XX Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

SO Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 5101 CTTGTTATTAGAGAA 5117
 Db 17 CTTGTTATTAGAGAA 1

RESULT 895
 ID ADM69847/c
 ADM69847 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ADM69847;
 AC
 XX 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)

DE Plant gene polymorphism marker related primer, SEQ ID 726.

XX
 KM Primer; variation mapping; mutation mapping; plant;
 KW gene polymorphism marker; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX JP2003289885-A.

XX 14-OCT-2003.

XX 31-JAN-2003; 2003JP-00024620.

XX 01-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00025338.

XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.

XX (SAIM-) SAI MEDIA KK.

XX (MATS/) MATSUI M.

XX (NAKA/) NAKAZAWA M.

XX WPI; 2004-126231/13.

PT A primer set and method useful for mapping at least the
 variation/mutation part of a plant gene using a gene polymorphism marker.

PS Claim 7, SEQ ID NO 726; 120bp; Japanese.

XX The present invention relates to a primer set and method for mapping at
 CC least the variation/mutation part of a plant gene using a gene
 CC polymorphism marker. A mutation site of the plant gene is mapped by
 CC utilizing a genetic polymorphism marker as follows: (a) genomic DNA is
 CC prepared from a plant homozygously having a mutation to be an object of
 CC the mapping; (b) A forward primer 1 containing a base corresponding to
 CC the gene polymorphic maker of one ecotype plant, a forward primer 2
 CC containing a base corresponding to the genetic polymorphism of the other
 CC ecotype plant and a reverse primer 3 based on the base sequence common
 CC with both the ecotype plants are prepared; (c) two kinds of
 CC oligonucleotides emitting fluorescence of different colors when the
 CC genetic polymorphism marker is detected are prepared; (d) an
 CC amplification reaction of the genomic DNA is carried out in the presence
 CC of the primers 1, 2 and 3 and the two kinds of the oligonucleotides; (e)
 CC the fluorescence intensity emitted from the resultant reactional product
 CC is detected and (f) the position on the genome of the mutation site is
 CC determined from the results of detection. The present sequence is a
 CC primer, used to illustrate the invention.

SO Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 5101 CTTGTTATTAGAGAA 5117
 Db 17 CTTGTTATTAGAGAA 1

RESULT 896
 ID ADM69846/c
 ADM69846 standard; DNA; 19 BP.

XX ADM69846;
 AC
 XX 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)

DE Plant gene polymorphism marker related primer, SEQ ID 725.

XX
 KM Primer; variation mapping; mutation mapping; plant;
 KW gene polymorphism marker; ss.

OS Synthetic.

XX JP2003289885-A.

XX 14-OCT-2003.

XX 31-JAN-2003; 2003JP-00024620.

XX 01-FEB-2002; 2002JP-00025338.

XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.

XX (SAIM-) SAI MEDIA KK.

XX (MATS/) MATSUI M.

XX (NAKA/) NAKAZAWA M.

XX WPI; 2004-126231/13.

PT A primer set and method useful for mapping at least the
 variation/mutation part of a plant gene using a gene polymorphism marker.

PS Claim 7, SEQ ID NO 725; 120bp; Japanese.

XX The present invention relates to a primer set and method for mapping at
 CC least the variation/mutation part of a plant gene using a gene
 CC polymorphism marker. A mutation site of the plant gene is mapped by
 CC utilizing a genetic polymorphism marker as follows: (a) genomic DNA is
 CC prepared from a plant homozygously having a mutation to be an object of
 CC the mapping; (b) A forward primer 1 containing a base corresponding to
 CC the gene polymorphic maker of one ecotype plant, a forward primer 2
 CC containing a base corresponding to the genetic polymorphism of the other
 CC ecotype plant and a reverse primer 3 based on the base sequence common
 CC with both the ecotype plants are prepared; (c) two kinds of
 CC oligonucleotides emitting fluorescence of different colors when the
 CC genetic polymorphism marker is detected are prepared; (d) an
 CC amplification reaction of the genomic DNA is carried out in the presence
 CC of the primers 1, 2 and 3 and the two kinds of the oligonucleotides; (e)
 CC the fluorescence intensity emitted from the resultant reactional product
 CC is detected and (f) the position on the genome of the mutation site is
 CC determined from the results of detection. The present sequence is a
 CC primer, used to illustrate the invention.

SO Sequence 19 BP; 6 A; 7 C; 1 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 19;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 7.4e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 5101 CTTGTTATTAGAGAA 5117
 Db 17 CTTGTTATTAGAGAA 1

RESULT 897
 ID AAQ46129
 AAQ46129 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX AA046129;
 AC 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 XX 16-FEB-1994 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Glucocerebrosidase gene exon 11 3' sense PCR primer.
 DE
 XX Mutant; polymerase chain reaction; PvuII polymorphism; detection;
 KM screening method; GC alleles; Gaucher's disease; amplification; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN EP58257-A1.
 XX
 PD 01-SEP-1993.
 XX
 PF 23-FEB-1993; 93EP-00301301.
 XX
 PR 24-FEB-1992; 92US-00841652.
 XX
 PA (SCRI) SCRIPPS RBS INST.
 XX
 PI Beutler E;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1993-274677/35.
 XX
 PT Detection of Gaucher's disease - by screening DNA for a substitution of
 PT adenine for guanine at position 1 of glucocerebrosidase gene intron 2.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 15; 42pp; English.
 XX
 PS The sequence is that of a 3' sense PCR primer corresponding to nucleotide
 CC positions 116 through 135 of glucocerebrosidase exon 11 (nt 6712 - nt
 CC 6731). It was used in a PCR amplification of a 3' fragment of amplified
 CC 12266/7Pv1.1-/Pv1.1+ genotype cDNA comprising a portion of the leader
 CC sequence of cDNA corresponding to the 5' portion of exon 1 and extended
 CC through most of the cDNA corresponding to exon 9 of the genomic sequence.
 CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SO
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4344 CCCAGTGCCTCGTTGAG 4360
 DB 2 CCCAGTGCCTCGTTGAG 18
 RESULT 898
 AA097961/c
 ID AA097961 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AA097961;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 18-OCT-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PNA oligomer targeting coding region of PKC-epsilon.
 XX
 XX Peptide nucleic acid; PNA; PKC-alpha; protein kinase C; ss;
 KM cell proliferation; cell differentiation; isozyme; antisense;
 XX triple helix; cancer; psoriasis; inflammation.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX Key Location/Qualifiers
 FH misc_feature 1..20
 FT /note= "at least one (and preferably all) of the backbone
 FT subunits are composed of N-acetyl N-(2-aminoethyl)glycine

FT peptide residues, the nucleobase being attached
 FT covalently to the acetyl group and the peptide linkage
 FT being formed by condensation of the glycine carboxy group
 FT of one residue with the amino group of the 2-aminoethyl
 FT moiety in the next residue"
 XX
 PN W09503833-A1.
 XX
 XX 09-FEB-1995.
 PD
 XX 28-JUL-1994; 94WO-US008465.
 PF
 XX 29-JUL-1993; 93US-00099098.
 PR
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 PI Dean NM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-082040/11.
 XX
 PT New peptide nucleic acid oligomers specific for protein kinase C
 PT isozyme(s) - useful as anti-sense molecules for treating PKC mediated
 PT disease, e.g. cancer, psoriasis and inflammation.
 XX
 PS Claim 38; Page 274; 287pp; English.
 XX
 XX New peptide nucleic acid (PNA) oligomers are provided which (a) consist
 CC of naturally occurring nucleobases covalently bound to a polyamide
 CC backbone and (b) hybridise to the translation initiation AUG region,
 CC coding region, 5' untranslated region (5' UTR) or 3' untranslated region
 CC (3' UTR) of PKC-alpha or its isoforms. The PNAs can be used to target RNA
 CC and single stranded DNA (ssDNA) to produce antisense-type gene regulation
 CC molecules. They inhibit expression of PKC-alpha and its isoforms
 CC (including beta, gamma, delta, epsilon, zeta and eta) and so are useful
 CC for treating and diagnosing cell proliferation and differentiation
 CC processes such as neoplastic, hyperproliferative and inflammatory
 CC diseases. PNA oligomers have high affinity for complementary single
 CC stranded DNA. They are also able to form triple helices in which a first
 CC PNA strand binds with RNA or ssDNA and a second PNA strand binds with the
 CC resulting double helix or with the first PNA strand. The PNAs possess no
 CC significant charge and are water soluble, which facilitates cellular
 CC uptake. Further, since they contain amides of non-biological amino acids,
 CC they are biostable and resistant to enzymatic degradation by proteases.
 CC The present sequence targets the coding region of PKC-epsilon. (Updated
 CC on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SO
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 463 GTGGGCTCGGGGCTGC 479
 DB 18 GTGGGCTCGGGGCTGC 2
 RESULT 899
 AA084238/c
 ID AA084238 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AA084238;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 21-SEP-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PKC-epsilon coding region antisense oligo, ISIS #7945.
 XX
 XX Antisense; protein kinase C; alpha; PKC; beta; gamma; eta; epsilon; zeta;
 KM modulation; expression; isozyme; hybridase; 5' UTR; human;
 KM 3' untranslated region; translation initiation site; detection;
 KM phosphothioate linkage; 2'-O-methyl modification;
 KM 2'-O-propyl modification; ss.

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XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN MO9502069-A1.
XX PD 19-JAN-1995.
XX PF 08-JUL-1994; 94WO-US007770.
XX PR 09-JUL-1993; 93US-00089996.
XX PR 22-FEB-1994; 94US-00199779.
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Bennett CF, Bogs RT, Dean NM;
XX DR WPI; 1995-066911/09.
XX PT Oligo:nucleotide(s) hybridisable with Protein Kinase C mRNA or gene -
XX also novel PKC-alpha 3'-UTR sequence, useful for diagnosis and treatment
XX of hyperproliferative disorders.
XX PS Claim 115; Page 37; 125pp; English.
XX CC The sequences given in AA084236-40 are oligos which are antisense to the
CC protein kinase C-epsilon (PKC-epsilon) cDNA. These antisense molecules
CC may be used in modulating the expression of this particular isozyme of
CC PKC. The oligos of the invention preferably hybridise with the 5'- or 3'-
CC untranslated regions of the PKC gene, or the translation initiation site,
CC or the coding region. These oligos may be used in the detection of the
CC human PKC genes and for treatment of animals with conditions associated
CC with PKC, esp. hyperproliferative diseases such as psoriasis, colorectal
CC cancer, lung cancer, breast or skin cancer. These oligos may contain at
CC least one phosphorothioate linkage and/or at least one of the nucleotides
CC comprises a modification on the 2' position of the sugar, esp. a 2'-O-
CC methyl or a 2'-O-propyl modification. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct
CC PN field.)
XX SO Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 463 GTGGTCTCTGGGCTGC 479
DB 18 GTGGGCGCTGGGGCTGC 2

RESULT 900
AAT27910
ID AAT27910 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAT27910;
XX DT 28-JAN-1997 (first entry)
XX DE 5'-anchored simple sequence repeat primer DVD(TC)8.5.
XX KM Detection; polymorphism; perfect compound simple sequence repeat;
XX adaptor directed primer; genome; genetic; fingerprinting;
XX amplified fragment length polymorphism assay; microsatellite region;
XX genetic trait marking; germline comparisons; 5'-anchored; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN MO9617082-A2.
XX PD 06-JUN-1996.
XX PF 21-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015150.
XX PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00346456.
XX PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00346456.

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XX PA (DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E. I.
XX PI Morgante M, Vogel JM;
XX DR WPI; 1996-277795/28.
XX PT Modified amplified fragment length polymorphism assay - for detection of
XX polymorphism esp. in micro:satellite regions.
XX PS Example 1; Page 76; 173pp; English.
XX CC Detecting polymorphisms between 2 nucleic acid samples, esp. in
XX microsatellite regions, comprises digesting the nucleic acid to generate
XX fragments, ligating adaptor segments to their ends, amplifying them using
XX primer directed amplification and comparing the prods. to detect
XX differences. The primers used in the amplification comprise a primer
XX consisting of a perfect cpd. simple sequence repeat (SSR), and an adaptor
XX directed primer, comprising a sequence complementary to an adaptor
XX segment. The present sequence is an example of a SSR primer, which is
XX flanked at its 5'-end by degenerate nucleotides. The method represents a
XX modified amplified fragment length polymorphism assay, which is partic.
XX useful for genome fingerprinting, i.e. for genetic trait marking and
XX germline comparisons.
XX SO Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 8 C; 0 G; 9 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 271 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 287
DB 4 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 20

RESULT 901
AAT27909/C
ID AAT27909 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC AAT27909;
XX DT 28-JAN-1997 (first entry)
XX DE 5'-anchored simple sequence repeat primer BHB(GA)8.5.
XX KM Detection; polymorphism; perfect compound simple sequence repeat;
XX adaptor directed primer; genome; genetic; fingerprinting;
XX amplified fragment length polymorphism assay; microsatellite region;
XX genetic trait marking; germline comparisons; 5'-anchored; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN MO9617082-A2.
XX PD 06-JUN-1996.
XX PF 21-NOV-1995; 95WO-US015150.
XX PR 28-NOV-1994; 94US-00346456.
XX PA (DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E. I.
XX PI Morgante M, Vogel JM;
XX DR WPI; 1996-277795/28.
XX PT Modified amplified fragment length polymorphism assay - for detection of
XX polymorphism esp. in micro:satellite regions.
XX PS Example 1; Page 76; 173pp; English.
XX CC Detecting polymorphisms between 2 nucleic acid samples, esp. in

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CC microsatellite regions, comprises digesting the nucleic acid to generate
 CC fragments, ligating adaptor segments to their ends, amplifying them using
 CC primer directed amplification and comparing the prods. to detect
 CC differences. The primers used in the amplification comprise a primer
 CC consisting of a perfect cpd. simple sequence repeat (SSR), and an adaptor
 CC directed primer, comprising a sequence complementary to an adaptor
 CC segment. The present sequence is an example of a SSR primer, which is
 CC flanked at its 5'-end by degenerate nucleotides. The method represents a
 CC modified amplified fragment length polymorphism assay, which is partic.
 CC useful for genome fingerprinting, i.e. for genetic trait marking and
 CC germplasm comparisons

XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 0 C; 9 G; 0 T; 0 U; 3 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 270 CTCTCTCTCTTCTCTC 286
 DB 20 CTCTCTCTCTCTCTC 4

RESULT 902
 AAV52707
 ID AAV52707 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAV52707;
 AC 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DT Hepatocyte nuclear factor 1 beta gene exon 5 forward PCR primer.
 DE
 XX Hepatocyte nuclear factor 1 beta; HNF-1 beta; MODY4; human;
 KW Hepatocyte nuclear factor 1 beta; HNF-1 beta; MODY4; human;
 KW transcription factor; maturity onset diabetes of the young; TCF2;
 KW diabetes; NIDDM; diagnosis; therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO9811254-A1.
 PN 19-MAR-1998.
 PD 10-SEP-1997; 97WO-US016037.
 XX
 PF 10-SEP-1996; 96US-0025719P.
 XX
 PR 02-OCT-1996; 96US-0028056P.
 PR 30-OCT-1996; 96US-0029679P.
 XX
 XX (ARCH-) ARCH DEV CORP.
 PA
 XX Bell GI, Yamagata K, Oda N, Katsaki PJ, Furuta H, Menzel S;
 PI Horikawa Y;
 XX WPI; 1998-271667/24.
 DR
 XX WPI; 1998-271667/24.
 PT Isolated nucleic acid encoding hepatocyte nuclear factor 1-alpha and 1-
 PT beta - useful for detecting susceptibility for non-insulin dependent
 PT diabetes, especially maturity-onset diabetes of the young.
 XX
 XX Example 8; Page 146; 363pp; English.
 PS
 XX This is a forward PCR primer designed for use with a reverse primer (see
 CC AAV52708) in the PCR amplification of exon 5 of the human hepatocyte
 CC nuclear factor-1 beta (HNF-1 beta) TCF2 gene (see AAV52730). Mutations of
 CC the HNF-1 beta gene have been identified by amplifying (see AAV52693-716)
 CC and sequencing the appropriate exon. The invention concerns the
 CC identification of genes responsible for non-insulin dependent diabetes
 CC mellitus (NIDDM) for use in diagnostics and therapeutics. It demonstrates
 CC that the MODY4 (maturity-onset diabetes of the young) locus is the HNF-1
 CC beta gene. Analysis of mutations in the HNF-1 beta gene can be diagnostic
 CC for diabetes

XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 991 CCGAGACATTGTCGAG 1007
 DB 3 CCGAGCATGTTCCAG.19

RESULT 903
 AAV29903
 ID AAV29903 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX AAV29903;
 AC 27-AUG-2003 (revised)
 XX
 DT 06-AUG-1998 (first entry)
 XX
 DE 3' PCR primer used to amplify the KSHV ORF 73.
 DE
 XX KSHV; body cavity-based lymphoma cell line; Epstein-Barr virus;
 KW Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpes virus; detection; antibody treatment; PCR primer;
 KW characterisation; diagnosis; detection; antibody treatment; PCR primer;
 KW ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Human herpesvirus 8.
 OS
 XX WO9812341-A1.
 XX
 PN 26-MAR-1998.
 XX
 PD 15-SEP-1997; 97WO-US016282.
 PF 20-SEP-1996; 96US-00717291.
 XX
 PR (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
 XX
 PA Cesarman E, Arvanitakis L, Knowles DM, Meert E;
 PI WPI; 1998-230320/20.
 DR
 XX Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpes virus positive cell lines - comprising
 PT Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpes virus, used to study virus and to
 PT develop diagnostic and therapeutic products.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 18; 46pp; English.
 PS
 XX PCR primers AAV29902-03 were used to amplify open reading frame (ORF) 73
 CC of Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpes virus (KSHV). The specification
 CC describes a cell line comprising KSHV, the cell line preferably being a
 CC body cavity-based lymphoma cell line that does not harbour the Epstein-
 CC Barr virus. The KSHV cell lines can be used for the characterisation of
 CC the properties and functions of the infectious agent KSHV. The purified
 CC virus can be used for diagnostic purposes, e.g. for the detection of
 CC antibodies. The purified virus can also be used for the production of
 CC antibodies which can be used for diagnostic and/or treatment purposes.
 CC (Updated on 27-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)
 XX
 XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4650 CGAGCTGAAGACTGCG 4666
 DB 2 CGAGCTAAGAGTCTCG 18

RESULT 904

```

AAV31711
ID AAV31711 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAV31711;
XX
DT 27-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 11-SEP-1998 (first entry)
XX
DE Kaposi's sarcoma associated herpesvirus ORF73 PCR primer.
XX
KM PCR primer; KSHV; ORF73; Kaposi's sarcoma; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Human herpesvirus 8.
XX
PN MO9815289-A1.
XX
PD 16-APR-1998.
XX
PF 09-OCT-1997; 97MO-US018216.
XX
PR 10-OCT-1996; 96US-00728603.
XX
PA (CORR ) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX
PI Cesarman E, Knowles DM;
XX
DR WPI; 1998-261008/23.
XX
PT Isolated Kaposi's sarcoma-associated herpesvirus proteins - comprising
PT antigenic membrane protein, G protein coupled receptor and cyclin protein
PT used to develop products for diagnosis and therapy.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 26; 68pp; English.
XX
CC The sequence is that of a 3' PCR primer p16 which was used to detect
CC transcripts of ORF73 of Kaposi's sarcoma herpesvirus (KSHV). (Updated on
CC 27-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4650 GGAGCTGAAGAGTCTGG 4666
DB 2 GGAGCTAAGAGTCTGG 18
XX
RESULT 905
AAV30368
ID AAV30368 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAV30368;
XX
DT 24-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human p53 gene reverse transcription PCR primer exon 7 sense.
XX
KM Human p53; reverse transcription; PCR primer; resistance; mutant;
KM cancer; cyclin D1 protein; chemotherapy; cytotoxic; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN GB2334577-A.
XX
PD 25-AUG-1999.
XX
PF 18-FEB-1998; 98GB-000003446.
XX
PR 18-FEB-1998; 98GB-000003446.
XX
PT 18-FEB-1998; 98GB-000003446.

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XX
PA (UYLT-) UNIV LIVERPOOL.
XX
PI Wrenius HM;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-422070/36.
XX
PT Measuring resistance of p53 mutant cancer cells to cytotoxic agents.
XX
PS Example; Page 13; 26pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for measuring the resistance of
CC p53 mutant cancer cells to the cytotoxic effects of chemotherapeutic
CC agents by testing a sample comprising p53 mutant cells or an extract from
CC p53 mutant cells for the abundance of cyclin protein D1. AAV30360 to
CC AAV30373 represent reverse transcription PCR primers used to amplify the
CC human p53 gene. The method can be used to predict the response of human
CC cancer cells to anticancer therapy agents which can be used to select the
CC most appropriate therapy for patients suffering from cancer. High cyclin
CC D1 levels or high cyclin D1 expression together with p53 mutation is
CC strongly associated with resistance to cis-diaminedichloroplatinum (CDDP)
CC in human cancer cells. The test may be used to detect resistance to other
CC cytotoxic agents such as etoposide and indicate whether radiation may be
CC a viable alternative to CDDP or if other cytotoxic agents would be more
CC suitable, e.g. may suggest that Taxol should be considered as an
CC alternative therapy as it may not be sensitive to a combination of p53
CC mutation and cyclin D1 protein overexpression
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4842 CTGGCCTCAGCTTGGGC 4858
DB 2 CTGGCCTCAGCTTGGGC 18
XX
RESULT 906
AAV22651/C
ID AAV22651 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAV22651;
XX
DT 27-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human protein kinase C antisense oligonucleotide #90.
XX
KM Protein kinase C; PKC; human; antisense; primer; inhibitor; treatment;
KM hyperproliferative condition; cancer; colorectal; breast; bladder; lung;
KM brain; glioblastoma multiforme; skin; psoriasis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US5885970-A.
XX
PD 23-MAR-1999.
XX
PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00488177.
XX
PR 16-MAR-1992; 92US-00852852.
XX
PR 09-JUL-1993; 93US-00089996.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Dean N, Bennett CF;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-228583/19.
XX
PT New human protein kinase C antisense oligonucleotides - useful for
PT treating PKC-related hyperproliferative conditions e.g. cancer and

```


PT psoriasis.
XX
PS Example 16; Col 21; 55pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes antisense oligonucleotides that specifically
CC bind to human protein kinase C (PKC) mRNA. These oligonucleotides can be
CC used to inhibit PKC mRNA and therefore be used to treat PKC-related
CC hyperproliferative conditions, e.g. cancer, especially colorectal cancer,
CC breast cancer, bladder cancer, lung cancer, or brain cancer (preferably
CC glioblastoma multiforme). The products of the invention may also be used
CC to treat skin cancer and psoriasis
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 463 GTGGGTCCTGGGGGTGC 479
DB 18 GTGGGCCCTGGGGGTGC 2
XX
RESULT 907
AAx78613/c
ID AAX78613 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAX78613;
XX
DT 03-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PKC-epsilon oligonucleotide primer ISIS # 7945.
XX
XX PKC; human; PKC-alpha; primer; protein kinase C; expression modulator;
XX PKC-beta type I; PKC-beta type II; PKC-gamma; PKC-eta; PKC-delta;
XX PKC-epsilon; PKC-zeta; anti-inflammatory; cytostatic;
XX antisense targeting; isozyme; growth control; hyperproliferative disease;
XX colon cancer; glioblastoma; bladder cancer; inflammatory condition;
XX psoriasis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US5922686-A.
XX
XX 13-JUL-1999.
XX
PD 14-JUN-1996; 96US-00664336.
XX
XX 16-MAR-1992; 92US-00852852.
XX 09-JUL-1993; 93US-00089996.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Dean N, Bennett CF;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-404471/34.
XX
PT Oligonucleotides targeted against nucleic acids encoding protein kinase
C.
XX
PS Example 16; Col 63-64; 56pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes novel oligonucleotides (AAX78524-X78644) having
CC up to 50 nucleotides hybridizable with, and able to modulate the
CC expression of, a nucleic acid encoding protein kinase C and its isozymes
CC alpha, beta type I, beta type II, gamma, eta, delta, epsilon and zeta.
CC The oligonucleotides of the invention have anti-inflammatory and
CC cytostatic activity and are used for antisense targeting to modulate the
CC expression of PKC or of a particular PKC isozyme or set of isozymes in
CC cells or tissues. The products of the invention also hybridize with
CC nucleic acids involved in the modulation of PKC expression, which is
CC known to be involved growth control in hyperproliferative diseases e.g.

CC colon cancer, glioblastoma and bladder cancer as well as in inflammatory
CC conditions e.g. psoriasis. Due to their specificity the oligonucleotides
CC are able to overcome the problems of toxicity associated with previous
CC agents designed to modulate PKC expression
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 463 GTGGGTCCTGGGGGTGC 479
DB 18 GTGGGCCCTGGGGGTGC 2
XX
RESULT 908
AAx90396
ID AAX90396 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAX90396;
XX
DT 24-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human p53 gene reverse transcription PCR primer exon 7 sense.
XX
XX Human; p53; reverse transcription; PCR primer; cancer; diagnosis; mutant;
XX cyclin-dependent kinase; CDK; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX GB2334578-A.
XX
PD 25-AUG-1999.
XX
PF 18-FEB-1998; 98GB-00003447.
XX
PR 18-FEB-1998; 98GB-00003447.
XX
XX (UWLI-) UNIV LIVERPOOL.
XX
XX Warenine HW, Seabra L;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-432548/37.
XX
XX
PT Diagnosis of cancerous or pre-cancerous cells by monitoring the levels of
PT cyclin-dependent kinases 1 and 4.
XX
XX
PS Example; Page 12; 26pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a method for the diagnosis of a cancerous
CC or pre-cancerous state from the co-elevation of cyclin-dependent kinase 1
CC (CDK1) and CDK4 levels. The method may be used for the clinical diagnosis
CC of cancerous or pre-cancerous cells. In addition the combination of
CC targets may be used to screen for drugs that may specifically act on
CC cancer cells. The combination of CDK1, CDK4 elevation and p53 mutation in
CC combination form a complex target that is likely to be specific for
CC cancerous cells. AAX90388 to AAX90401 represent reverse transcription PCR
CC primer for the human p53 gene, used in an example from the present
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 4842 CTGGCCTCAGCTTGGGC 4858
DB 2 CTGGCCTCATCTTGGGC 18

RESULT 909
 AAX90382
 ID AAX90382 standard; DNA: 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX90382;
 XX
 DT 24-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human p53 gene reverse transcription PCR primer exon 7 sense.
 XX
 KW Human; p53; reverse transcription; PCR primer; cancer; cytotoxic;
 KW signal transduction factor; mutant; cell cycle; apoptosis; chemotherapy;
 KW ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN GB2334579-A.
 XX
 PD 25-AUG-1999.
 XX
 PF 03-JUL-1998; 98GB-00014545.
 XX
 PR 18-FEB-1998; 98GB-00003446.
 PR 18-FEB-1998; 98GB-00003447.
 PR 05-JUN-1998; 98GB-00012151.
 XX
 PA (UYLI-) UNIV LIVERPOOL.
 PA (THER-) THERYTE LTD.
 XX
 PI Warrentus HM, Seabra LA;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-422071/36.
 XX
 DQ Determination of sensitivity of cancer cells to anti-cancer agents.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 18; 46pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for the determination of
 CC sensitivity of cancer cells to anti-cancer agents by measuring the
 CC mutational status, expression and/or function of signal transduction
 CC factors. The method, by measuring the resistance of cells to anti-cancer
 CC agents, is useful for selecting the most appropriate therapy for patients
 CC suffering from cancer. AAX90374 to AAX90387 represent reverse
 CC transcription PCR primer for the human p53 gene, used in an example from
 CC the present invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 4842 CTGGCCTCAGCTTGCGC 4858
 DB 2 CTGGCCTCAGCTTGCGC 18
 XX
 RESULT 910
 AAX202649
 ID AAX202649 standard; DNA: 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX202649;
 XX
 DT 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX
 KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nongonococcal urethritis;
 KW paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; peritropatitis;
 KW nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
 KW Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
 XX

OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX
 PN WO928475-A2.
 XX
 PD 10-JUN-1999.
 XX
 PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
 XX
 PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
 PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
 XX
 PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX
 PI Griffiths R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.
 XX
 PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 1542; 1755pp; English.
 XX
 CC PCR primers AAX201426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
 CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAX201425). These ORFs
 CC encode polypeptides (see AAX36754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines
 CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
 CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
 CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
 CC conventional trachoma, nongonococcal urethritis, and inclusion
 CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;
 CC epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; peritropatitis; Bartholinitis;
 CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
 CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
 CC diseases
 CC
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 1167 CTCTATGAGAACTCAT 1183
 DB 4 CTCTATGAGAACTCAT 20
 XX
 RESULT 911
 AAX83705/C
 ID AAX83705 standard; DNA: 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX83705;
 XX
 DT 27-AUG-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human protein kinase C antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:90.
 XX
 KW Human; protein kinase C; PKC; antisense oligonucleotide; diagnosis; ss;
 KW hybridisation; cancer; psoriasis; hyperproliferative disease; tumour.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US5916807-A.
 XX
 PD 29-JUN-1999.
 XX
 PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00481072.
 XX
 PR 16-MAR-1992; 92US-00852852.
 PR 09-JUL-1993; 93US-00089996.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

xx	Dean N, Bennett CF;
pi	WPI: 1999-403817/34.
xx	
xx	New antisense oligonucleotides specific for human protein kinase C useful
xx	for diagnosis and treatment of cancer and psoriasis.
xx	
xx	Claim 1; Col 21, 54pp; English.
xx	
xx	The present invention describes a method of inhibiting the expression of
xx	human protein kinase C (PKC) in cells. The method comprises contacting
xx	the cells with an antisense oligonucleotide which has up to 50 nucleotide
xx	units. AAX83633 to AAX83720 represent specifically claimed antisense
xx	oligonucleotides for use in the method of the invention. The antisense
xx	oligonucleotides modulate hybridize to messenger RNA from the PKC gene
xx	which results in modulation of expression of the PKC gene. This means
xx	they can be used for diagnosis, therapeutic or prophylactic treatment of
xx	PKC associated diseases such as cancer and psoriasis, and as research
xx	agents. Abnormal proliferative states in tissue from patients suspected
xx	of having a hyperproliferative disease e.g. cancer, psoriasis can be
xx	diagnosed. Tumours associated with PKC can be distinguished from tumours
xx	which are not PKC associated to allow an efficacious treatment regime to
xx	be used. The antisense oligonucleotides have specific activity so are
xx	able to modulate PKC activity without producing side effects and with
xx	greater effectiveness than observed from administration of current
xx	agents. AAX83721 to AAX83753 represent other oligonucleotides used in
xx	examples from the present invention
xx	
xx	Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
xx	
xx	Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
xx	Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. Be+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
xx	Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
xx	
xx	463 GTGGGTCTCTGGGGGTGC 479
xx	
xx	18 GTGGGCTCTGGGGGTGC 2
xx	
xx	RESULT 912
xx	AAX97112/C
xx	ID AAX97112 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
xx	
xx	AAX97112;
xx	
xx	13-SEP-1999. (first entry)
xx	
xx	PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
xx	
xx	Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
xx	sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
xx	neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
xx	
xx	Synthetic.
xx	Chlamydia pneumoniae.
xx	
xx	WO9927105-A2.
xx	
xx	03-JUN-1999.
xx	
xx	20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
xx	
xx	21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
xx	PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
xx	
xx	(BEST) GENSET.
xx	
xx	Giffais R;
xx	
xx	WPI, 1999-357842/30.
xx	
xx	Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
xx	

XX	Page 1878; Disclosure: 1912pp; English.
PS	
CC	AAV91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
CC	and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
CC	(see AAV91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
CC	pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
CC	heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
CC	nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
CC	frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAV14584 - AAV35879) can be used
CC	in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
CC	nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
CC	especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
CC	epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX	
XX	Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 3 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SO	
Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches	16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0
Oy	2394 GTCCTCTACACTTGA 2410
Db	20 GTCCTCTACTTGA 4
AAV19216/c	
ID	AAV19216 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
XX	AAV19216;
XX	
XX	20-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT	14-MAY-1999 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human PKC-epsilon antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:90.
XX	
KM	Human; PKC; protein kinase C; diagnosis; antisense oligonucleotide;
KM	phosphotransferase linkage; hyperproliferative disease; cancer; psoriasis;
XX	tumour; inhibition; se.
OS	Synthetic.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
EN	US5882927-A.
PD	16-MAR-1999.
XX	
PE	07-JUN-1995; 95US-00478178.
XX	
XX	16-MAR-1992; 92US-00852852.
PR	09-JUL-1993; 93US-00089996.
XX	
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX	
PI	Dean N, Bennett CF;
XX	
DR	WPI; 1999-214073/18.
XX	
PT	New synthetic oligonucleotides inhibiting expression of protein kinase C
PT	(PKC)-alpha - useful for treating and diagnosing conditions associated
XX	with abnormal PKC expression.
XX	
PS	Example 16; Col 23; 56pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention specifically describes antisense oligonucleotides
CC	of up to 50 nucleotides in length which specifically bind human protein
CC	kinase C-alpha (PKC-alpha) mRNA. AAV19127 to AAV19247 represent antisense
CC	oligonucleotides from the present invention which bind human PKC-alpha, -
CC	beta, -gamma, -delta, -epsilon, -zeta and -eta. The antisense
CC	oligonucleotides modulate the expression of the PKC gene (i.e. inhibit
CC	the PKC gene). The antisense oligonucleotides can be used to diagnose
CC	abnormal proliferative states in tissue or other samples from patients

CC suspected of having a hyperproliferative disease e.g. cancer or psoriasis.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides can be used to distinguish PKC-associated
CC tumors and to detect and diagnose PKC expression (through the use of 32P
CC labeled antisense oligonucleotides). Radiolabeled antisense
CC oligonucleotides can also be used to perform autoradiography of tissues
CC to determine the localization, distribution and quantitation of PKC
CC expression for research, diagnostic and therapeutic purposes. The use of
CC the antisense oligonucleotides eliminate the side effects associated with
CC prior art methods because it modulates the amount of PKC protein made
CC from the gene rather than inhibiting the enzyme itself. (Updated on 20-
CC MAR-2003 to correct PF field.)
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 463 GTGGGTCCTGGGGGTGC 479
Db 18 GTGGGCCCTGGGGGTGC 2
RESULT 914
AA227355/c
ID AA227355 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AA227355;
AC
XX 01-DEC-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human protein kinase C epsilon antisense oligonucleotide #13.
DE
XX
XX Human; protein kinase C; PKC; diagnosis; antisense oligonucleotide;
KW phosphothioate; hybridisation; isozyme; target; inflammation;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; psoriasis; tumour; cancer; glioblastoma; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US5959096-A.
PN
XX 28-SEP-1999.
PD
XX
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00481066.
PF
XX
XX 16-MAR-1992; 92US-00852852.
PR
XX 09-JUL-1993; 93US-00089996.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Bennett CF, Dean N;
PI
XX WPI; 1999-561076/47.
DR
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotides useful for treatment of hyperproliferative and
PT inflammatory conditions including psoriasis, tumors and cancer.
XX
XX Example 16; Col 23; 56pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes antisense oligonucleotides up to 50
CC nucleotides in length which specifically bind mRNA encoding human protein
CC kinase C (PKC). AA227266 to AA227386 represent human PKC antisense
CC oligonucleotides used in the exemplification of the present invention.
CC The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for the treatment of diseases
CC associated with PKC expression, such as hyperproliferative and
CC inflammatory conditions including psoriasis, tumour and cancer
CC (glioblastoma, bladder, breast, colon and lung cancer)
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 463 GTGGGTCCTGGGGGTGC 479
Db 18 GTGGGCCCTGGGGGTGC 2
RESULT 915
AAC64395
ID AAC64395 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAC64395;
AC
XX
XX 07-FEB-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human KCNQ5 (KCN6q) PCR primer SEQ ID NO:32.
DE
XX
XX Human; KCNQ5; KCN6q; chromosome 6; voltage-gated potassium channel;
KW Stargardt-like macular dystrophy; cone-rod macular dystrophy;
KW Salla disease; ophthalmologically; auditory; central nervous system;
KW cardioactive; anticonvulsant; gastrointestinal; muscular active;
KW age-related macular degeneration; macular degeneration; deafness;
KW epilepsy; neuropsychiatric disorder; heart disorder; muscle disorder;
KW gastrointestinal disorder; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200061606-A1.
PN
XX
XX 19-OCT-2000.
PD
XX
XX 10-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009587.
PF
XX
XX 14-APR-1999; 99US-0129274P.
PR
XX
XX (MERI) MERCK & CO INC.
PR
XX
XX Petrukhin K, Caskey CT, Li W, Metzker ML;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-647417/62.
DR
XX
XX Voltage-gated potassium channel KCNQ5 DNA and protein, for identifying
PT inhibitors and activators which can treat e.g. Stargardt-like macular
PT dystrophy, cone-rod dystrophy, Salla disease, deafness, and epilepsy.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 35; 99pp; English.
XX
XX
XX The present invention describes the human KCNQ5 (also called KCN6q)
CC protein, which is a voltage-gated potassium channel protein. Human KCNQ5
CC has ophthalmological, auditory, central nervous system (CNS),
CC cardioactive, anticonvulsant, gastrointestinal and muscular active
CC activities. Sequences and methods from the present invention are useful
CC for identifying activators or inhibitors of KCNQ5 protein. These
CC activators and inhibitors are useful for treating Stargardt-like macular
CC dystrophy, cone-rod dystrophy, Salla disease, age-related macular
CC degeneration, other forms of macular degeneration, deafness, epilepsy,
CC and different forms of neuropsychiatric, heart, gastrointestinal, and
CC muscle disorders. Stargardt-like macular dystrophy and cone-rod
CC dystrophies are located at chromosome 6q. The present sequence represents
CC a PCR primer for human KCNQ5, which is used in an example from the
CC present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 2 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 2140 CAGGAAGTGAAGAA 2156
Db 3 CAGGAAGTGAAGAA 19

```
RESULT 916
AAC64400/c
XX AAC64400 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAC64400;
XX
XX 07-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human KCNQ5 (KCN6q) PCR primer SEQ ID NO:37.
XX
XX Human; KCNQ5; KCNQq; chromosome 6; voltage-gated potassium channel;
XX Stargardt-like macular dystrophy; cone-rod macular dystrophy;
XX Salla disease; ophthalmological; auditory; central nervous system;
XX cardioactive; anticonvulsant; gastrointestinal; muscular active;
XX age-related macular degeneration; macular degeneration; deafness;
XX epilepsy; neuropsychiatric disorder; heart disorder; muscle disorder;
XX gastrointestinal disorder; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200061606-A1.
XX
XX 19-OCT-2000.
XX
XX 10-APR-2000; 2000WO-US009587.
XX
XX 14-APR-1999; 99US-0129274P.
XX
XX (MERT ) MERCK & CO INC.
XX
XX Petrukhin K, Caskey CT, Li W, Metzker ML;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-647417/62.
XX
XX Voltage-gated potassium channel KCNQ5 DNA and protein, for identifying
XX inhibitors and activators which can treat e.g. Stargardt-like macular
XX dystrophy, cone-rod dystrophy, Salla disease, deafness, and epilepsy.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 36; 99p; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes the human KCNQ5 (also called KCNEq)
XX protein, which is a voltage-gated potassium channel protein. Human KCNQ5
XX has ophthalmological, auditory, central nervous system (CNS),
XX cardioactive, anticonvulsant, gastrointestinal and muscular active
XX activities. Sequences and methods from the present invention are useful
XX for identifying activators or inhibitors of KCNQ5 protein. These
XX activators and inhibitors are useful for treating Stargardt-like macular
XX dystrophy, cone-rod dystrophy, Salla disease, age-related macular
XX degeneration, other forms of macular degeneration, deafness, epilepsy,
XX and different forms of neuropsychiatric, heart, gastrointestinal, and
XX muscle disorders. Stargardt-like macular dystrophy and cone-rod
XX dystrophies are located at chromosome 6q. The present sequence represents
XX a PCR primer for human KCNQ5, which is used in an example from the
XX present invention
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 2140 CAGGAGTGAAGAAA 2156
XX |||||
XX DB 18 CAGGAGTGAAGAAA 2
XX
XX RESULT 917
XX AAF92869
XX ID AAF92869 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAF92869;
XX
XX 17-MAY-2001 (first entry)
```

```
XX
XX DE Human ABC1 transcription factor binding site #30.
XX
XX High density lipoprotein-cholesterol; HDL-C; cardiovascular; ABC1; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200115676-A2.
XX
XX 08-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 01-SEP-2000; 2000WO-IB001492.
XX
XX 01-SEP-1999; 99US-0151977P.
XX
XX 15-MAR-2000; 2000US-00526193.
XX
XX 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213958P.
XX
XX (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
XX (XENO-) XENON GENETICS INC.
XX
XX Hayden MR, Brooke-Wilson AR, Pimstone SN, Clee SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-244356/25.
XX
XX Treating a lower than normal high density lipoprotein-cholesterol (HDL-C)
XX level, a higher than normal triglyceride level, or a cardiovascular
XX disease, by administering a compound that modulates LXR- or RXR-mediated
XX transcriptional activity.
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 3; 317p; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for treating a patient
XX diagnosed as having a lower than normal high density lipoprotein-
XX cholesterol (HDL-C) level, a higher than normal triglyceride level, or a
XX cardiovascular disease, involving administering a compound that modulates
XX LXR- or RXR-mediated transcriptional activity or ABC1 expression or
XX activity. The LXR gene product may be used in an assay to identify
XX compounds useful for the treatment of a disease or condition selected a
XX lower than normal HDL cholesterol level, a higher than normal
XX triglyceride level, and a cardiovascular disease
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1224 GACGAGCAGCTTCCCC 1240
XX |||||
XX DB 2 GACGAGCAGCTTCCCC 18
XX
XX RESULT 918
XX AAH56780/c
XX ID AAH56780 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC AAH56780;
XX
XX 06-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX S. aureus groB operon antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:428.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide; groB; groEL; groES; inhibitor; growth;
XX microorganism; Escherichia coli; Streptococcus pneumoniae; diagnosis;
XX Streptococcus pyogenes; Staphylococcus aureus; Pseudomonas aeruginosa;
XX antibacterial; antiviral; antiproliferative; antisense therapy;
XX microbial infection; ss.
XX
XX Staphylococcus aureus.
XX
XX WO200136625-A2.
XX
XX 25-MAY-2001.
```

XX 20-NOV-2000; 2000MO-CAN01347.
PF
XX 18-NOV-1999; 99US-0166249P.
PR
XX (GENE-) GENESENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
PA
XX Wright JA, Young AH, Dugourd D;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-355633/37.
DR
XX
XX Novel antisense compounds targeting nucleic acid encoding groEL or groES
PT gene of microorganism, which hybridize with and inhibit expression of the
PT genes, useful to inhibit growth of microorganism having the genes.
XX
PS Claim 3; Page 53; 110pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention specifically claims AAH56368 to AAH56832 which are
CC antisense oligonucleotides to nucleotide sequences encoding groE. More
CC generally, antisense compounds (I) comprising antisense oligonucleotides
CC of 5-50 bases targeted to a nucleotide sequence encoding groEL (heat
CC shock protein (HSP)60) (GL) and groS (HSP10) (GS) gene from a
CC microorganism, where the antisense compound is complementary to GL or GS
CC of a microorganism and specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the
CC expression of GL or GS, is claimed. (I) have antibacterial, antiviral and
CC antiproliferative activities, and can be used in antisense therapy and
CC for inhibition of expression of groS or groEL. (I) are useful for
CC inhibiting expression of GL or GS in cells or tissues in vitro. (I) are
CC also useful for inhibiting the growth of a microorganism, or inhibiting
CC the expression of GL or GS gene in a microorganism (a bacterial cell or a
CC virus) having a GL or GS gene which involves administering to the
CC microorganism or to a cell infected with the microorganism, (I). (I) are
CC also useful for treating a mammalian pathological condition mediated by
CC the microorganisms which involve identifying a eukaryotic organism
CC having a pathological condition mediated by microorganisms having a GL or
CC GS gene and administering (I) such that the growth of microorganism is
CC inhibited. The antisense compounds are utilized for diagnostics,
CC therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits, e.g., to
CC prevent or delay microbial infections in humans. They are also useful as
CC molecular weight markers. AAH56362 to AAH56367 and AAH56833 to AAH56854
CC represent PCR primers for groE sequences which are used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention. AAH56855 to AAH56870 represent
CC groE nucleotide sequence given in the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 5 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1671 CTCGACGATGANGAA 1687
DB 19 CAGCAGCAGATGAAGAA 3
RESULT 919
AAH5626
ID AAH5626 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAH5626;
AC
XX
DT 05-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide for zinc finger protein-217 coding region.
DE
XX Antisense oligonucleotide; zinc finger protein-217; infection;
KM
XX inflammation; tumour formation; phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH 1. .20
FT modified_base /*tag= b
FT

FT /note= "all cytidines are 5-methylcytidines"
FT modified_base 1. .5
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 6. .15
FT /*tag= c
FT /note= "2'-deoxynucleotides"
FT modified_base 16. .20
FT /*tag= d
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
XX US6242590-B1.
PN
XX
XX 05-JUN-2001.
PD
XX
XX 28-APR-2000; 2000US-00560594.
PF
XX
XX 28-APR-2000; 2000US-00560594.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Cowseart LM;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2001-373821/39.
DR
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating the expression of zinc
PT finger protein-217, particularly useful for preventing, delaying or
PT treating infection, inflammation or tumor formation.
PT
XX
XX Claim 1; Col 41; 41pp; English.
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotides AAH25596-AAH25675 are targeted to various
CC regions of the human zinc finger protein-217 gene, and inhibit expression
CC of this gene. The antisense compounds are useful for diagnostics,
CC therapeutics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides are useful for treating an animal, particularly a human,
CC suspected of having or being prone to a disease or condition associated
CC with the expression of zinc finger protein-217. In particular, the
CC antisense oligonucleotides are useful for preventing, delaying or
CC treating infection, inflammation or tumour formation
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 11 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1375 CTCGACCGCGCCCTCC 1391
DB 1 CTCGCGCGCGCCCTCC 17
RESULT 920
AAH43261
ID AAH43261 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAH43261;
AC
XX
DT 18-DEC-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Oestrogen receptor beta gene sequencing primer, Exon 10 #1.
DE
XX Human; Oestrogen receptor beta; ERbeta; ss; SNP; chromosome 6q.25.1;
KM single nucleotide polymorphism; cardiovascular disease;
KM autoimmune disease; systemic lupus erythematosus; arthritis; rheumatism;
KM osteoarthritis; osteoporosis; breast cancer; endometrial cancer;
KM sequencing primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200162793-A2.
PN
XX
XX 30-AUG-2001.

XX 20-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US005360.
 XX 22-FEB-2000; 2000US-0183755P.
 PR 24-JAN-2001; 2001US-00768185.
 XX (PEKE) PE CORP NY.
 XX Kaluah F, Cassel MJ, Hwang SS, Wain-Deen ES;
 PI MPI; 2001-582041/65.
 DR
 XX
 PT Estrogen receptor gene and protein polymorphisms useful for diagnosis of
 PT individuals at risk of developing bone disorders.
 PS Example 1; Fig 2F; 245pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated peptide comprising or
 CC consisting of an amino acid sequence selected from an amino acid sequence
 CC of a variant oestrogen receptor protein (e.g. ERbeta), or a fragment of
 CC 10 amino acids, antibodies against them, nucleic acids encoding them
 CC (including vectors for transforming cells). The gene for human ERbeta is
 CC located on chromosome 6q.25.1. The variants are encoded by single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP). The variant peptides and proteins can be
 CC used in assays to determine the biological activity of the protein, to
 CC raise antibodies, as a reagent in assays designed to quantitatively
 CC determine levels of the protein in biological fluids, to identify
 CC compounds that modulate receptor activity and to screen compounds for the
 CC ability to stimulate or inhibit interaction between the receptor protein
 CC and a target molecule that normally interacts with the receptor protein
 CC e.g. oestrogen. The antibody can be used to isolate the protein, to
 CC assess expression in disease states e.g. cardiovascular disease and
 CC autoimmune disease (e.g. systemic lupus erythematosus, arthritis,
 CC rheumatism and osteoarthritis), osteoporosis, breast cancer and
 CC endometrial cancer. In addition the antibodies can be used in
 CC pharmacogenomic analysis and inhibiting protein function, e.g. blocking
 CC the binding of the oestrogen receptor protein to a binding partner such
 CC as a ligand. The nucleic acids encoding the proteins can be used as
 CC probes, primers, chemical intermediates and in biological assays. The
 CC present sequence is a primer used to sequence nucleic acids from the
 CC exons/introns of the human ERbeta gene
 XX
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 281 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTG 297
 DB 4 TCTCTCTCACTCTCTG 20
 RESULT 921
 ABK41518/c
 ID ABK41518 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABK41518;
 XX
 DT 21-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human CTNNA3 exon-specific upper PCR primer #5.
 XX
 KW Human; mouse; alpha-catenin; primer; ss; cytosolic; antiinfertility;
 KW cadherin-catenin related pathway; heart testis; cancer; gene therapy;
 KW cadherin-catenin related disease; specifically dilated cardiomyopathy;
 KW cardiomyopathy; male infertility; CTNNA3; PCR; alpha T-catenin.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200204636-A1.
 XX
 PR 17-JAN-2002.

XX 28-JUN-2001; 2001WO-EP007392.
 XX
 XX 12-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00202472.
 PR 14-JUL-2000; 2000US-0218309P.
 XX
 PA (VLAAM-) VLAAMS INTERUNIVERSITAIR INST BIOTECHNOC.
 XX
 PI Van Roy F, Goossens S, Janssens B, Vanpoucke G;
 PI MPI; 2002-171717/22.
 DR
 XX
 PT New alpha catenin polypeptides and polynucleotides encoding them, useful
 PT for predicting, diagnosing or treating cadherin-catenin related diseases,
 PT particularly cardiomyopathies, cancer and male infertility.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 35; 132pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to human and mouse alpha-catenin polypeptides and
 CC their associated polynucleotides. The polypeptides and related antibodies
 CC are useful for modulating the cadherin-catenin related pathway in
 CC selected organs, such as the heart and testis. The nucleic acids and the
 CC antibodies are useful in the diagnosis and/or prediction of the
 CC likelihood of developing cadherin-catenin related diseases. The nucleic
 CC acids may also be used to predict the likelihood of developing cancer or
 CC in diagnosing cancer, and in gene therapy. The polypeptide, the nucleic
 CC acid or the antibody is useful in manufacturing a medicament for treating
 CC cadherin-catenin related diseases, such as cancer, cardiomyopathy,
 CC specifically dilated cardiomyopathy, and male infertility. Sequences
 CC ABK41510-ABK41599 represent PCR primers used to amplify DNA encoding
 CC human and mouse alpha-catenin polypeptides, including the CTNNA3 gene
 CC which encodes human alpha T-catenin
 XX
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4686 AGAGGCTGTCTGTCC 4702
 DB 17 AGAGGCTGTCTGATCC 1
 RESULT 922
 ABL90943/c
 ID ABL90943 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABL90943;
 XX
 DT 27-MAY-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human protein kinase C-epsilon antisense oligonucleotide 13.
 XX
 KW Human; PKC antisense oligonucleotide; protein kinase C; PKC; PKC-alpha;
 KW PKC-beta type I; PKC-beta type II; PKC-gamma; PKC-delta; PKC-epsilon;
 KW PKC-zeta; PKC-eta; PKC expression modulation; ss;
 KW hyperproliferative condition; tumour; glioblastoma; bladder cancer;
 KW breast cancer; colon cancer; lung cancer; inflammatory condition;
 KW psoriasis; phosphorothioate backbone.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US6339066-B1.
 PD 15-JAN-2002.
 XX
 PF 31-MAR-1997; 97US-00829637.
 XX
 PR 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.
 PR 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.
 PR 11-JAN-1991; 91WO-US000243.
 PR 15-OCT-1991; 91US-00777760.

PR 16-OCT-1991; 91US-00777007.
PR 16-MAR-1992; 92US-00852852.
PR 05-MAY-1993; 93US-00058023.
PR 03-JUL-1993; 93US-00089996.
PR 29-AUG-1994; 94US-00297703.
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00481066.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Dean NM, Cook PD, Hoke G,
XX
XX WPI; 2002-215022/27.
XX
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotide having nucleoside units which specifically
PT binds mRNA encoding human protein kinase C isoform, useful for treating
PT hyperproliferative and inflammatory diseases e.g. psoriasis, tumor and
XX cancer.
XX
XX Example 16; Col 47-48; 77pp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises antisense oligonucleotides designed to bind mRNA
CC encoding a human protein kinase C (PKC) isoform (i.e. PKC-alpha, PKC-beta
CC type I, PKC-beta type II, PKC-gamma, PKC-delta, PKC-epsilon, PKC-zeta,
CC and PKC-eta). The antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful
CC for modulating the expression of the PKC isoforms. The antisense
CC oligonucleotides are useful for treating hyperproliferative conditions
CC (e.g. tumour, glioblastoma, bladder cancer, breast cancer, colon cancer
CC and lung cancer), and inflammatory conditions (e.g. psoriasis). The
CC antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are also useful for detection
CC and diagnosis of PKC expression. The present sequence represents a human
CC PKC antisense oligonucleotide of the invention. NOTE: The present
CC sequence contains a phosphorothioate backbone
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 463 GTGGGTCTGGGGGTGC 479
DB 18 GTGGGCTCTGGGGGTGC 2
RESULT 923
ABA99804
ID ABA99804 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABA99804;
AC
XX
XX 11-JUN-2002 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Murine capn12 exon 10 splice donor site.
DE
XX
XX Calpain protease; murine; gene therapy; screening; diagnosis; capn12; ss.
KM
XX
OS Mus sp.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH 1..10
FT exon /*tag= a
FT /number= 10
FT intron 11..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /number= 10
XX
XX DE10031932-A1.
XX
XX 10-JAN-2002.
PD
XX
XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000DE-01031932.
PF
XX
XX 30-JUN-2000; 2000DE-01031932.
PR

XX
XX (BAD1) BASF AG.
PA
XX
XX WPI; 2002-115441/16.
DR
XX
XX New calpain protein 12 with cysteine protease activity, useful for
PT treating specific deficiency disorders.
PT
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 2c; 36pp; German.
PS
XX
XX This invention describes a novel murine calpain protease 12 (capn12). The
CC calpain protease of the invention, related proteins and nucleic acid that
CC encodes it, are useful for treatment (including gene therapy) of diseases
CC associated with insufficient expression of the calpain protease. The
CC protein is also used to screen for calpain protein effectors and to raise
CC specific immunoglobulins (Ig) useful for diagnosis. Also the
CC polynucleotide encoding capn12 is useful, e.g. as primers and probes, for
CC diagnosis of diseases, or predisposition to them, and for recombinant
CC production of capn12. This sequence represents the murine calpain 12,
CC capn12 exon 10 splice donor site described in the disclosure of the
CC invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1263 GTTCTGTGTAGGCCAA 1279
DB 4 GTTCCAGGTGAGGCCAA 20
RESULT 924
ABX34273/C
ID ABX34273 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABX34273;
AC
XX
XX 10-FEB-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide against human SAA4 expression, ISIS 145127.
DE
XX
XX Human; ss; antisense; serum amyloid A4; SAA4; lipoprotein;
KM apolipoprotein; high density lipoprotein; HDL; amyloid A; amyloid fibril;
KM amyloidosis; inhibition; antagonist; diagnosis; antisense therapy;
KM tumour formation; inflammatory disorder; rheumatoid arthritis;
KM familial Mediterranean fever.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX US6455308-B1.
PN
XX
XX 24-SEP-2002.
PD
XX
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920672.
PF
XX
XX 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920672.
PR
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Freier SM;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-066237/06.
DR
XX
XX New antisense compounds, useful for inhibiting the expression of serum
PT amyloid A4, and for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases
PT associated with expression of serum amyloid A4, e.g. tumor formation or
PT inflammatory disorders.
XX
XX Example 15; Col 45-46; 42pp; English.
PS
XX

CC The invention discloses antisense oligonucleotides that specifically
CC hybridize with a region encoding human amyloid A4 (SAA4) and
CC inhibit its expression. Lipoproteins are globular, micelle-like particles
CC which have been classified into five categories. The protein components
CC of lipoproteins are known as apolipoproteins, and one family of these are
CC the serum amyloid proteins. These apolipoproteins are associated with the
CC high density lipoprotein (HDL) and act as precursors of the amyloid A
CC proteins found in amyloid fibril deposits formed during the process of
CC amyloidosis. The antisense compounds and methods are useful for
CC modulating, (i.e. inhibiting) the expression of serum amyloid A4
CC (antagonists). The compounds are also useful for diagnosing, preventing
CC and treating (using antisense therapy) diseases associated with elevated
CC expression of serum amyloid A4, e.g. tumour formation or inflammatory
CC disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis and familial Mediterranean fever.
CC The antisense compounds can also be used as research reagents and
CC diagnostics, or as tools in differential and/or combinatorial analyses to
CC elucidate expression patterns of a portion or the entire complement of
CC genes expressed within cells or tissues. The sequences presented in
CC ABX34211-ABX34288 are the antisense oligonucleotides which are directed
CC against human SAA4 expression. Each antisense oligonucleotide has a
CC phosphorothioate backbone, all cytidines residues are 5-methylcytidines
CC and bases 1-5 and 16-20 are 2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides
XX

SO Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3046 ACTTCAGGGGAGATC 3062

DB 20 ACTTCAGGGGAGATC 4

RESULT 925

ACH11222/c

ID ACH11222 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

ACH11222;

08-OCT-2003 (first entry)

Human protein kinase C-epsilon targeted oligonucleotide ISIS#7945.

Human; ss; antisense; PKC; protein kinase C; hyperproliferation; tumour;

Inflammation; psoriasis; cancer; non-small cell lung cancer; lung cancer;

non-Hodgkin's lymphoma; glioblastoma; bladder cancer; colon cancer;

breast cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer.

Homo sapiens.

US637973-B1.

25-MAR-2003.

18-DEC-2001; 2001US-00025139.

16-MAR-1992; 92US-00852852.

PR 09-JUN-1993; 93US-00089996.

PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00478178.

PR 31-MAR-1997; 97US-00829637.

(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

Bennett CF, Dean NM, Holmlund JT, Dorr FA;

WPI; 2003-531084/50.

New pharmaceutical composition, useful for treating cancer, e.g., non-
small cell lung cancer or non-Hodgkin's lymphoma.

Example 16; Col 22; 56pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a new pharmaceutical composition comprising: (a)
CC an oligonucleotide sequence having up to 50 base pairs (bp); and (b)
CC carboplatin and paclitaxel, cisplatin and gemcitabine, 5-fluorouracil and
CC leucovorin, or docetaxel. The pharmaceutical composition is useful for
CC treating diseases associated with protein kinase C such as
CC hyperproliferative and inflammatory conditions e.g. psoriasis, tumours
CC and cancer e.g. non-small cell lung cancer, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma,
CC glioblastoma, bladder cancer, lung cancer, colon cancer, breast cancer,
CC ovarian cancer and pancreatic cancer. The present sequence represents an
CC antisense oligonucleotide targeted against protein kinase C
XX

SO Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 463 GTGGCTCTGGGGGTGC 479

DB 18 GTGGCTCTGGGGGTGC 2

RESULT 926

ABZ90002

ID ABZ90002 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

ABZ90002;

17-OCT-2003 (first entry)

Human oligonucleotide sequence.

Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;

antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;

antiasthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;

antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenoviral sensitivity;

adenoviral receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;

lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.

Homo sapiens.

WO200285308-A2.

31-OCT-2002.

23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.

PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.

(EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;

Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

WPI; 2003-229219/22.

Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
ubiquinone.

Disclosure, SEQ ID NO 5244; 872pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic, antiasthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or

CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pat_sequences
CC
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 269 CCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 285
Db 4 CCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 20
RESULT 927
ABD26232
ID ABD26232 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD26232;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE AA398883-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 5244.
XX
KM Human; antiense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; antiasthmatic; antiinflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyclostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hyperextension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285309-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002MO-US013143.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
PA (EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 5244; 763bp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.

CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has antiasthmatic, antiinflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cyclostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 269 CCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 285
Db 4 CCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 20
RESULT 928
ADH47997/c
ID ADH47997 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH47997;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Protein kinase C epsilon antisense oligonucleotide seq id 90.
XX
KM cytosolic; protein-kinase-inhibitor-C-alpha; gene therapy; carboplatin;
KM paxitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin; gemcitabine; 5-fluorouracil;
KM leucovorin; protein kinase C alpha inhibitor; PKC-alpha inhibitor;
KM cancer; non-small cell lung cancer; non-Hodgkin's lymphoma;
KM antisense technology; ss; PKC-epsilon.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003148989-A1.
XX
PD 07-AUG-2003.
XX
PF 21-JAN-2003; 2003US-00348485.
XX
PR 16-MAR-1992; 92US-00852852.
PR 09-JUL-1993; 95US-00089996.
PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00478178.
PR 31-MAR-1997; 97US-00828637.
PR 18-DEC-2001; 2001US-00025139.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Dean NM, Holmlund JT, Dorr FA;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-106519/11.
XX
PT New pharmaceutical compositions comprising oligonucleotide in combination
PT with e.g. arboplatin or cisplatin, useful for inhibiting protein kinase C
PT expression, particularly for treating cancer, e.g. non-Hodgkin's

PT lymphoma.
 XX Example 16; SEQ ID NO 90; 52pp; English.
 PS
 CC The invention describes new pharmaceutical compositions comprising an
 CC oligonucleotide up to 50 nucleotide units in length of a sequence having
 CC 20 bp (dual), in combination with any of the following: carboplatin and
 CC paclitaxel; docetaxel; cisplatin and gemcitabine; or 5-fluorouracil and
 CC leucovorin. Also described are: a method of inhibiting protein kinase C
 CC (PKC)-alpha expression in human cells by contacting the cells with any of
 CC the pharmaceutical compositions; and methods of treating a condition
 CC associated with expression of human PKC-alpha by administering to an
 CC animal, or its cells, tissues or bodily fluid any of the pharmaceutical
 CC compositions. The compositions are useful for inhibiting PKC-alpha
 CC expression in human cells. The compositions are useful for treating a
 CC condition associated with the expression of human PKC-alpha, particularly
 CC cancer. In particular, the compositions are useful for treating non-small
 CC cell lung cancer or non-Hodgkin's lymphoma in a human. This sequence
 CC represents a human protein kinase C antisense oligonucleotide.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 11 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 463 GTGGGTCCTGGGGGTGC 479
 Db 18 GTGGGCTCTGGGGGTGC 2
 RESULT 929
 ADI27548
 ID ADI27548 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ADI27548;
 XX
 DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human DRAK1 DNA, antisense oligonucleotide #26.
 XX
 KW Antisense therapy; human;
 KW death-associated protein kinase-related apoptosis-inducing;
 KW protein kinase 1; DRAK1; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;
 KW neurological disorder; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;
 KW cytotoxic; antiinflammatory; neuroprotective; anticarcinoma;
 KW phosphorothioate; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
 FT backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'
 FT and 3' ends, which are 5 nucleotides in length at each
 FT end. All cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
 XX
 PN US2003232773-A1.
 XX
 PD 18-DEC-2003.
 XX
 PF 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-00174559.
 XX
 PR 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-00174559.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Bennett CF, Freiler SW, Dobie KW;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-061310/06.
 XX

PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding death
 PT -associated protein kinase-related apoptosis-inducing protein kinase 1
 PT (DRAK1), useful for modulating expression of DRAK1 or for treating
 PT cancer.
 PS
 CC Example 15; SEQ ID NO 40; 56pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds targeted to a
 CC nucleic acid encoding death-associated protein kinase-related apoptosis-
 CC inducing protein kinase 1 (DRAK1). The antisense compound comprises an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide that specifically hybridises with the nucleic
 CC acid and inhibits the expression of DRAK1. The antisense oligonucleotide
 CC is a chimeric oligonucleotide. The antisense oligonucleotide comprises at
 CC least one modified internucleoside linkage, preferably a phosphorothioate
 CC linkage. It also comprises at least one modified sugar moiety, preferably
 CC a 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) sugar moiety. The antisense oligonucleotide
 CC further comprises at least one modified nucleobase, preferably a 5-
 CC methylcytosine. The antisense oligonucleotides are useful for the
 CC treatment of diseases such as hyperproliferative disorders, preferably
 CC cancer, and neurological disorders. The antisense compound can also be
 CC used as prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or
 CC tumour formation. The present sequence represents an antisense
 CC oligonucleotide used in the examples of the present invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1693 ACTCAGACGACCGGAG 1709
 Db 1 ACTCCGACGACCGGAG 17
 RESULT 930
 ADM79595
 ID ADM79595 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.
 AC ADM79595;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE cDNA array production-related PCR primer SeqIDS.
 DE
 XX cDNA array; support; functional group; mismatch detection;
 KW cDNA array; support; functional group; mismatch detection;
 KW virus identification; bacterium identification; p53; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN JP2004069488-A.
 XX
 PD 04-MAR-2004.
 XX
 PF 06-AUG-2002; 2002JP-00228971.
 XX
 PR 06-AUG-2002; 2002JP-00228971.
 XX
 PA (CANO) CANON KK.
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-308703/29.
 XX
 PT Producing cDNA array on support with introduction of the coupling group
 PT using a PCR primer containing the group.
 PS
 CC Example 1; SEQ ID NO 5; 13pp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to a novel method of producing a cDNA array on a
 CC support, which involves introducing a functional group to one edge part
 CC of 2 or more types of single stranded cDNA (known sequence) for fixing to
 CC a support and combining each strand of cDNAs with a support through a
 CC functional group for binding such that each strand of cDNA is mutually
 CC isolated and fixed. The method is useful for preparing a cDNA array.

CC which is useful for detecting mismatches, or for identifying (for
 CC example) viruses or bacteria. The present sequence is that of a PCR
 CC primer which was used for amplification of a region of the human p53 gene
 CC in the exemplification of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4842 CTGGCCTCAGCTTGGGC 4858

DB 2 CTGGCCTCATCTTGGGC 18

RESULT 931

ID ADN35259 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADN35259;

XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Target sequence of the invention #2.

XX secondary-ion mass spectrometry; gene analysis; disease diagnosis;

XX species identification; db.

XX Synthetic.

XX WO2004003532-A1.

XX 08-JAN-2004.

XX 26-JUN-2003; 2003WO-JP008104.

XX 28-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00190010.

XX 28-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00191391.

XX 28-JUN-2002; 2002JP-00191414.

XX (CANO) CANON KK.

XX Okamoto T, Takase H, Hashimoto H;

XX WPI; 2004-203385/19.

XX Analysis of probe supports or nucleic acids on nucleic acid chips by

XX halogen-based time-of-flight secondary-ion mass spectrometry, applicable

XX in gene analysis, disease diagnosis and species identification.

XX Example; SEQ ID NO 4; 68bp; Japanese.

XX The present invention relates to detecting a probe located and/or a

XX target capable of binding specifically to the probe on a substrate

XX comprising the preparation of a substrate with the probe and/or the target

XX for specific binding to the probe located on its surface, and measurement

XX of the substrate surface by time-of-flight secondary-ion mass

XX spectrometry with labeling. The method is for analyzing probe supports or

XX nucleic acids on nucleic acid chips with detection and quantitation of

XX probe conditions and hybrid of probe with target nucleic acid, which is

XX applicable in gene analysis, disease diagnosis and species

XX identification. The present sequence represents a target sequence used

XX for hybridization tests.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4842 CTGGCCTCAGCTTGGGC 4858

DB 2 CTGGCCTCATCTTGGGC 18

DB 2 CTGGCCTCATCTTGGGC 18

RESULT 932

ID ADO59489 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ADO59489;

XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)

DE Human death-associated protein kinase 1 gene inhibitory oligo ISIS233816.

XX ss; death-associated protein kinase 1; gene expression; diagnosis;

XX dysregulation; cellular apoptosis.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

XX modified_base 1..20

XX /tag= b

XX /mod_base= OTHER

XX /note= "phosphorothioate backbone, all C bases are 5-

XX methylcytidine bases"

XX modified_base 1..5

XX /tag= a

XX /mod_base= OTHER

XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl nucleobase"

XX /tag= c

XX /mod_base= OTHER

XX /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl nucleobase"

XX WO2004048531-A2.

XX 10-JUN-2004.

XX 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037445.

XX 22-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303588.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Doobie KM;

XX WPI; 2004-441167/41.

XX New compound targeted to a nucleic acid encoding death-associated protein

XX kinase 1, useful for modulating death-associated protein kinase 1

XX expression, or treating diseases associated with expression of death-

XX associated protein kinase 1.

XX Claim 25; SEQ ID NO 23; 103bp; English.

XX The invention relates to a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted

XX to a nucleic acid molecule encoding death-associated protein kinase 1,

XX where the compound specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule

XX encoding death-associated protein kinase 1 and inhibits the expression of

XX death-associated protein kinase 1. The compound is useful for the

XX modulation of death-associated protein kinase 1 expression and for

XX diagnosis and treatment of diseases associated with expression of death-

XX associated protein kinase 1 expression. The disease or condition is

XX dysregulation of cellular apoptosis. The compound is also useful in

XX research and diagnostics, and for drug discovery to elucidate

XX relationships that exist between death-associated protein kinase 1 and a

XX disease state, phenotype, or condition. This sequence represents an

XX inhibitory oligonucleotide of the invention which is targeted to the

XX human death-associated protein kinase 1 gene (ADO59470).

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02; 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4842 CTGGCCTCAGCTTGGGC 4858

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 504 ACCCCACCATGTCCTCC 520
 |||||
 Db 1 ACGTCACCATGTCCTCC 17

RESULT 933
 ADQ09438
 ID ADQ09438 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADQ09438;
 XX
 DT 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human Angiotensin-2 DNA antisense oligonucleotide #51.
 XX
 KM Human; Angiotensin-2; ss; antisense oligonucleotide;
 KW phosphothioate linkage; 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety;
 XX 5-methylcytosine; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; cytostatic.
 OS Homo sapiens.

Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 /tag= b
 /mod_base= OTHER
 /note="OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines
 are 5-methylcytidines"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 /tag= a
 /mod_base= OTHER
 /note="OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 /tag= c
 /mod_base= OTHER
 /note="OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

US2004115640-A1.
 PN 17-JUN-2004.
 PD
 PF 11-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317803.
 XX
 PR 11-DEC-2002; 2002US-00317803.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PI Myers K, Dobie KM,
 DR WPI; 2004-449380/42.
 XX
 PT New oligonucleotide compound that inhibits expression of Angiotensin-2,
 PT useful for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative
 PT disorder, e.g., cancer.
 PS Example.15; SEQ ID NO 74; 102bp; English.

The invention relates to a compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule
 encoding the human Angiotensin-2 polypeptide. The compound is an
 antisense oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes with the nucleic
 acid and inhibits expression of the polypeptide. The antisense
 oligonucleotide comprises at least one modified internucleoside linkage
 1.e. a phosphorothioate linkage, at least one modified sugar moiety,
 preferably a 2'-O-methoxyethyl sugar moiety, or at least one modified
 nucleobase comprising a 5-methylcytosine. The antisense compound are
 useful for modulating the expression of the human Angiotensin-2
 polypeptide and in preparation of a composition for treating
 hyperproliferative disorders, e.g. cancer. This sequence represents an
 antisense oligonucleotide targeted to DNA encoding a human Angiotensin-2
 polypeptide of the invention.

Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 820 TCGAGGAGAGACACACA 836
 |||||
 Db 4 TCGTGGAGAGACACACA 20

RESULT 934
 ADP96535
 ID ADP96535 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADP96535;
 XX
 DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to amplify the human Fc gamma receptor IIA gene SeqID 1.
 XX
 KM PCR; primer; ss; polymorphism; fluorescent label;
 KW fluorescent spectroscopy analysis; human; Fc gamma receptor IIA; FcGR2a.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.

Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 /tag= b
 /mod_base= OTHER
 /note="OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines
 are 5-methylcytidines"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 /tag= a
 /mod_base= OTHER
 /note="OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
 FT modified_base 16..20
 /tag= c
 /mod_base= OTHER
 /note="OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"

US2004115640-A1.
 PN 17-JUN-2004.
 PD
 PF 11-DEC-2002; 2002JP-00359502.
 XX
 PR 11-DEC-2002; 2002JP-00359502.
 XX
 PA (OLYU) OLYMPUS OPTICAL CO LTD.
 PI WPI; 2004-512306/49.
 DR
 XX
 PT Detecting polymorphism of target sequence in nucleic acid sample, by
 PT hybridizing sample with fluorescent labeled probes, ligating probes,
 PT dissociating ligated product and determining target sequence by
 PT fluorescent spectroscopy analysis.

Example; SEQ ID NO 1; 23bp; Japanese.

This invention relates to a novel method for detecting polymorphisms
 occurring in a target sequence of a nucleic acid sample. Specifically, it
 refers to a method that comprises hybridizing a sample with fluorescently
 labelled first and second probes that bind to the terminal and adjacent
 region of the polymorphic region respectively, following ligation of
 these probes the ligated product is dissociated from the target sequence
 and any fluctuation of fluorescence intensity is detected such that the
 target sequence can be determined by fluorescent spectroscopy analysis.
 CC The present invention describes using this method to detect a
 CC polymorphism in the target human Fc gamma receptor IIA (FCGR2a) gene. In
 CC particular, different kinds of polymorphisms can be detected
 CC simultaneously with high accuracy by using two different kinds of
 CC fluorescent pigments. This oligonucleotide sequence is a PCR primer given
 CC in an exemplification of the invention.

Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 5 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2300 GGAGCGAGAACCATCA 2316
 |||||
 Db 4 GGAGCGAGAACCATCA 20

RESULT 935
 AAT05590
 ID AAT05590 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

```

XX AC AAT05590;
XX DT 14-MAR-1996 (first entry)
XX DE Interleukin 2 receptor PCR primer.
XX KM Autoimmune disease; type I insulin dependent diabetes mellitus;
XX KM immunotherapy; interleukin-2 receptor; IL2R; primer; PCR;
XX KM polyclonal chain reaction; bovine serum albumin; BSA; p69;
XX KM mimicry antigen; self-antigen; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN MO9529936-A1.
XX PD 09-NOV-1995.
XX PF 03-MAY-1995; 95MO-CA000264.
XX PR 03-MAY-1994; 94US-00237363.
XX PA (HSCR-) HSC RES & DEV LP.
XX PI Dosch HM;
XX DR WPI; 1995-393039/50.
XX PT Antigen compns. and methods for treating T-cell-mediated immune
XX PT responses - for treating autoimmune diseases, such as type I diabetes.
XX PS Example 6; Page 32; 123pp; English.
XX CC IL2R primers (AAT05590-91) were used to amplify a 739 bp fragment of
XX CC interleukin 2 receptor coding sequence derived from RNA isolated from
XX CC peripheral blood mononuclear cells of a child with recent onset diabetes
XX CC following stimulation of the cells with BSA-derived peptide P2267
XX CC (AAR2157), p69-derived peptide Tep69 (AAR2159), herpes simplex antigen
XX CC or a mixture of p2267 and Tep69. Patient cells proliferated in response
XX CC to BSA and herpes antigen but not to Tep69
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX QY
XX DB
XX QY 5008 GCCTGCTGCCAGGAG 5024
XX DB 4 GCCTGCTGCCAGGAG 20
XX RESULT 936
XX AAC69271/c
XX ID AAC69271 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAC69271;
XX DT 29-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human ABC1 gene exon 7 fragment published sequence, SEQ ID NO:170.
XX KM Human ABC1 cholesterol transporter; chromosome 9q31;
XX KM ATP-binding cassette; HDL deficiency disorder; high density lipoprotein;
XX KM Tangier disease; TD; familial HDL deficiency; FHA; polymorphism;
XX KM cerebrovascular disease; coronary artery disease; coronary restenosis;
XX KM cerebrovascular disease; peripheral vascular disease;
XX KM Alzheimer's disease; Niemann-Pick disease; Huntington's disease;
XX KM X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy; cancer; gene therapy; genetic diagnosis;
XX KM prognosis; prophylaxis; drug screening; transgenic animal; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX

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PN MO200055318-A2.
PD 21-SEP-2000.
XX PF 15-MAR-2000; 2000MO-IB000532.
XX PR 15-MAR-1999; 99US-0124702P.
XX PR 08-JUN-1999; 99US-0138048P.
XX PR 17-JUN-1999; 99US-0139600P.
XX PR 01-SEP-1999; 99US-0151977P.
XX PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX PA (XENO-) XENON BIORESEARCH INC.
XX PI Hayden MR, Wilson AR, Pimstone SN;
XX DR WPI; 2000-587528/55.
XX PT New ABC1 polypeptide is useful for treating diseases associated with ABC1
XX PT biological activity, e.g. Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease and
XX PT cancer.
XX PS Example; Fig 11; 229pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to the human ABC1 cholesterol transporter protein
XX CC (B38082) and to nucleic acid sequences (C69120) which encode it. ABC1 is
XX CC a member of the ATP-binding cassette (ABC transporter) superfamily of
XX CC proteins, and plays a crucial role in cholesterol transport, particularly
XX CC intracellular cholesterol trafficking in monocytes and fibroblasts, being
XX CC involved in cholesterol efflux from the cell. The gene encoding ABC1 is
XX CC located on chromosome 9q31, and mutations in this gene are associated
XX CC with two genetic HDL (high density lipoprotein) deficiency disorders,
XX CC Tangier disease (TD) and familial HDL deficiency (FHA). These diseases
XX CC are distinguishable in that TD is an autosomal recessive disorder, while
XX CC FHA is inherited as an autosomal dominant trait. Low levels of HDL ("good
XX CC cholesterol") in the blood correlate with a high risk of cardiovascular
XX CC disease, particularly coronary artery disease, but also cerebrovascular
XX CC disease, coronary restenosis, and peripheral vascular disease.
XX CC Conversely, a high level of HDL has protective effects against
XX CC cerebrovascular disease. The invention provides genetic constructs and
XX CC transgenic cells and non-human animals comprising human ABC1 nucleic
XX CC acids, and methods of gene therapy for the treatment or prevention of
XX CC cardiovascular disease comprising the administration of an expression
XX CC vector encoding ABC1 or an active fragment thereof. The invention also
XX CC encompasses compounds which mimic ABC1 activity, compounds which
XX CC stimulate ABC1 expression and methods of screening for such compounds. It
XX CC further relates to methods for determining whether a patient has an
XX CC increased risk for cardiovascular disease due to polymorphisms in the
XX CC ABC1 gene. Human ABC1 proteins and nucleotides can be used to treat or
XX CC prevent cardiovascular disease, especially coronary artery disease,
XX CC cerebrovascular disease, coronary restenosis or peripheral vascular
XX CC disease. They may also be used in the treatment of diseases associated
XX CC with ABC1 biological activity, such as Alzheimer's disease, Niemann-Pick
XX CC disease, Huntington's disease, X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy and cancer.
XX CC The invention specifically excludes proteins with the exact amino acid
XX CC sequences of GenBank Accession No: CAA10005.1 and X75926, and the nucleic
XX CC acid with the exact sequence as GenBank Accession No: AJ012376.1.
XX CC Sequences C69269-C69282 represent published and corrected versions of
XX CC human ABC1 gene exon fragments
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX QY
XX DB
XX QY 1656 GGCTTGCGCAGCTCCT 1672
XX DB 17 GGCTTGCGCAGCTCCT 1
XX RESULT 937
XX AAC69272/c

```

XX ID AAC69272 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAC69272;
XX DT 29-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Human ABC1 gene exon 7 fragment corrected sequence, SEQ ID NO:171.
XX KW Human ABC1 cholesterol transporter; chromosome 9q31;
XX KW ATP-binding cassette; HDL deficiency disorder; high density lipoprotein;
XX KW Tangier disease; TD; familial HDL deficiency; FHA; polymorphism;
XX KW cardiovascular disease; coronary artery disease; coronary restenosis;
XX KW cerebrovascular disease; peripheral vascular disease;
XX KW Alzheimer's disease; Niemann-Pick disease; Huntington's disease;
XX KW X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy; cancer; gene therapy; genetic diagnosis;
XX KW prognosis; prophylaxis; drug screening; transgenic animal; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200055318-A2.
XX PD 21-SEP-2000.
XX PF 15-MAR-2000; 2000MO-IB000532.
XX PR 15-MAR-1999; 99US-0124702P.
XX PR 08-JUN-1999; 99US-0138048P.
XX PR 17-JUN-1999; 99US-0139600P.
XX PR 01-SEP-1999; 99US-0151977P.
XX PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX PA (XENO-) XENON BIORESEARCH INC.
XX PI Hayden MR, Wilson AR, Pimstone SN;
XX DR WPI; 2000-587528/55.
XX PT New ABC1 polypeptide is useful for treating diseases associated with ABC1
XX PT biological activity, e.g. Alzheimer's disease, Huntington's disease and
XX PT cancer.
XX PS Example; Fig 11; 22pp; English.
XX CC The invention relates to the human ABC1 cholesterol transporter protein
XX CC (B38082) and to nucleic acid sequences (C69120) which encode it. ABC1 is
XX CC a member of the ATP-binding cassette (ABC transporter) superfamily of
XX CC proteins, and plays a crucial role in cholesterol transport, particularly
XX CC intracellular cholesterol trafficking in monocytes and fibroblasts, being
XX CC involved in cholesterol efflux from the cell. The gene encoding ABC1 is
XX CC located on chromosome 9q31, and mutations in this gene are associated
XX CC with two genetic HDL (high density lipoprotein) deficiency disorders,
XX CC Tangier disease (TD) and familial HDL deficiency (FHA). These diseases
XX CC are distinguishable in that TD is an autosomal recessive disorder, while
XX CC FHA is inherited as an autosomal dominant trait. Low levels of HDL ("good
XX CC cholesterol") in the blood correlate with a high risk of cardiovascular
XX CC disease, particularly coronary artery disease, but also cerebrovascular
XX CC disease, coronary restenosis, and peripheral vascular disease.
XX CC Conversely, a high level of HDL has protective effects against
XX CC cardiovascular disease. The invention provides genetic constructs and
XX CC transgenic cells and non-human animals comprising human ABC1 nucleic
XX CC acid, and methods of gene therapy for the treatment or prevention of
XX CC cardiovascular disease comprising the administration of an expression
XX CC vector encoding ABC1 or an active fragment thereof. The invention also
XX CC encompasses compounds which mimic ABC1 activity, compounds which
XX CC stimulate ABC1 expression and methods of screening for such compounds. It
XX CC further relates to methods for determining whether a patient has an
XX CC increased risk for cardiovascular disease due to polymorphisms in the
XX CC ABC1 gene. Human ABC1 proteins and nucleotides can be used to treat or
XX CC prevent cardiovascular disease, especially coronary artery disease,
XX CC cerebrovascular disease, coronary restenosis or peripheral vascular
XX CC disease. They may also be used in the treatment of diseases associated
XX CC with ABC1 biological activity, such as Alzheimer's disease, Niemann-Pick
XX CC disease, Huntington's disease, X-linked adrenoleukodystrophy and cancer.

CC The invention specifically excludes proteins with the exact amino acid
CC sequences of GenBank Accession No: CAA10005.1 and X75926, and the nucleic
CC acid with the exact sequence as GenBank Accession No: AJ012376.1.
CC Sequences C69269-C69282 represent published and corrected versions of
CC human ABC1 gene exon fragments
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1656 GCGTCTGCGCAGCTCCT 1672
DB 17 GCGTTCAGCCAGCTCCT 1

RESULT 938
AAC61789/C
ID AAC61789 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAC61789;
XX DT 06-MAR-2001 (first entry)

XX DE PCR primer for prostate-specific membrane antigen-like gene exon 15.
XX KW Human; prostate specific membrane antigen like protein; cancer;
XX KW PSM-like protein; chromosome 11q14.3; schizophrenia;
XX KW schizophrenia disorder type II locus; PCR primer; 88.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200061605-A1.
XX PD 19-OCT-2000.
XX PF 07-APR-2000; 2000MO-US009417.
XX PR 09-APR-1999; 99US-0128839P.

XX PA (SLOK) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER RES.
XX PI Heston WD, O'Keefe DS;
XX DR WPI; 2000-679461/66.
XX PT New DNA fragment encoding mammalian prostate specific membrane antigen
XX PT (PSMA) like protein, useful for distinguishing mammalian PSMA gene
XX PT expression or protein from PSMA-like gene expression or protein.
XX PS Claim 12; Page 31; 75pp; English.
XX CC PCR primers AAC61788-89 were used to amplify exon 15 of the human
XX CC prostate specific membrane antigen (PSMA) like gene. The PSMA-like gene
XX CC is mapped to chromosome 11q14.3, to the schizophrenia disorder type II
XX CC locus. Antibodies directed against PSMA-like protein are useful for
XX CC diagnosing cancers (prostate, bladder, pancreatic, sarcoma, melanoma,
XX CC lung or kidney) or neurological disorders such as schizophrenia. They may
XX CC also be used for screening for ligands of PSMA-like protein and imaging
XX CC cells expressing PSMA-like protein

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1636 CTGACTCCAAAAGAGA 1652
DB 21 CTGACTCCAAAAGAGA 5

RESULT 939
AAZ7167/c
ID AAZ7167 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAZ7167;
XX
DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:11523.
XX
KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
KM genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
KM amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
KW diagnosis; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO954500-A2.
XX
PD 28-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
XX
PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
XX
PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
XX
PA (GEST) GENSET.
XX
PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
XX
PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
PS map of the human genome.
XX
PS Claim 9; Page 2687; 2745pp; English.
XX
CC AAZ65654 to AAZ69578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
CC nucleotide sequences. AAZ69579 to AAZ77440 represent amplification
CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
CC have a variety of uses; they can be used for high density mapping of the
CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
CC N.B. The SEQ ID NOS 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227 and
CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
CC present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 13 A; 0 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 273 TCTCTCTTCTCTCTCT 269
DB 17 TCTCTTCTCTCTCTCT 1
XX
RESULT 940
AAC63360
ID AAC63360 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAC63360;
XX
DT 06-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX

DE PCR primer TEM-12A.
XX
XX Primer; polymorphism detection; MITE;
KM miniature inverted-repeat transposable element; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
PN WO200060113-A2.
XX
PD 12-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 30-MAR-2000; 2000WO-CA000351.
XX
PR 01-APR-1999; 99US-0127460P.
XX
PA (UTMC-) UNIV MCGILL.
XX
PA (DNAL-) DNA LANDMARKS INC.
XX
PA (LAND/) LANDRY B.
XX
PI Bureau T, Chang R, O'donoghue LS;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-665015/64.
XX
PT Detecting polymorphisms of nucleic acid, useful for e.g. tracing progeny,
PT by amplifying the nucleic acid with a homologous and a nonhomologous
PT primer to a miniature inverted-repeat transposable element.
XX
PS Claim 6; Page 19; 62pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for detecting polymorphisms in
CC a nucleic acid sequence. The method comprises amplifying nucleic acid
CC sequences with a first primer homologous to a miniature inverted-repeat
CC transposable element (MITE) in combination with another primer
CC (non)homologous to MITEs, separating the amplified nucleic acid fragments,
CC and analysing the fragments obtained in relation to reference fragments
CC obtained from the amplification of the nucleic acid with the primer
CC homologous to MITE. The present sequence is a primer used in the method
CC of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 1 G; 7 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 76.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 2420 AATCAGCTTGGCCCACTA 2440
DB 1 AATTWTTTGGACCACTA 21
XX
RESULT 941
AAH28092/c
ID AAH28092 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAH28092;
XX
DT 05-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer for human norepinephrine transporter gene exon 2.
XX
KW Norepinephrine transporter; orthostatic intolerance; gene therapy;
KW mental illness; hypertension; heart disease; stimulant abuse; cocaine;
KW amphetamine abuse; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
PN WO200148246-A1.
XX
PD 05-JUL-2001.
XX
PF 28-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US035491.
XX
PR 29-DEC-1999; 99US-0173682P.
XX

PR 11-JAN-2000; 2000US-0175456P.
XX
XX (UYVA-) UNIV VANDERBILT.
XX
XX
PI Robertson D, Blakely RD;
XX
XX WPI, 2001-425681/45.
XX
XX Screening for susceptibility to sub-optimal norepinephrine transport,
PT particularly orthostatic intolerance in a subject by detecting a
PT polymorphism of norepinephrine transporter gene.
XX
XX Example; Page 66, 133pp; English.
XX
XX PCR primers AAH28091-92 were used to amplify an exon of the human
CC norepinephrine transporter. The specification a method for screening for
CC susceptibility to sub-optimal norepinephrine transport in a subject. The
CC method comprises obtaining a biological sample from the subject and
CC detecting a polymorphism of a norepinephrine transporter gene in the
CC sample from the subject, the presence of the polymorphism indicating the
CC susceptibility of the subject to sub-optimal norepinephrine transport.
CC The method is useful for screening for susceptibility of a subject to
CC orthostatic intolerance. Norepinephrine transporter genes are useful for
CC gene therapy for modulating norepinephrine transport in a target cell and
CC treating susceptibility to impaired norepinephrine transporter function.
CC orthostatic intolerance or other relevant diseases in humans and animals
CC such as mental illness, hypertension, heart disease, psycho stimulant
CC abuse e.g. cocaine or amphetamine abuse
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4827 CTCACGTGAGAGATCT 4843
DB 21 CTCACGTGAGATCT 5

RESULT 942
AAF96322
ID AAF96322 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAF96322;
XX
XX
DT 06-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human gene single nucleotide polymorphism #1083.
XX
XX Human; variant thrombospondin 1; variant thrombospondin 4; SNP;
KW polymorphism; vascular disease; coronary artery disease; forensics;
KW myocardial infarction; atherosclerosis; stroke; venous thromboembolism;
KW pulmonary embolism; paternity test; db.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT replace(11,T)
FT /*tag= a
FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
XX WO200118250-A2.
XX
XX
XX 15-MAR-2001.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US024503.
XX
XX 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153357P.
XX 26-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220947P.
XX 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225724P.
XX
XX (WHEB) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
PA

PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
XX
XX Lander ES, Gargill M, Ireland JS, Bolk S, Daley GO, McCarthy JJ;
XX
XX WPI, 2001-226749/23.
XX
XX
XX Nucleic acids comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
PT applications such as forensics, paternity testing, medicine, genetic
PT analysis and phenotype correlations to diseases such as diabetes and
PT atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example; Page 126; 242pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention provides a method of diagnosing a vascular disease
CC in an individual, involving determining the sequence at various
CC polymorphic sites within the human thrombospondin 1 and thrombospondin 4
CC genes. The sequences at a number of polymorphic sites are also provided
CC in the specification. In particular, the method can be used in the
CC diagnosis of atherosclerosis, myocardial infarction, coronary heart
CC disease, stroke, peripheral vascular diseases, venous thromboembolism and
CC pulmonary embolism. Single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) are also
CC useful in forensics, paternity testing, genetic analysis and phenotype
CC correlations to diseases. The present sequence is an example of one of
CC the human gene SNPs shown in the specification
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 748 TGGACGAGCTCATCGAG 764
DB 4 TGGACGAGCTCATCGAG 20

RESULT 943
AAS59998/C
ID AAS59998 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAS59998;
XX
XX
DT 29-JAN-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Canine interleukin-13 receptor alpha2 PCR primer 13R2P4.
XX
XX
XX Interleukin-13 receptor alpha1; interleukin-13 receptor alpha2;
KW IL-13Ralpha1; IR-13Ralpha2; immunoglobulin heavy chain; IgG Fc;
KW immunoglobulin light chain; lambda; ss; immunosuppressive; gene therapy;
KW immune response; PCR primer.
XX
XX Canis familiaris.
OS
XX
XX
PN WO200177332-A2.
XX
XX 18-OCT-2001.
XX
XX 09-APR-2001; 2001WO-US011498.
XX
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000US-0195659P.
XX 07-APR-2000; 2000US-0195874P.
XX
XX (HESK-) HESKA CORP.
XX
XX McCall CA, Tang L;
XX
XX WPI, 2001-657172/75.
XX
XX
XX Novel isolated canine protein, preferably canine immunoglobulin G protein
PT or canine interleukin-13 receptor protein useful for regulating immune
PT response of an animal and for developing regulatory compounds.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 220; 221pp; English.
PS

XX The invention concerns an isolated canine protein, preferably canine
CC immunoglobulin G (IgG) protein or canine interleukin-13 (IL-13) receptor
CC protein, the nucleic acids encoding them, antibodies raised against them,
CC fusion proteins between the IgG and IL-13R proteins and methods of
CC isolating regulators of them. The regulators are useful for regulating an
CC immune response in a canine. The proteins useful to develop regulatory
CC compounds including inhibitors and activators that, when administered to
CC a canine in an effective manner, are capable of protecting canine from
CC disease mediated by IL-13Ralpha or IL-13. The regulators are useful for
CC treating canine IgG (heavy and/or light chain) and/or canine IL-13R
CC mediated responses. The molecules of the invention are useful to regulate
CC the immune response of an animal (e.g. by gene therapy). The present
CC sequence is a PCR primer used to amplify the nucleic acids of the
CC invention

SQ Sequence 21 BP, 1 A; 9 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3499 GGAAGAAACGCGCGGAC 3515
Db 21 GGAAGAAACGCGCGGAC 5

RESULT 944
AAS03086
ID AAS03086 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAS03086;
XX
DT 29-AUG-2001 (first entry).
XX
DE Human IL-2 receptor (IL2R) PCR primer #1.
XX
KM Human; T-cell epitope; pancreatic beta-cell protein p69; islet cell;
KM Trep69; T-cell mediated autoimmune disease; multiple sclerosis; arthritis;
KM Type I insulin dependent diabetes mellitus; IDDM; ulcerative colitis;
KM Transplant rejection; tumor rejection; interleukin-2; IL-2; BMC;
KM T-lymphocyte proliferative response; peripheral blood mononuclear cell;
KM PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6207389-B1.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2001.
XX
PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00477928.
XX
XX 03-MAY-1994; 94US-00237363.
PR 03-MAY-1995; 95MO-CA000264.
XX
XX (HRCR-) HRC RES & DEV LP.
XX
PI Dosch HM;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-280701/29.
XX
PT Novel pancreatic beta cell protein designated, p69, useful for preventing
PT development of diabetes in susceptible mammal and truncated form of p69
PT useful for detecting a subject at risk for diabetes.
XX
PS Example 6; Col 17; 85pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence for human IL-2 receptor (IL2R) PCR primer #1 is used
CC with PCR primer #2 (AAS03087) to amplify the IL2R coding region from
CC peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC). The T-cell epitope peptide p69
CC (Trep69) can be used as a method for preventing the development of a T-
CC cell mediated autoimmune disease such as Type I insulin dependent
CC diabetes mellitus (IDDM), multiple sclerosis, ulcerative colitis,

CC arthritis and also in transplant and tumor rejection in mammals. The
CC invention also describes human (AAU01106), rat (AAU01107) and mouse
CC (AAU01108, AAU01130-AAU01132) pancreatic beta-cell protein p69. A natural
CC truncated variant of human p69 (AAU01133) isolated from clone IS4 is also
CC described. The truncated form of p69 protein or its peptide are useful
CC for detecting a subject at risk for diabetes. The method comprises
CC obtaining a serum sample from the subject and detecting antibodies in the
CC sample reactive against p69 protein, where increased level of antibodies
CC over control values indicates that the subject is at risk for diabetes,
CC or by contacting T-lymphocytes obtained from the subject in the presence
CC of interleukin-2 (IL-2) with p69 protein or peptide in serum free medium
CC and detecting a proliferative response of T-lymphocytes to the protein or
CC peptide, where the proliferative response indicates that the subject is
CC at risk of diabetes

SQ Sequence 21 BP, 3 A; 6 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5008 GCCTGGCTGCCAGGAG 5024
Db 4 GCCTGGCTGCCAGGAG 20

RESULT 945
AAF93031/c
ID AAF93031 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAF93031;
XX
DT 17-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Partial exon 7 public sequence.
XX
KM High density lipoprotein-cholesterol; HDL-C; cardiovascular; ABCI; db.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200115676-A2.
XX
PD 08-MAR-2001.
XX
PF 01-SEP-2000; 2000MO-IB001492.
XX
XX 01-SEP-1999; 99US-0151977P.
PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000US-00526193.
PR 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213958P.
XX
XX (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
PA (XENO-) XENON GENETICS INC.
PI Hayden MR, Brooks-Wilson AR, Pimstone SN, Clee SW;
PI WPI; 2001-244356/25.
XX
DR
XX
PT Treating a lower than normal high density lipoprotein-cholesterol (HDL-C)
PT level, a higher than normal triglyceride level, or a cardiovascular
PT disease, by administering a compound that modulates LXR- or RXR-mediated
PT transcriptional activity.
XX
PS Disclosure; Fig 4; 317pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for treating a patient
CC diagnosed as having a lower than normal high density lipoprotein-
CC cholesterol (HDL-C) level, a higher than normal triglyceride level, or a
CC cardiovascular disease, involving administering a compound that modulates
CC LXR- or RXR-mediated transcriptional activity or ABCI expression or
CC activity. The LXR gene product may be used in an assay to identify
CC compound useful for the treatment of a disease or condition selected a
CC lower than normal HDL cholesterol level, a higher than normal
CC triglyceride level, and a cardiovascular disease

```

XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match      0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
      Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
      Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1656 GGCTTCTGCCAGCTCCT 1672
      17 GGCTTCTGCCAGCTCCT 1

RESULT 946
AAF93032/c
ID AAF93032 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC AAF93032;
XX DT 17-MAY-2001 (first entry)
XX DE Partial exon 7 corrected sequence.
XX KM High density lipoprotein-cholesterol; HDL-C; cardiovascular; ABCI; ds.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200115676-A2.
XX PD 08-MAR-2001.
XX PF 01-SEP-2000; 2000MO-IB001492.
XX PR 01-SEP-1999; 99US-0151977P.
XX PR 15-MAR-2000; 2000US-00526193.
XX PR 23-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213958P.
XX PA (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX PA (XENO-) XENON GENETICS INC.
XX PI Hayden MR, Brooke-Wilson AR, Pimstone SN, Clee SM;
XX DR WPI; 2001-244356/25.
XX PT Treating a lower than normal high density lipoprotein-cholesterol (HDL-C)
XX PT level, a higher than normal triglyceride level, or a cardiovascular
XX PT disease, by administering a compound that modulates LXR- or RXR-mediated
XX PT transcriptional activity.
XX PS Disclosure; Fig 4; 317pp; English.
XX CC The present invention relates to a method for treating a patient
XX CC diagnosed as having a lower than normal high density lipoprotein-
XX CC cholesterol (HDL-C) level, a higher than normal triglyceride level, or a
XX CC cardiovascular disease, involving administering a compound that modulates
XX CC LXR- or RXR-mediated transcriptional activity or ABCI expression or
XX CC activity. The LXR gene product may be used in an assay to identify
XX CC compounds useful for the treatment of a disease or condition selected a
XX CC lower than normal HDL cholesterol level, a higher than normal
XX CC triglyceride level, and a cardiovascular disease
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      1656 GGCTTCTGCCAGCTCCT 1672
      17 GGCTTCTGCCAGCTCCT 1

RESULT 947
ABLS1707

```

```

ID ABL51707 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ABL51707;
XX DT 08-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX DE Human GFRalpha4 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:49.
XX KM GFRalpha4; glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol; GPI; GDNF; cytosolic;
XX KM glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol-linked GDNF family alpha-receptor;
XX KM glial cell line derived neurotrophic factor; osteopontin; tumour;
XX KM neuroprotective; anticonvulsant; neoplasia; endocrine tumour;
XX KM medullary thyroid carcinoma; pheochromocytoma; parathyroid hyperplasia;
XX KM neuronal disorder; aberrant axonal sprouting; PCR primer; ss.
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX PN WO200162795-A1.
XX PD 30-AUG-2001.
XX PF 14-NOV-2000; 2000MO-FI000994.
XX PR 21-FEB-2000; 2000FI-00000394.
XX PA (LICE-) LICENTIA LTD.
XX PI Airaksinen M, Saarna M, Poterjasev D, Lindahl M, Timmusk T,
XX PI Rosel J;
XX DR WPI; 2001-596722/67.
XX PT New nucleic acid sequence for manufacturing polypeptides for treating
XX PT endocrine cancers comprises a cDNA encoding a splicing isoform of
XX PT mammalian growth factor receptor (GFR)alpha4.
XX PS Example 8; Page 62; 143pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes an isolated and purified cDNA sequence
XX CC encoding a splicing isoform of a mammalian growth factor receptor
XX CC (GFR)alpha4, or its fragments. GFRalpha4 sequences have cytosolic,
XX CC osteopontin, neuroprotective and anticonvulsant activities. GFRalpha4 is
XX CC a glycosyl-phosphatidylinositol (GPI)-linked glial cell line-derived
XX CC neurotrophic factor (GDNF) family alpha-receptor. A GFRalpha4
XX CC polynucleotide sequence can be used for recording GFRalpha4 mediated
XX CC signalling in neurons or endocrine cells such as thyroid calcitonin-
XX CC producing C-cells, parathyroid gland cells, adrenal chromaffin cells, or
XX CC cells from the pituitary intermediate lobe. GFRalpha4 protein and
XX CC polynucleotide sequences can be used for manufacturing polypeptides
XX CC useful for diagnosing and/or treating tumours in parathyroid gland cells,
XX CC adrenal chromaffin cells, cells of pituitary intermediate lobe,
XX CC neoplasia, endocrine tumours, medullary thyroid carcinoma and
XX CC pheochromocytoma, parathyroid hyperplasia, neuronal disorders or for
XX CC preventing neuronal death or aberrant axonal sprouting. The present
XX CC sequence represents a PCR primer for human GFRalpha4, which is used in an
XX CC example from the present invention
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY      508 CCACCATGTCCTCCCTGC 524
      1 CCACCATGTCCTCCCTGC 17

RESULT 948
ABK65772/c
ID ABK65772 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ABK65772;

```

XX 02-JUL-2002 (first entry)
 DT Human single nucleotide polymorphism #392.
 XX
 DE Human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; sickle cell anaemia;
 XX agammaglobulinemia; diabetes insipidus; Lesch-Nyhan syndrome;
 XX muscular dystrophy; Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome; Fabry's disease;
 XX familial hypercholesterolaemia; polycystic kidney disease; cancer;
 XX hereditary spherocytosis; Von Willebrand's disease; tuberosus sclerosis;
 XX hereditary haemorrhagic telangiectasia; familial colonic polyposis;
 XX Ehlers-Danlos syndrome; osteogenesis imperfecta; autoimmune disease;
 XX acute intermittent porphyria; inflammation; nervous system disorder;
 XX infection; rheumatoid arthritis; multiple sclerosis; diabetes;
 XX systemic lupus erythematosus; Graves disease; longevity; obesity;
 XX baldness; fertility; forensic; paternity testing; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2002037508-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-MAR-2002.
 XX
 PF 18-JAN-2001; 2001US-00765081.
 XX
 PR 19-JAN-2000; 2000US-0176861P.
 XX
 PA (CARG/) CARGILL M.
 PA (IREL/) IRELAND J S.
 PA (LAND/) LANDER E S.
 XX
 PI Cargill M, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
 XX WPI; 2002-315108/35.
 DR
 PT Nucleic acid comprising single nucleotide polymorphisms, useful in
 PT forensic, paternity testing and diagnosis of disease.
 XX
 PS Claim 1; Page 85; 96pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a nucleic acid comprising single nucleotide
 CC polymorphisms (SNPs) associated with diseases. The nucleic acids
 CC comprising the SNPs and probes and primers for detecting them may be used
 CC in assays for the diagnosis of diseases associated with SNPs (such as
 CC sickle cell anaemia, agammaglobulinemia, diabetes insipidus, Lesch-Nyhan
 CC syndrome, muscular dystrophy, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, Fabry's disease,
 CC familial hypercholesterolaemia, polycystic kidney disease, hereditary
 CC spherocytosis, Von Willebrand's disease, tuberosus sclerosis, hereditary
 CC haemorrhagic telangiectasia, familial colonic polyposis, Ehlers-Danlos
 CC syndrome, osteogenesis imperfecta, and acute intermittent porphyria,
 CC symptoms of, or susceptibility to, multifactorial diseases of which a
 CC component is or may be genetic, such as autoimmune diseases,
 CC inflammation, cancer, diseases of the nervous system, and infection by
 CC pathogenic microorganisms, autoimmune diseases including rheumatoid
 CC arthritis, multiple sclerosis, diabetes (insulin-dependent and non-
 CC independent), systemic lupus erythematosus and Graves disease, cancers
 CC including cancers of the bladder, brain, breast, colon, oesophagus,
 CC kidney, leukaemia, liver, lung, oral cavity, ovary, pancreas, prostate,
 CC skin, stomach and uterus, longevity, appearance (e.g., baldness,
 CC obesity), strength, speed, endurance, fertility, and susceptibility or
 CC receptivity to particular drugs or therapeutic treatments), in forensics
 CC and in paternity testing. ABR65381-ABK5841 represent human single
 CC nucleotide polymorphisms of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3368 GGGGCCCTGCGAGGAGGAA 3386
 DB 20 GGGGCCCTGMAAGGAGGAA 2

RESULT 949
 ACF62223/C
 ID ACF62223 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ACF62223;
 XX
 DT 08-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Cancer based on CYP3A5 related oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:24.
 XX
 XX Cancer; CYP3A5; irinotecan; pharmaceutical; malignant glioma;
 XX cytochrome p450; subfamily IIIA; mifepridone oxidase; polypeptide 5;
 XX cytostatic; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO2003013534-A2.
 XX
 PD 20-FEB-2003.
 XX
 PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008219.
 XX
 PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
 XX
 PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
 XX
 PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
 XX
 XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
 XX
 PI WPI; 2003-268144/26.
 DR
 PT New use of irinotecan for preparation of compositions for treating cancer
 PT in subject having genome with variant allele comprising cytochrome p450,
 PT subfamily IIIA, polypeptide 5 polymucleotide, termed CYP3A5.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 32; 86pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes the use of irinotecan (I) or its
 CC derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
 CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
 CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant
 CC allele which comprises a cytochrome p450, subfamily IIIA (mifepridone
 CC oxidase), polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) polymucleotide (II). (I) and (II) have
 CC cytostatic activity. The therapeutic applications of (I) is improved,
 CC since it is possible to individually treat a subject with an appropriate
 CC dosage and/or an appropriate derivative of (I). Therefore, undesirable,
 CC harmful or toxic effects are efficiently avoided. Unnecessary and
 CC potentially harmful treatment of those subjects who do not respond to the
 CC treatment with substances (nonresponders), as well as the development of
 CC drug resistances due to suboptimal drug dosing can be avoided. ACF62200
 CC to ACF62751 and ABM34912 to ABM35013 represent sequences used in the
 CC exemplification of the present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1669 TCCTGCAGCAGATGAGGAA 1687
 DB 19 TCCTGCAGGCGGTGAAGAA 1
 XX
 RESULT 950
 ACF62222
 ID ACF62222 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ACF62222;
 XX
 DT 08-OCT-2003 (first entry)
 XX

XX	Cancer based on CYP3A5 related oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:23.
DE	
XX	Cancer; CYP3A5; irinotecan, pharmaceutical; malignant glioma;
KM	cytochrome p450; subfamily IIA; nifedipine oxidase; polypeptide 5;
KW	cytostatic; PCR primer; ss.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
PN	WO2003013534-A2.
XX	
PD	20-FEB-2003.
XX	
PZ	23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008219.
XX	
PR	23-JUN-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX	
PR	24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX	
PA	(EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX	
PI	Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX	
DR	WPI, 2003-268144/26.
XX	
PT	New use of irinotecan for preparation of compositions for treating cancer
PT	in subject having genome with variant allele comprising cytochrome p450,
XX	subfamily IIA, polypeptide 5 polynucleotide, termed CYP3A5.
PS	Disclosure; Page 32; 86pp; English.
XX	
CC	The present invention describes the use of irinotecan (I) or its
CC	derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
CC	treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
CC	cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant
CC	allele which comprises a cytochrome p450, subfamily IIA (nifedipine
CC	oxidase), polypeptide 5 (CYP3A5) polynucleotide (II). (I) and (II) have
CC	cytotoxic activity. The therapeutic applications of (I) is improved,
CC	since it is possible to individually treat a subject with an appropriate
CC	doseage and/or an appropriate derivative of (I). Therefore, undesirable,
CC	harmful or toxic effects are efficiently avoided. Unnecessary and
CC	potentially harmful treatment of those subjects who do not respond to the
CC	treatment with substances (nonresponders), as well as the development of
CC	drug resistances due to suboptimal drug dosing can be avoided. ACF6200
CC	to ACF62751 and ABM34912 to ABM35013 represent sequences used in the
CC	exemplification of the present invention
XX	
XX	
SQ	Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
	Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
	Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred.No.8.6e+02;
	Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0
OY	1669 TCCTGCAGCAGATGAAGA 1687
DB	: 3 TCCTGCAGCGGTGAAGA 21
RESULT 951	
ADB20893	
ID	ADB20893 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX	
AC	ADB20893;
XX	
DT	20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
XX	
DE	MRI based cancer related nucleic acid SEQ ID NO:23.
XX	
KW	irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
KW	lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
KW	variant allele; multidrug resistance protein 1; MRP1; cytostatic; gene;
ds.	
XX	
OS	Unidentified.

```

XX XX WO2003013533-A2.
XX XX
XX XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX PD
XX PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008200.
XX PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX DR WPI: 2003-354397/73.
XX PT Use of irinotecan or its derivative for preparation of a pharmaceutical
PT composition for treating cancer in a subject having a genome with a
PT variant allele comprising a multidrug resistance protein 1
PT polynucleotide.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 41; 100pp; English.
XX CC The present invention describes a method for the use of irinotecan (I) or
CC its derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant
CC allele which comprises a multidrug resistance protein 1 (MRP1)
CC polynucleotide (II). (I) has cytostatic activity. (II) or its derivative
CC can be used for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject, where the subject is a human
CC (preferably African or Asian) or a mouse. The present sequence represents
CC a sequence which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred.No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
DB 1669 TCCTGCACGAGATGAAGA 1687
3 TCCTGCACGCGGTGAAGA 21
RESULT 952
ADB20894/C
ID ADB20894 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX AC ADB20894;
XX DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)
DE MRP1 based cancer related nucleic acid SEQ ID NO:24.
XX KM irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
KM lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
KM variant allele; multidrug resistance protein 1; MRP1; cytosstatic; gene;
de.
XX OS Unidentified.
XX PN WO2003013533-A2.
XX PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008200.
XX PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.

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XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
PI WPI; 2003-354397/33.
XX
XX Use of irinotecan or its derivative for preparation of a pharmaceutical
PT composition for treating cancer in a subject having a genome with a
PT variant allele comprising a multidrug resistance protein 1
PT polynucleotide.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 41; 100pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for the use of irinotecan (I) or
CC its derivative for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant
CC allele which comprises a multidrug resistance protein 1 (MRP1)
CC polynucleotide (II). (I) has cytostatic activity. (I) or its derivative
CC can be used for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for
CC treating colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic
CC cancer, or malignant glioma in a subject, where the subject is a human
CC (preferably African or Asian) or a mouse. The present sequence represents
CC a sequence which is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1669 TCCTGCAGCGATGAGAA 1687
Db 19 TCCTGCAGCGGTGAAGAA 1
RESULT 953
ADB87983/c
ID ADB87983 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADB87983;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:24.
XX
XX se; irinotecan; cancer; UGT1A1; cytostatic; topoisomerase I inhibitor;
KM colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer; lung cancer;
KM ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
KM uridine diphosphate glycosyltransferase1 member A1.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003013536-A2.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008217.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
PI WPI; 2003-289896/28.
XX
XX Use of irinotecan to treat cancer patient by determining if patient has
PT variant alleles of UGT1A1 gene, administering increased/decreased amounts
PT of irinotecan based on increased/decreased levels of UGT1A1 gene product.
XX
XX Claim 8; Page 45; 107pp; English.

CC The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan to treat a patient
CC suffering from cancer. This involves determining if the patient has one or
CC more variant alleles of the UGT1A1 gene, and if the patient has one or
CC more of such variant alleles, irinotecan is administered in an increased
CC or decreased amount in comparison to the amount that is administered
CC without regard to the patient's alleles in the UGT1A1 gene. The invention
CC has cytostatic activity. A composition of the invention acts as a
CC topoisomerase I inhibitor. The method is useful for treating a patient,
CC an animal e.g. mouse or a human, preferably African or Asian, suffering
CC from cancer such as colorectal, cervical, gastric cancer, lung, ovarian,
CC pancreatic cancer or malignant glioma. The present sequence is used in
CC the exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 1669 TCCTGCAGCGATGAGAA 1687
Db 19 TCCTGCAGCGGTGAAGAA 1
RESULT 954
ADB87982
ID ADB87982 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADB87982;
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:23.
XX
XX se; irinotecan; cancer; UGT1A1; cytostatic; topoisomerase I inhibitor;
KM colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer; lung cancer;
KM ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
KM uridine diphosphate glycosyltransferase1 member A1.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003013536-A2.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008217.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
PI WPI; 2003-289896/28.
XX
XX Use of irinotecan to treat cancer patient by determining if patient has
PT variant alleles of UGT1A1 gene, administering increased/decreased amounts
PT of irinotecan based on increased/decreased levels of UGT1A1 gene product.
XX
XX Claim 8; Page 45; 107pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan to treat a patient
CC suffering from cancer. This involves determining if the patient has one or
CC more variant alleles of the UGT1A1 gene, and if the patient has one or
CC more of such variant alleles, irinotecan is administered in an increased
CC or decreased amount in comparison to the amount that is administered
CC without regard to the patient's alleles in the UGT1A1 gene. The invention
CC has cytostatic activity. A composition of the invention acts as a
CC topoisomerase I inhibitor. The method is useful for treating a patient,
CC an animal e.g. mouse or a human, preferably African or Asian, suffering
CC from cancer such as colorectal, cervical, gastric cancer, lung, ovarian,
CC pancreatic cancer or malignant glioma. The present sequence is used in

CC the exemplification of the invention.
XX Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1669 TCCTGCAGCAGATGAAGAA 1687
DB 3 TCCTGCAGCGGTGAAGAA 21

RESULT 955
ADB96966/c
ID ADB96966 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADB96966;
AC
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:24.
XX
XX Irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
XX lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
XX multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytosolic; human; de; Cyp3A5; MRP1; MDR1;
XX TOP1.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003013537-A2.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008218.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-268145/26.
XX
XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for
XX treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising
XX multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 69; 130pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan or its derivative
XX for the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating
XX colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or
XX malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which
XX comprises a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition
XX of the invention has cytostatic activity. The invention is useful for the
XX preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating colorectal,
XX cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant
XX glioma in a subject (preferably human, more preferably African or Asian)
XX or a mouse. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
XX invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1669 TCCTGCAGCAGATGAAGAA 1687
DB 19 TCCTGCAGCGGTGAAGAA 1

RESULT 956
ADB96965
ID ADB96965 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADB96965;
AC
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:23.
XX
XX Irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
XX lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
XX multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytosolic; human; de; Cyp3A5; MRP1; MDR1;
XX TOP1.
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2003013537-A2.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008218.
XX
XX 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
XX
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
XX Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-268145/26.
XX
XX New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for
XX treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising
XX multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 69; 130pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to the novel use of irinotecan or its derivative
XX for the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating
XX colorectal, cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or
XX malignant glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which
XX comprises a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition
XX of the invention has cytostatic activity. The invention is useful for the
XX preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for treating colorectal,
XX cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant
XX glioma in a subject (preferably human, more preferably African or Asian)
XX or a mouse. The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the
XX invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1669 TCCTGCAGCAGATGAAGAA 1687
DB 3 TCCTGCAGCGGTGAAGAA 21

RESULT 957
ADB92156
ID ADB92156 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADB92156;
AC
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:23.
XX
XX Irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;

KM lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
KM multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytosstatic; ds; human; UGT1A1; MRP1; TOP1.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003013535-A2.
XX
PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008220.
XX
PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX
PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-342400/32.
XX
PT New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for
PT treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising
PT multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 41; 104pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel use of irinotecan or its derivative for
CC the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treating colorectal,
CC cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant
CC glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which comprises
CC a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition of the
CC invention has cytostatic activity. The present sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
DB 1669 TCCTGCAGCAGATGAGAA 1687
3 TCCTGCAGCGGTGAGAA 21
XX
RESULT 958
ADB92157/c
ID ADB92157 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADB92157;
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human UGT1A1 variant allele sequence fragment SEQ ID NO:24.
XX
KM irinotecan; colorectal cancer; cervical cancer; gastric cancer;
KM lung cancer; ovarian cancer; pancreatic cancer; malignant glioma;
KM multidrug resistance 1; MDR1; cytosstatic; ds; human; UGT1A1; MRP1; TOP1.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO2003013535-A2.
XX
PD 20-FEB-2003.
XX
PF 23-JUL-2002; 2002WO-EP008220.
XX
PR 23-JUL-2001; 2001EP-00117608.
PR 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011710.
XX
PA (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
PI Heinrich G, Kerb R;

XX
DR WPI; 2003-342400/32.
XX
PT New use of irinotecan for preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for
PT treating cancer in subject having genome with variant allele comprising
PT multidrug resistance 1 polynucleotide.
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 41; 104pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel use of irinotecan or its derivative for
CC the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for treating colorectal,
CC cervical, gastric, lung, ovarian or pancreatic cancer, or malignant
CC glioma in a subject having a genome with a variant allele which comprises
CC a multidrug resistance 1 (MDR1) polynucleotide. A composition of the
CC invention has cytostatic activity. The present sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 84.2%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 1; Mismatches 2; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
DB 1669 TCCTGCAGCAGATGAGAA 1687
19 TCCTGCAGCGGTGAGAA 1
XX
RESULT 959
ADF82923
ID ADF82923 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADF82923;
XX
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE 5'-nuclease forward probe.
XX
KM PCR; probe; genome; genotyping; SNP; single nucleotide polymorphism;
KM DNA amplification; 5'-nuclease; enzyme; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2003097794-A2.
XX
PD 27-NOV-2003.
XX
PF 07-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US014491.
XX
PR 16-MAY-2002; 2002US-00151061.
XX
PA (APPL-) APPLERA CORP.
XX
PI Lao KQ, Chen C, Koehler RT, Scafe C, Schroth G;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-022855/02.
XX
PT Amplifying target DNA by polymerase chain reaction, useful in
PT pharmacogenomics, comprises mixing the target DNA, a set of single-
PT stranded oligonucleotide primers, a DNA polymerase, and multiple
PT deoxynucleoside triphosphates.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 19; 46pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is that of a probe for 5'-nuclease. The probe was
CC used in an example from the invention in which experiments were performed
CC to determine whether locked nucleic acid (LNA) substitution of bases in
CC universal-tagged specific primers had an effect on the efficiency of PCR
CC amplification. A synthetic template ADF82930 was used that included a
CC binding site for the primer. Real-time analysis was performed on 5'-
CC nuclease assay PCR reactions using the template, 5'-nuclease forward and
CC reverse primers, the 5'-nuclease probe and the universal-tagged primers
CC ADF82924-ADF82929, which were specifically designed to have homology with

CC the template and to contain a base substitution with 0, 1, 2, 3 or 5 LNA
CC bases. Cycle threshold values indicated that the higher melting
CC temperatures provided by substitution with LNA bases did not correlate
CC with greater efficiency in PCR amplification. The invention relates to
CC the use of universal-tagged primers for amplification of DNA, especially
CC human genomic DNA, optionally including single nucleotide polymorphism
CC (SNP) genotyping. The primers may include LNA bases.

XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 10 A; 2 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1590 GTGGAAACAGAGAGGA 1606
|||||
Db 4.GTGGCAACAGAGAGGA 20

RESULT 960

ID ADP48056 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADP48056;

XX 09-SEP-2004 (first entry)

DE Human MRCK1 siRNA target DNA sequence SeqID91.

KM protein kinase; MRCK1; myotonic dystrophy kinase; Cdc42 binding kinase;
KM MRCK1; kinase-related disease; short inhibitory RNA; siRNA; ds; human.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX MO2004050831-A2.

XX 17-JUN-2004.

XX 07-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US035609.

PR 27-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429381P.

PA (AMHP) WYETH.
PA (LIDM/) LIT W.
PA (WULI/) WU L.

PI Liu W, Wu L;

DR WPI; 2004-461109/43.

XX New human protein kinase MRCK1 with 65% sequence homology to rat myotonic
PT dystrophy kinase-related Cdc42-binding kinase (MRCK), useful in
PT diagnosis and as a drug target.

PS Disclosure, SEQ ID NO 91; 92pp; English.

XX This invention relates to a novel isolated polynucleotide comprising a
CC nucleic acid sequence, the human MRCK1 gene located at position 11q33,
CC and the novel human protein kinase MRCK1 encoded by it. The sequence of
CC the invention has sequence homology to rat myotonic dystrophy kinase-
CC related Cdc42 binding kinase (MRCK). The invention may be useful for
CC diagnosing, prognosing, and treating kinase-related diseases, preferably
CC diseases associated with aberrant expression of MRCK1. The present
CC sequence is that of a DNA sequence which is part of the human MRCK1 gene
CC which may be a target for a short inhibitory (siRNA) sequence and which
CC is related to the invention. Note: The sequence data for this patent did
CC not form part of the printed specification but was obtained in electronic
CC format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;

Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1650 AGAGGAGGCTTCTGCCA 1666
|||||
Db 2.AGAGGAGGATTTCTGCCA 18

RESULT 961

AAQ20032 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX AAQ20032;

XX 01-APR-1992 (first entry)

DE Cross-linking oligomer 212 for targeting human TNF.

KM deoxyribonucleic acid; major groove; ethanolamino group;
KM aziridinylcytosine; cross-linking group; tumour necrosis factor; 89.

XX Synthetic.

OS Key location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1

FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "N4N4-ethanocytosine"

FT modified_base 2

FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "N-methyl-8-oxo-2'-deoxyadenine"

FT modified_base 3

FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "N-methyl-8-oxo-2'-deoxyadenine"

FT modified_base 4

FT /tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "N-methyl-8-oxo-2'-deoxyadenine"

FT modified_base 7

FT /tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 9

FT /tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 11

FT /tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 13

FT /tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 15

FT /tag= i
FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 17

FT /tag= j
FT /mod_base= m5c

FT modified_base 21

FT /tag= k
FT /mod_base= m5c

PN WO9118997-A.

XX 12-DEC-1991.

XX 25-MAY-1990; 90US-00529346.

XX 25-MAY-1990; 90US-00529346.

XX 14-JAN-1991; 91US-00640654.

XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCIE INC.

XX Matteucci MD, Krawczyk S;

```

XX DR WPI; 1992-007480/01.
XX
PT PT New sequence-specific non-photo-activated crosslinking agents - bind to
PT the major groove of duplex DNA and are esp. useful for treating latent
PT infections e.g. HIV.
XX
PS Example 4; Page 25; 42pp; English.
XX
CC The sequence is designed to target the Human tumour necrosis factor
CC beginning at nucleotide 1137 and to covalently cross-link to it via the
CC N4N4-ethanocytosine group. See also AAQ20031-020038
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 283 TCTCTCTCTCTCTTCT 239
Db 6 TCTCTCTCTCTCTTCT 22

RESULT 962
AAQ30380
ID AAQ30380 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAQ30380;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 07-DEC-1992 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligomer TNP211 for forming triplex with HUMTNFAA target duplex.
XX
KM Tumour necrosis factor; herpes simplex; AIDS; modified; HIV; RSV; HPV;
KM malignancy; hepatitis; inflammation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key
FH modified_base
FT 1 /mod_base= a
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 2 /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 3 /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 4 /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 5 /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 6 /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 7 /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 8 /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 9 /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 10 /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 11 /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 12 /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 13 /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 14 /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 15 /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 16 /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 17 /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"

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FT FT /*tag= j
FT FT /mod_base= m5c
FT FT modified_base 21
FT FT /*tag= k
FT FT /mod_base= m5c
PN PN
PN PN WO9209705-A1.
PD PD
PD PD 11-JUN-1992.
XX XX
XX XX 25-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008811.
XX XX
XX XX 23-NOV-1990; 90US-00617907.
XX XX 18-JAN-1991; 91US-00643382.
XX XX 08-APR-1991; 91US-00683420.
XX XX 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686544.
XX XX 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686546.
XX XX 17-APR-1991; 91US-00686547.
XX XX 27-SEP-1991; 91US-00766733.
XX XX
XX XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX XX
XX XX Froehler B, Krawczyk S, Matteucci MD, Milligan J;
XX XX WPI; 1992-217083/26.
XX XX
XX XX New oligomers contg. modified bases - which form a triplex with G-C
XX XX doublet in a DNA duplex, for treating and diagnosing HIV, hepatitis,
XX XX herpes malignancy and inflammation.
XX XX
XX XX Claim 12; Page 70; 77pp; English.
XX XX
XX XX The synthetic oligomer is capable of forming a triplex at physiological
XX XX pH with a purine rich target sequence by coupling into the major groove
XX XX of the duplex. The specific target sequence of this oligomer is the human
XX XX tumour necrosis factor beginning at nucleotide 1137 contg. a purine rich
XX XX sequence contd. on one strand of the duplex. The oligomer, and others
XX XX like it are useful in diagnosis and therapy of diseases characterised by
XX XX specific DNA duplex targets, e.g. HPV; HBV; HIV; hepatitis B, herpes,
XX XX CC malignant tumours and inflammation. The triple helices form under mild
XX XX CC conditions thus assays may be carried out without subjecting the test
XX XX CC specimen to harsh conditions. See also AAQ25452-25501 and AAQ30226-448.
XX XX CC (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 283 TCTCTCTCTCTTCT 239
Db 6 TCTCTCTCTCTTCT 22

RESULT 963
AAQ30381
ID AAQ30381 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AAQ30381;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 07-DEC-1992 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligomer TNP212 for forming triplex with HUMTNFAA target duplex.
XX
KM Tumour necrosis factor; herpes simplex; AIDS; modified; HIV; RSV; HPV;
KM malignancy; hepatitis; inflammation; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key
FH modified_base 1
FH Location/Qualifiers
FT 1 /mod_base= a
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 2 /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 3 /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 4 /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 5 /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 6 /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 7 /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 8 /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 9 /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 10 /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 11 /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 12 /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 13 /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 14 /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 15 /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 16 /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
FT 17 /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"

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PT	/tag= a
PT	/mod_base= OTHER
PT	/note= "OTHER= N4 N4 ethanocytosine"
PT	2
PT	/tag= b
PT	/mod_base= OTHER
PT	/note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
PT	3
PT	/tag= c
PT	/mod_base= OTHER
PT	/note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
PT	4
PT	/tag= d
PT	/mod_base= OTHER
PT	/note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo-2' deoxyadenine"
PT	7
PT	/tag= e
PT	/mod_base= m5c
PT	9
PT	/tag= f
PT	/mod_base= m5c
PT	11
PT	/tag= g
PT	/mod_base= m5c
PT	13
PT	/tag= h
PT	/mod_base= m5c
PT	15
PT	/tag= i
PT	/mod_base= m5c
PT	17
PT	/tag= j
PT	/mod_base= m5c
PT	21
PT	/tag= k
PT	/mod_base= m5c
XX	
PN	WO9209705-A1.
PD	
PD	11-JUN-1992.
XX	
PF	25-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008811.
PR	
PR	23-NOV-1990; 90US-00617907.
PR	18-JAN-1991; 91US-00643382.
PR	08-APR-1991; 91US-00683420.
PR	17-APR-1991; 91US-00686544.
PR	17-APR-1991; 91US-00686546.
PR	17-APR-1991; 91US-00686547.
PR	27-SEP-1991; 91US-00766733.
XX	
PA	(GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
PI	
PI	Froehler B, Krawczyk S, Matteucci MD, Milligan J;
XX	
DR	WPI; 1992-217083/26.
PT	
PT	New oligomers contg. modified bases - which form a triplex with G-C
PT	doublet in a DNA duplex, for treating and diagnosing HIV, hepatitis,
PT	herpes malignancy and inflammation.
XX	
PS	Claim 12; Page 70; 77pp; English.
XX	
CC	
CC	The synthetic oligomer is capable of forming a triplex at physiological
CC	pH with a purine rich target sequence by coupling into the major groove
CC	of the duplex. The specific target sequence of this oligomer is the human
CC	tumour necrosis factor beginning at nucleotide 1137 contg. a purine rich
CC	sequence concd. on one strand of the duplex. The oligomer, and others
CC	like it are useful in diagnosis and therapy of diseases characterised by
CC	specific DNA duplex targets, e.g. HPV; HER; HIV, hepatitis B, herpes,
CC	malignant tumours and inflammation. The triple helices form under mild
CC	conditions thus assays may be carried out without subjecting the test
CC	specimen to harsh conditions. See also AAQ25452-25501 and AAQ30226-448.

```

CC      (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ      Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 0 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match          0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 22;
      Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
      Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY      283  TCTCTCTCTCTCTGCT 299
      |||||
DB      6  TCTCTCTCTCTCTTCT 22
      |||||
RESULT 964
AAK31978
ID      AAK31978 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC      AAK31978;
XX
XX      16-JUN-1999 (first entry)
DT
DE      Human platelet antigen glycoprotein (GPIIa) gene amplifying 3' primer.
DX
XX      DNA genotype; DNA methyltransferase; methylation; allele; genetic map;
XX      nucleic acid detection; platelet antigen glycoprotein; GPIIa;
KW      PCR primer; 88.
XX
XX      Synthetic.
OS
XX      Homo sapiens.
XX
XX      WO9910540-A1.
PN
XX      04-MAR-1999.
PD
XX      28-AUG-1998; 98WO-US017859.
XX
XX      29-AUG-1997; 97US-0057068P.
PR
XX      (LOPEZ/) LOPEZ O J.
XX      (NELS/) NELSON R M.
PA
XX      Lopez OJ, Nelson RM;
PI      WPI; 1999-204679/17.
XX
XX      Method using DNA methyltransferase for identifying a DNA genotype -
PT      useful for analyzing a DNA sequence and ordering genetic maps of PCR
PT      amplified DNA.
XX
XX      Example 2; Page 25; 63pp; English.
XX
XX      The invention relates to methods of identification of a DNA genotype,
XX      using a DNA methyltransferase specific for a sequence recognition site,
XX      followed by detection of methylation and determination of the allele
XX      composition at the site. The genotyping procedure provides a method of
XX      ordered genetic maps of PCR-amplified DNA. The methods allow fast and
XX      accurate (and economic) determination of a mutation or nucleic acid
XX      variation within a DNA sequence. The methods are performed without the
XX      need for agarose gel fractionation of DNA or Southern blotting. The
XX      method also permit the determination of the positions of
XX      methyltransferases relative to the 5' biotinylated end. Sequences
XX      AAK31976 and AAK31978 represent primers for amplifying a DNA fragment of
XX      a human platelet antigen glycoprotein (GPIIa) gene. This is used to
XX      exemplify the method of DNA Mase genotyping of a heritable human disease
XX
SQ      Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
      Query Match          0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 22;
      Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
      Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY      1256  TCGTCAGGTCTCTGCTG 1272
      |||||

```

Db 6 TCCTCAGTTCGTGTC 22

RESULT 965
AAH42194/c
ID AAH42194 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAH42194;
XX
XX 17-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer for cDNA encoding a G-protein coupled receptor.
XX
XX Human: G-protein coupled receptor; GPCR; thyroid disorder;
KM thyrotoxicosis; myxedema; renal failure; inflammatory condition;
KM Crohn's disease; arthritis; autoimmune disorder; stroke; migraine;
KM central nervous system disorder; pain; psychotic disorder;
KM neurological disorder; anxiety; mental disorder; manic depression;
KM anxiety disorder; post-traumatic-stress disorder; depression;
KM bipolar disorder; dementia; severe mental retardation;
KM Huntington's disease; degenerative disorder; Parkinson's;
KM infection; metabolic disorder; cardiovascular disease; diabetes; obesity;
KM anorexia; hypotension; hypertension; thrombosis; myocardial infarction;
KM atherosclerosis; proliferative disease; cancer;
KM hyperproliferative disorder; psoriasis; prostate hyperplasia;
KM hormonal disorder; polycystic ovarian syndrome; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200148015-A2.
XX
XX 05-JUL-2001.
XX
XX 28-DEC-2000; 2000MO-US035456.
XX
XX 28-DEC-1999; 99US-0173339P.
XX 23-FEB-2000; 2000US-0184305P.
XX 13-MAR-2000; 2000US-0188880P.
XX 27-APR-2000; 2000US-0200534P.
XX 20-JUL-2000; 2000US-0219432P.
XX 11-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224321P.
XX 09-OCT-2000; 2000US-0239062P.
XX
XX (PMAA) PHARMACIA & UPJOHN CO.
XX
XX Lind P, Parodi LA, Lindberg E, Vogel G, Wood LS, Hiesch RR;
PI Ruff V;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-441707/47.
XX
XX G-protein coupled receptor (GPCR-x) nucleic acids and polypeptides
PT encoded by them, useful for treating neurological and psychiatric
PT disorders such as severe mental retardation, manic depression and
PT dementia.
XX
XX Example 5; Page 104; 175pp; English.
XX
XX PCR primers AAH42194-95 were used to amplify G-protein coupled receptor
CC (GPCR) cDNA. GPCRs may be used in the prevention, treatment and diagnosis
CC of diseases associated with inappropriate GPCR expression such as thyroid
CC disorders (e.g., thyrotoxicosis, myxedema), renal failure; inflammatory
CC conditions (e.g., Crohn's disease); diseases related to cell
CC differentiation and homeostasis; rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune
CC disorders; central nervous system (CNS) disorders (e.g., pain including
CC migraine, stroke; psychotic and neurological disorders such as anxiety,
CC mental disorder; manic depression, generalized anxiety disorder, post-
CC traumatic-stress disorder, depression, bipolar disorder, dementia, severe
CC mental retardation; Huntington's disease; degenerative disorders such as
CC Parkinson's, Alzheimer's; infections such as viral infections caused by
CC HIV-1 or HIV-2; metabolic and cardiovascular disease and disorders (e.g.,
CC type 2 diabetes, obesity, anorexia, hypotension, hypertension,
CC thrombosis, myocardial infarction, atherosclerosis); proliferative
CC diseases and cancers and hyperproliferative disorders such as psoriasis,

CC prostate hyperplasia); hormonal disorders (male/female hormonal
CC replacement, polycystic ovarian syndrome)
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2788 TTGTCAAGTTCAGGAA 2804
DB 18 TTGTCAAGCCAGGAA 2

RESULT 966
AAA91103
ID AAA91103 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAA91103;
AC
XX 20-APR-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX Human heparanase, PCR primer hnu350.
DE
XX Heparanase; hnhpl; wound healing; angiogenesis; restenosis; Scarpe;
KM atherosclerosis; inflammation; pulmonary disease; Alzheimer's disease;
KM neurodegenerative disease; Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease; viral infection;
KM gene therapy; human; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200100643-A2.
XX
XX 04-JAN-2001.
PD
XX 19-JUN-2000; 2000MO-IL000358.
PF
XX 25-JUN-1999; 99US-0140801P.
PR
XX (INST-) INSTIGHT STRATEGY & MARKETING LTD.
XX
XX Pecker I, Michal I, Itzhaki H;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-137930/14.
XX
XX New polynucleotides and polypeptides that are distantly homologous to
PT heparanase, useful in wound healing, as well as in gene therapy protocols
PT for angiogenesis, restenosis, atherosclerosis, or inflammation.
XX
XX Example; Page 30; 67pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence represents a PCR primer used to isolate DNA encoding a
CC heparanase of the invention. The heparanase DNA and protein sequences are
CC useful in wound healing, angiogenesis, restenosis, atherosclerosis,
CC inflammation, pulmonary diseases, neurodegenerative diseases (such as
CC Scarpe, Alzheimer's disease, and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease) or viral
CC infections. The heparanase coding sequence is particularly useful in gene
CC therapy
XX
XX Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1393 TTATCCCTCAGTCACC 1409
DB 5 TCATCCCTCAGTCACC 21

RESULT 967
AAQ43611/c
ID AAQ43611 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

```

XX AC AAQ43611;
XX XX
XX DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
XX DT 11-OCT-1993 (first entry)
XX DE Chlamydia trachomatis serotype detection probe.
XX XX
XX KM Isolation; amplification; major outer membrane protein gene; MOMP;
XX KM 15 serotypes; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN EP546761-A1.
XX PD 16-JUN-1993.
XX PF 02-DEC-1992; 92BP-00310998.
XX PR 11-DEC-1991; 91US-00806933.
XX PA (BECT ) BECTON DICKINSON CO.
XX PI Malinowski DP, Fraiser MS, Jurgensen SR;
XX DR WPI; 1993-190117/24.
XX PT Probe for detecting and isolating 15 serotype(s) of chlamydia trachomatis
XX PT - comprises specific nucleic acid sequences, modified backbone,
XX PT nucleotide, labelled and ribonucleic acid forms, for amplifying major
XX PT outer membrane protein gene.
XX PS Claim 1; Page 5; 19pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The sequence is that of a probe based on a unique nucleic acid sequence
XX CC in the Chlamydia trachomatis major outer membrane protein (MOMP) gene
XX CC which is present in all 15 serotypes of C. trachomatis. It corresponds to
XX CC nucleotides 744-766 of the MOMP gene. It may be used for detecting and/or
XX CC amplifying the MOMP gene of C. trachomatis, and can detect all 15
XX CC serotypes of C. trachomatis. Since the MOMP gene is unique for C.
XX CC trachomatis, there will be no cross-hybridisation to nucleic acid from
XX CC other bacteria. (updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX SQ Sequence 23 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 10 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 23;
XX Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3964 ACCTCCAGCACTCCAG 3980
DB 19 AGCTCCAGCACTCCAG 3
XX
XX RESULT 968
XX ID AAT42230
XX XX AAT42230 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX AC AAT42230;
XX DT 09-APR-1997 (first entry)
XX DE HIV-1 group O strain VAV pol gene primer 4506.
XX XX
XX KM Human immunodeficiency virus; subgroup; strain; AIDS; homology; envelop;
XX KM gp120; gp41; seropositive; antibody; primer; probe; group O; group M;
XX KM PCR; polymerase chain reaction; amplification; pol gene; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX PN WO9612809-A2.
XX PD 02-MAY-1996.

```

```

XX XX
XX PF 20-OCT-1995; 95WO-FR001391.
XX XX
XX PR 20-OCT-1994; 94FR-00012554.
XX PR 03-MAR-1995; 95FR-00002526.
XX XX
XX PA (INSP ) INST PASTEUR.
XX XX
XX PI Charneau P, Clavel F, Borman A, Quillent C, Guetard D;
XX PI Montagnier L, Donjon De Saint- Martin J, Cohen JMM;
XX DR WPI; 1996-230610/23.
XX XX
XX PT New antigenic HIV-1 group O strain proteins and related nucleic acids -
XX PT useful in diagnosis, vaccines, therapy etc., of infection by HIV-1 group
XX PT O strains VAV or DUR.
XX XX
XX PS Claim 25; Page 12; 108pp; French.
XX XX
XX CC The invention relates to the isolation of a novel subgroup of the human
XX CC immunodeficiency virus (HIV) type 1, designated group O. In particular,
XX CC the inventors have isolated 2 new strains of the group O virus: strains
XX CC VAV and DUR. Strain VAV was isolated from a French AIDS patient and has
XX CC homology to the recently characterised Cameroonian HIV strains AN770 and
XX CC WPS180. The DUR strain was isolated from a seropositive patient from the
XX CC Cameroons who showed atypical seroreactivity. Initial attempts to clone
XX CC the VAV strain nucleic acid used primers AAT42230-1 to PCR amplify part
XX CC of the pol gene. The resultant fragment was subcloned into plasmid
XX CC for sequencing. The results showed that the pol gene contained many
XX CC nonsense codons indicative of a hypermutated genome. The DNA and protein
XX CC sequences are used to generate peptides for detection of antibodies from
XX CC patients infected with the new group O strains, as well as primers and
XX CC probes to detect the viral nucleic acids. The peptides and nucleic acid
XX CC sequences derived from these strains are able to distinguish between the
XX CC group O and group M viral strains
XX SQ Sequence 23 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 2 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 23;
XX Best Local Similarity 76.2%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
XX Matches 16; Conservative 2; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1590 GTGGAACAGAGAGAGAG 1610
DB 2 GTGATWYATAGAACAGAGAG 22
XX
XX RESULT 969
XX ID ADO16713/C
XX XX ADO16713 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
XX AC ADO16713;
XX DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX DE 4 synthesis-period of neuroblastoma related primer. SEQ ID 975.
XX DE 4 synthesis-period; neuroblastoma; etage 4S; primer; ss.
XX KM Human; 4 synthesis-period; neuroblastoma; etage 4S; primer; ss.
XX OS Synthetic.
XX XX
XX PN WO2004039975-A1.
XX PD 13-MAY-2004.
XX PF 30-OCT-2003; 2003WO-JP013932.
XX PR 30-OCT-2002; 2002JP-00316586.
XX XX
XX PA (HISM ) HISAMITSU PHARM CO LTD.
XX PA (CHIB-) CHIBA PREPCTURE.
XX XX
XX PI Nakagawara A, Ohira M;

```

XX WPI; 2004-390323/36.
DR Novel nucleic acid obtained from 4 synthesis-period of neuroblastoma
XX cells useful for prognosing and determining progress stage of
PT neuroblastomas.
PS
XX Claim 8; SEQ ID NO 975; 455bp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention relates to human nucleic acid sequences (I;
CC A0015739-AD015912) obtained from 4 synthesis-period (stage 4S) of
CC neuroblastoma cell. (I) is useful for prognosing and determining the
CC progress stage of 4 synthesis-period of neuroblastoma. The present
CC sequence is a primer, used to illustrate the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 10 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 23;
Best Local Similarity 94.1%; Pred. No. 9.8e+02;
Matches 16; Conservative 0; Mismatches 1; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1877 GAGTGAGAGAGAGTGGC 1893
DB 17 GACTGAGAGAGAGTGGC 1
RESULT 970
AAQ30338/c
ID AAQ30338 standard; DNA; 29 BP.
XX
AC AAQ30338;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 07-DEC-1992 (first entry)
XX
XX Oligomer HER104 for forming triplex with HER target duplex.
DE
XX Herpes simplex; AIDS; modified; HIV; RSV; malignancy; hepatitis;
KM inflammation; ss.
KM
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
FH Key
FT modified_base
FT 2 Location/Qualifiers
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 3
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 5
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 8
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 9
FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 11
FT /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 12
FT /*tag= g
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 14
FT modified_base
FT 14
FT /*tag= h

FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 15
FT /*tag= i
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 17
FT /*tag= j
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 18
FT /*tag= k
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 20
FT /*tag= l
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 21
FT /*tag= m
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 23
FT /*tag= n
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 24
FT /*tag= o
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 26
FT /*tag= p
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 27
FT /*tag= q
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 28
FT /*tag= r
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= N6 methyl-8-oxo 2' deoxyadenine"
FT 29
FT /*tag= s
FT /mod_base= anthraquinone
XX
XX W09209705-A1.
XX
XX 11-JUN-1992.
XX
XX 25-NOV-1991; 91WO-US008811.
XX
XX 23-NOV-1990; 90US-00617907.
XX 18-JAN-1991; 91US-00643382.
XX 08-APR-1991; 91US-00683420.
XX 17-APR-1991; 91US-00685444.
XX 17-APR-1991; 91US-00685446.
XX 17-APR-1991; 91US-00685447.
XX 27-SEP-1991; 91US-00766733.
XX
XX (GILE-) GILEAD SCI INC.
XX
XX Froehner B, Krawczyk S, Matteucci MD, Milligan J;
XX WPI; 1992-217083/26.
XX
XX New oligomers congy. modified bases - which form a triplex with G-C
XX doublet in a DNA duplex, for treating and diagnosing HIV, hepatitis,
XX herpes malignancy and inflammation.
XX
XX Claim 12; Page 68; 77bp; English.
XX
XX The synthetic oligomer is capable of forming a triplex at physiological

CC pH with a purine rich target sequence by coupling into the major groove
CC of the duplex. The specific target sequence of this oligomer is the HER
CC promoter duplex between positions -65 to -380 which contains a purine-
CC rich region concentrated on one chain of the duplex. The oligomer, and
CC others like it are useful in diagnosis and therapy of diseases
CC characterised by specific DNA duplex targets, e.g. cytomegalovirus; HPV;
CC HER; HIV, hepatitis B, herpes, malignant tumours and inflammation. The
CC triple helices form under mild conditions thus assays may be carried out
CC without subjecting the test specimen to harsh conditions. The oligomer
CC may contain an inverted polarity region formed from an o-xyloso dimer
CC synthon. The linking gp. is o-xyloso (nucleosides have the 3' positions
CC of xylose sugars linked via the o-xyloene ring). Two nucleosides are
CC coupled through a xyloene residue to form the dimer synthon. This
CC additional modification may render the oligomer stable to nuclease
CC activity. The oligomer is able to inhibit gene expression, as verified by
CC in vitro systems. See also AAQ25452-25501 and AAQ30262-448. (Updated on
CC 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 29 BP, 18 A, 0 C, 0 G, 10 T, 0 U, 1 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.4; DB 1; Length 29;
Best Local Similarity 76.0%; Pred. No. 1.3e+03;
Matches 19; Conservative 0; Mismatches 6; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4415 TAAATTAATTAATTAATTAATTAAT 4439
DB 26 TATTATTATTATTATTATTATTATT 2

RESULT 971
AAQ65838/c
ID AAQ65838 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ65838;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 22-DEC-1994 (first entry)
XX
DE Type II procollagen PCR primer IH-19.
XX
XX Type II procollagen; COL2A1; amplification; primer;
KM polymerase chain reaction; PCR; osteoarthritis; cartilage; ss.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9411532-A1.
XX
PD 26-MAY-1994.
XX
PF 12-NOV-1993; 93WO-US010964.
XX
PR 13-NOV-1992; 92US-00977284.
XX
PA (UJDE-) UNIV JEFFERSON THOMAS.
XX
PI Prockop DJ, Ala-Kokko L, Williams CJ, Ritvaniemi P, Baldwin C,
PI Hopkinson I, Ahmad NN;
XX
DR WPI; 1994-183530/22.
XX
PT Detecting genetic pre-disposition to osteoarthritis - and other diseases
PT involving mutation in cartilage protein genes, by amplification and
PT analysis of DNA and comparison with standards.
XX
PS Claim 18; Page 26; 112pp; English.
XX
CC Claim 18 claims primers for use in detecting mutations in a mammalian
CC gene for a structural protein of cartilage comprising a sequence
CC identified in Table I (Page 18-31). Table I includes 179 primer sequences
CC (see AAQ65728-065906). The following details are given for primer IH-19:
CC Region/exon: 34/35 Direction: sense Primer position: 13774 (Updated on 25
CC -MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)
XX

SQ Sequence 20 BP, 4 A, 5 C, 7 G, 4 T, 0 U, 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4158 GCTGCTCTCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCT 4177
DB 20 GCTGCTCTCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCT 1

RESULT 972
AAQ82043/c
ID AAQ82043 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAQ82043;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 30-AUG-1995 (first entry)
XX
DE Chromosome 11 (locus D11S784) STS primer c11q-8a11-1A.
XX
XX sequence sampled mapping; genomic analysis; complex genome mapping;
KM cosmid library; chromosome 11; sequence tagged site; STS analysis; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9429486-A1.
XX
PD 22-DEC-1994.
XX
PF 15-JUN-1994; 94WO-US006810.
XX
PR 15-JUN-1993; 93US-00078471.
PR 07-SEP-1993; 93US-00117952.
XX
PA (SALK) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.
XX
PI Evans GA, Smith MW;
XX
DR WPI; 1995-036508/05.
XX
PT Sequencing complex genomes, present as fragments in a cosmid library - by
PT sequencing end-specific nucleotides of each clone then correlating with
PT spatial relationship of cosmid, esp. for mammalian chromosomes.
XX
PS Example 4; Page 63; 128pp; English.
XX
CC Sequences were determined from the ends of chromosome 11-specific cosmids
CC by automated sequencing without intermediate subcloning. A sample of 371
CC DNA sequence fragments were determined and of these, 277 were suitable
CC for STS primer prediction by computer analysis (using the "Primer"
CC program available from E.Lander, MIT). The STSs and cosmids were mapped
CC by in situ hybridisation, somatic cell hybrid analysis or both. Using
CC this method, 370 STSs specific for human chromosome 11 were generated and
CC most of them were regionally mapped. This procedure illustrates a novel
CC method for sequencing complex genomes, designated "sequence sampled
CC mapping". The sequence sampled mapping method is useful for the
CC completion of high density sequence-based maps, and ultimately, for the
CC complete sequencing of genomic DNA directly from cosmid clones. See
CC AAQ82001-082706 for STS primers. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
CC field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP, 7 A, 2 C, 9 G, 2 T, 0 U, 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5060 CAGCCTTTCTCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCT 5079
DB 20 CAGCCTTTCTCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCTGCT 1

```
RESULT 973
AAT86501
ID AAT86501 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAT86501;
XX
XX 12-MAR-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX S-adenosylmethionine decarboxylase antisense oligonucleotide #2.
DE
XX S-adenosylmethionine decarboxylase; SAMDC; antisense oligonucleotide;
KM antitumour; diagnosis; phosphorothioate; psoriasis; spermine; spermidine;
KM ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /+tag= a
FT /note= "nucleotides are bonded via phosphorothioate
FT linkages"
XX
XX WO9605298-A1.
XX
XX 22-FEB-1996.
XX
XX 27-JUL-1995; 95WO-EP002985.
XX
XX 09-AUG-1994; 94US-00287753.
XX
XX (CIBA ) CIBA GEIGY AG.
XX
XX Mett H, Haner R, Dean NM;
XX
XX WPI; 1996-139694/14.
XX
XX New oligo:nucleotide derivs. specific for S-adenosylmethionine
PT decarboxylase related nucleic acid - useful as antisense inhibitors of
PT this enzyme, esp. for treatment of tumours but also as hybridisation
PT probes for diagnosis.
XX
XX Claim 11; Page 45; 81pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence represents a phosphorothioate analogue of an antisense
CC oligonucleotide which targets the 5' untranslated region of S-
CC adenosylmethionine decarboxylase (SAMDC) around nucleotides at positions
CC -80 to -61. Antisense oligonucleotide analogues (AAT86500-14) which
CC target the SAMDC gene are used to diagnose conditions associated with
CC expression of SAMDC by specifically hybridising to RNA or DNA derived
CC from the SAMDC gene. These antisense molecules are useful for therapeutic
CC modulation (especially inhibition) of SAMDC synthesis, particularly to
CC treat tumours (e.g. leukaemia, prostatic carcinoma, colon or brain
CC tumours, but especially bladder cancer), but also other hyper-
CC proliferative diseases such as psoriasis. They cause tumour regression
CC and prevent establishment/growth of (micro)metastases. Inhibition of
CC SAMDC reduces the level of polyamines (spermine and spermidine in cells),
CC resulting in cytostasis and possibly apoptosis
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 13 C; 6 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
```

```
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3917 CCCGACGCGCGCGCGCGC 3936
DB 1 CCCGCGCGCTGCGCGCGCGC 20
RESULT 974
AAT27507
```

```
ID AAT27507 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAT27507;
AC
XX
XX 04-JUL-1996 (first entry)
XX
XX Human c-raf kinase 3' untranslated region antisense oligonucleotide.
DE
XX Antisense; anti-proliferative; tumour; cancer; raf; oncogene;
KM phosphorothioate; 2' sugar modification; psoriasis; restenosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH misc_feature 1..20
FT /+tag= a
FT /note= "Opt. phosphorothioate linked"
FT misc_feature 10..20
FT /+tag= b
FT /note= "contain 2'-O-methyl modifications"
XX
XX WO9532987-A1.
XX
XX 07-DEC-1995.
XX
XX 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.
XX
XX 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Bogs RT;
XX
XX WPI; 1996-030518/03.
XX
XX Oligo:nucleotide(s) targeted to nucleic acids encoding human raf -
PT capable of inhibiting raf expression, used in treatment of
PT hyperproliferative disorders.
XX
XX Claim 10; Page 18; 65pp; English.
XX
XX AAT27481-T27507 are human c-raf kinase antisense oligonucleotides used
CC for the inhibition of raf expression. The oligonucleotides (ONS) are
CC targeted to either coding region, start or stop signal or 5' or 3'
CC untranslated region (UTR) mRNA encoding human c-raf. The ONS may be
CC phosphorothioate linked and may contain modifications at the 2' position
CC of the sugar moiety. ONS are pref. complementary to either 3' or 5' UTRs,
CC phosphorothioate linked and contain 2'-O-alkyl sugar modifications. The
CC ONS are used to inhibit expression of human raf in partic. in conditions
CC associated with hyperproliferation e.g. cancer, restenosis, and psoriasis
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
```

```
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4155 CCGTGGCTGCTCTCTGCCC 4174
DB 1 CCGTGGCTGCTCTCTCTCTC 20
RESULT 975
AAX36464
ID AAX36464 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAX36464;
XX
XX 06-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Chimeric 2'-O-methyl oligo for c-raf inhibition.
DE
XX RNaseH; RNA cleavage; DNA cleavage; hybridisation; protein kinase C gene;
XX
```



```

XX 30-AUG-1996; 96WO-US013896.
XX
XX 31-AUG-1995; 95US-0003030P.
XX
XX (GEO) GEN HOSPITAL CORP.
XX (UYLE-) RIJKSUNIV LEIDEN.
XX
PI Lerner TJ, Taachner PEM, Breuning MH, Gusella JF, Mole SE;
PI Gardiner MR;
XX
XX WPI; 1997-179265/16.
XX
PT Batten disease polypeptide - useful to correct absence of wild type
PT polypeptide, or as agonist to enhance activity of wild type polypeptide.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 17; 94pp; English.
XX
XX reverse PCR primer R1 (AAT61315) corresponds to nucleotides 637-656 of a
XX human Batten disease (Bd) cDNA clone (see also AAT61306). Forward
XX (AAT61308-14) and reverse (AAT61315-20) primers based on this cDNA can be
XX used to screen for possible deletions, insertions and other chromosomal
XX rearrangements associated with the Bd gene, C1N3. Primer R1 was used with
XX primers F2 (AAT61309) and P3 (AAT61316) to delineate the 1.02 kb genomic
XX DNA deletion associated with the Bd '56' haplotype
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 0 C; 11 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
OY 331 TCAGTTTCTTCTTCCCTCACT 350
DB 20 TCACCTTCTCTCCCTCACT 1
XX
RESULT 978
AAT62157
ID AAT62157 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAT62157;
XX
DT 01-DEC-1997 (first entry)
XX
DE Human c-raf and dextran sulphate mRNA targeting oligonucleotide ON21.
XX
XX Cancer; anionic polysaccharide; human; lung cancer; stomach cancer;
XX renal cancer; breast cancer; laryngeal cancer; pancreatic cancer;
XX colorectal cancer; malignant melanoma; tumour; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key location/Qualifiers
FT misc_feature 1..20
FT /note="Phosphorothioate backbone; optionally being
FT substituted at the 2'-position of the sugar moiety by a
FT methoxy group at positions 10 to 20"
XX
PN WO9710829-A1.
XX
XX 27-MAR-1997.
XX
XX 12-SEP-1996; 96WO-GB002245.
XX
XX 19-SEP-1995; 95GB-00019109.
XX
XX (CIBA) CIBA GEIGY AG.
XX
XX Nicklin PL, Steward A;
XX
XX WPI; 1997-202610/18.

```

```

XX
XX Composition for cancer treatment - comprising anionic polysaccharide, and
XX oligonucleotide targeted to mRNA encoding human c-raf and dextran
XX sulphate.
XX
XX Claim 16; Page 15; 21pp; English.
XX
XX
XX A pharmaceutical composition has been developed comprising an
XX oligonucleotide, targeted to human raf encoding mRNA, and an anionic
XX polysaccharide. The present sequence represents a specifically claimed
XX oligonucleotide for use in the composition. The composition can be used
XX to treat mammalian cancer, especially human lung, stomach, renal, breast,
XX laryngeal, pancreatic or colorectal cancer, or malignant melanoma. The
XX anionic polysaccharide increases tumour uptake of the oligonucleotide,
XX particularly an oligonucleotide targeted to human raf encoding mRNA
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
OY 4155 CCGTGGGCTCTCTCCGCC 4174
DB 1 CCGTGGGCTCTCTCCGCC 20
XX
RESULT 979
ADG78147
ID ADG78147 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADG78147;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Canine disease marker-related PCR primer 991.
XX
XX genetic disease; genetic trait; dog; carrier of recessive disease;
XX copper toxicosis; CT; canine genome map; breed-specific profile;
XX DNA fingerprint; dog identification; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Canis familiaris.
XX
PN WO9731011-A1.
XX
XX 28-AUG-1997.
XX
XX 18-FEB-1997; 97WO-US002396.
XX
XX 22-FEB-1996; 96US-0012060P.
XX
XX (UNMI) UNIV MICHIGAN.
XX (UNMS) UNIV MICHIGAN STATE.
XX
PI Brewer GJ, Venta PJ, Yuzbasiyan-Gurkan V;
XX
XX WPI; 1997-435082/40.
XX
XX New oligonucleotide primers for diagnosis of genetic diseases and traits
XX in dogs - amplify specific regions of the genome containing
XX microsatellite repeats, especially for diagnosing copper toxicosis and
XX carriers.
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 20; 40pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to novel oligonucleotide PCR primers which may be
XX used to identify markers associated with genetic diseases and traits in
XX dogs, in particular to diagnose genetic diseases that are not
XX phenotypically visible and to identify carriers of recessive diseases. A
XX specific application is diagnosis of copper toxicosis (CT). The invention
XX can also be used to create a genetic map of the canine genome; to
XX generate breed-specific profiles; to establish paternity and to identify
XX dogs from DNA fingerprints. The method provides rapid analysis of the

```

CC target sequences from only a small sample of DNA. Diagnosis can be done
CC at any time in the dog's life. The present sequence is that of a PCR
CC primer of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 4870 AGGCGTGTGCGAGTCCCT 4889
1 AGTCTGTGTGCGAGTCCCT 20

RESULT 980
AAV32020
ID AAV32020 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.

XX AAV32020;

XX 11-SEP-1998 (first entry)

DE Mus musculus cathepsin K gene sense PCR primer.

XX cathepsin K; amelioration; bone resorption disorder; symptom;
KM osteoporosis; macrophage-mediated inflammatory damage; osteoarthritis;
KM periodontal disease; emphysema; pycnodysostosis; atherosclerosis;
XX cathepsin S; PCR primer; ss.

OS Synthetic.

OS Mus musculus.

XX WO9819671-A1.

XX 14-MAY-1998.

XX 06-NOV-1997; 97WO-US020152.

XX 07-NOV-1996; 96US-00744501.

XX 29-NOV-1996; 96US-00757601.

XX (MOUN) MOUNT SINAI SCHOOL MEDICINE.

XX (BGHM) BRIGHAM & WOMENS HOSPITAL.

XX Gelb BD, Chapman H, Desnick RR;

XX WPI; 1998-286573/25.

XX Ameliorating bone resorption disorder symptom(s), e.g. osteoporosis - by
PT contacting inhibitor of cathepsin S activity to osteoclast to inhibit
PT cathepsin K activity.

XX Example 9; Page 67; 89pp; English.

CC The sequence is that of a sense PCR primer which was used in the
CC amplification of cathepsin K DNA

XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 5078 TGTGTGCTTTCAGCTCTGC 5097

DB 1 TGTGTGCTTTCAGCTCTGC 20

RESULT 981
AAV32020
ID AAV32020 standard; cDNA; 20 BP.

AC AAV32020;
XX 20-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 16-APR-1999 (first entry)

XX c-raf antisense chimeric oligonucleotide of the invention.

XX Nuclease resistant; ribofuranosyl moiety; 2'-aminoalkoxy; tumour;
KM 2'-imidazolylalkoxy; modulation; activity; AIDS; atherosclerosis;
XX phosphorothioate; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /note= "phosphorothioated"

XX US872232-A.

XX 16-FEB-1999.

XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00471973.

XX 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.

XX 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.

XX 12-AUG-1991; 91WO-US005720.

XX 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.

XX 01-JUL-1992; 92US-00854634.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Cook PD, Kawasaki AM;

XX WPI; 1999-166721/14.

XX New 2'-O-modified oligo-nucleotide(s) - comprising nucleotide(s)
PT comprising a 2'-aminoalkoxy or 2'-imidazolylalkoxy substituent, used for
PT hybridisation to RNA or DNA.

XX Example 31; Col 50; 48pp; English.

XX The present oligonucleotide exemplifies the oligonucleotides of the
CC invention. Oligonucleotides of the invention are nuclease resistant, and
CC comprise covalently-bound nucleosides that individually include a ribose
CC or deoxyribose sugar portion and base portion where the nucleosides are
CC joined together by internucleoside linkages such that the base portion of
CC the nucleosides form a mixed base sequence that is complementary to a RNA
CC base sequence or to a DNA base sequence. At least one of the nucleosides
CC has a modified ribofuranosyl moiety bearing a 2'-aminoalkoxy or 2'-
CC imidazolylalkoxy substituent. The nuclease resistant compounds can be
CC used for modulating the activity of DNA or RNA. They can be used for
CC treating organisms having a disease characterized by the undesired
CC production of a protein. Diverse organisms such as bacteria, yeast,
CC protozoa, algae, plant and higher animal forms including warm-blooded
CC animals can be treated in this manner. The compounds can be used for
CC treating e.g. AIDS, atherosclerosis or tumours. They can also be used in
CC diagnostic methods for detecting the presence or absence of abnormal RNA
CC molecules, or abnormal or inappropriate expression of normal RNA
CC molecules in organisms or cells. (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PR
CC field.)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 4155 CCTGTGCTCTCTCTGCCC 4174

DB 1 CCTGTGCTCTCTCTCTCTC 20

RESULT 982
AAZ11537
ID AAZ11537 standard; DNA, 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ11537;
XX
DT 05-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Human c-raf kinase antisense oligo ISIS # 7853.
XX
KM Human; raf; diagnosis; abnormal proliferative state; hyperproliferation;
KM cancer; psoriasis; blood vessel restenosis; c-raf kinase; antisense; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US9592229-A.
XX
PD 14-SEP-1999.
XX
PF 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.
XX
PR 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
PR 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Boggess RT, Montia BP;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-527018/44.
XX
PT Oligonucleotides targeted to human raf mRNA useful for treating and
diagnosing abnormal proliferative states and inhibiting raf expression.
XX
PS Claim 1; Col 11; 23pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides antisense oligonucleotides targeted to mRNA
encoding human raf and capable of inhibiting raf expression. The
antisense oligonucleotides are useful for treating and diagnosing
abnormal proliferative states and hyperproliferation (e.g. cancer,
psoriasis, or blood vessel restenosis), and inhibiting raf expression.
CC Sequences AAZ11511-537 and AAZ11565-573 represent antisense
oligonucleotides for human c-raf kinase
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4155 CCGCTGGCTCTCTCTCTCC 4174
DB 1 CCGCTGGCTCTCTCTCTCTC 20
RESULT 983
AAK90951/C
ID AAK90951 standard; DNA, 20 BP.
XX
AC AAK90951;
XX
DT 17-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide 54 for construction of pm3CCR2sp vector.
XX
KM Oligonucleotide 54; primer; CCR2; PCR; hydrophobic signal sequence;
KM episomal expression vector; C-C chemokine receptor 2; pm3CCR2sp; human;
KM autonomous replication; transfection; episome; gc protein; CC CCR2;
KM recombinant eucaryotic cell line; multiple gene expression; gene therapy;
KM antisense therapy; gene amplification; cell immortalisation; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.

XX
PN WO947647-A1.
XX
PD 23-SEP-1999.
XX
PF 12-FEB-1999; 99WO-US003307.
XX
PR 18-MAR-1998; 98US-00040961.
PR 06-AUG-1998; 98US-00130114.
XX
PA (PHAR-) PHARMACOPEDIA INC.
XX
PI Horlick RA, Robbins AK, Damaj BB;
XX
DR WPI; 1999-610610/52.
XX
PT New method for expressing genes from recombinant eukaryotic cells, useful
for gene therapy.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 32; 86pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is an oligonucleotide 54 which was used in PCR to
generate an episomal expression vector pm3CCR2sp that encodes human C-C
chemokine receptor 2 (CC CCR2) and contains hydrophobic signal sequence
from pseudorabies virus gc protein. The episomal vector containing a
sequence that promotes autonomous replication of the episome and a gene
encoding protein of interest, is used to transfect eucaryotic host cells
to produce recombinant cell lines that stably express multiple genes of
interest. The episomes carrying desired genes can be used to transfect
cells in gene therapy, antisense therapy, for gene amplification, cell
immortalisation, etc
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 440 GCCTCGCTCTCTCTCTG 459
DB 20 GCCTCGCTCTCTCTCTG 1
RESULT 984
AAK59627/C
ID AAK59627 standard; DNA, 20 BP.
XX
AC AAK59627;
XX
DT 21-JUL-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify the neomycin resistance gene cassette.
XX
KM MSH2 gene; oncogenesis; non-polyposis colon cancer; tumour;
KM transgenic mice; disrupted MSH2 gene; spontaneous lymphoma;
KM intestinal adenoma; carcinoma; squamous cell tumor; skin; disease model;
KM mismatch repair; tumorigenesis; chemotherapeutic agent; carcinogen;
KM PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US5907079-A.
XX
PD 25-MAY-1999.
XX
PF 18-JAN-1996; 96US-00588521.
PR 18-JAN-1996; 96US-00588521.
XX
PA (AMGE-) AMGEN CANADA INC.
XX
PI Mak TW, Reitmaier A;
XX

DR	WPI, 1999-337264/28.
XX	Transgenic mice comprising disrupted MSH2 genes useful as disease models
PT	for the role of mismatched repair in oncogenesis and as screening tools
PT	for suspected carcinogens and therapeutic agents.
XX	
PS	Example 2; Col 10; 25pp; English.
XX	
CC	The specification describes transgenic mice comprising disrupted MSH2
CC	(involved in the oncogenesis of non-Polypoid Colon) genes, which results
CC	in an increased incidence of spontaneous lymphomas, intestinal adenomas,
CC	carcinomas and squamous cell tumours of the skin. The transgenic mice may
CC	be used as disease models to investigate the possible role of mismatch
CC	repair in tumorigenesis and to provide systems for the testing of
CC	therapeutic interventions for the treatment of cancer and other diseases
CC	associated with mismatch repair deficiencies (i.e. act as screening tools
CC	for suspected carcinogens and chemotherapeutic agents). PCR primers
CC	AXS9656-27 were used to amplify the neomycin resistance gene cassette,
XX	in the course of the invention
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX	
Qy	Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Db	Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
	Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
	2068 ACAAGCGAGCCGTGGCGGTG 2087
	20 ACAAGAGAGCTGTGTGGGTG 1
RESULT 985	
AA05468	
ID	AA05468 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	AA05468;
XX	
DT	20-APR-1999 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Chimeric antisense oligo for c-raf gene.
XX	
KW	Nuclease resistant; modified; deoxyfuranosyl moiety; therapy; infection;
KM	AIDS; atherosclerosis; tumour; c-raf; antisense; ss.
XX	
OS	Synthetic.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	
PH	Key
FT	modified_base 1..20
FT	Location/Qualifiers
FT	/*tag= a
FT	/note= "contains phosphorothioate linkages; optional 2' O
FT	-methyl modification on some base pairs"
XX	
PN	US5859221-A.
XX	
PD	12-JAN-1999.
XX	
PF	06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468037.
XX	
PR	11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.
PR	13-AUG-1990; 90US-0056977.
PR	12-AUG-1991; 91WO-US005720.
PR	05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.
PR	01-JUL-1992; 92US-00854634.
XX	
PA	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PI	
PI	Cook PD, Kawasaki AM;
DR	WPI, 1999-120005/10.
XX	
FT	Nuclease resistant oligonucleotide analogues - having nucleosides
FT	including modified deoxyfuranosyl moiety bearing 2'-substituent to

```

PT      increase binding affinity.
PS
XX      Example 31; Col 51; 49pp; English.
XX
CC      The invention relates to a nuclease resistant compound that hybridises
CC      with RNA or DNA. The compound comprises covalently-bound nucleosides that
CC      individually include a ribose or deoxyribose sugar portion and a base
CC      portion, where the nucleosides are joined together by internucleoside
CC      linkages such that the base portion of the nucleosides form a mixed base
CC      sequence that is complementary to a RNA base sequence or to a DNA base
CC      sequence; and where at least 1 of the nucleosides includes a modified
CC      deoxyribose moiety bearing a 2'-substituent selected from cyano,
CC      fluoromethyl, thioalkoxyl, alkylsulphonyl, alkylsulphonyl, allyloxy and
CC      alkenoxy groups. The nuclease resistant oligonucleotides (ONs) can bind
CC      to and modulate the activity of DNA or RNA and can be used for treating
CC      organisms having a disease characterised by the undesired production of a
CC      protein. They can be used in therapeutic or prophylactic treatment in
CC      organisms such as bacteria, yeast, protozoa, algae, plant and higher-
CC      animal forms including warm-blooded animals. The ONs can also be used for
CC      treating infections, AIDS, atherosclerosis or tumours. The products can
CC      be used for detection and diagnosis. The ONs provide enhanced binding to
CC      targets. Increased binding of 2'-sugar modified sequence-specific ONs
CC      provides superior potency and specificity compared to phosphorus-modified
CC      ONs. The present sequence represents a chimeric antisense oligo for c-rat
CC      gene
CC
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
SQ      Query Match          0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
        Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
        Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
Oy      4155 CCTGCTGAGCTCTCTCTGCC 4174
        |||||
DB      1 CCGTGGCTTCTCTCTCTC 20
RESULT 986
AAAX22958/C
ID      AAAX22958 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC      AAAX22958;
XX
DT      07-JUN-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE      Human glutathione-S-transferase primer #3.
XX
KM      Glutathione-S-transferase; aryl-hydrocarbon-hydroxylase; pollutant;
KM      neurodermatitis; asthma; susceptibility; therapy; allelic variability;
XX      polymorphic gene; detoxification; detection; genetic profile; primer; ss.
XX
OS      Synthetic.
OS      Homo sapiens.
XX
PN      DE19738908-A1.
XX
PD      11-MAR-1999.
XX
PP      05-SEP-1997; 97DE-01038908.
XX
PR      05-SEP-1997; 97DE-01038908.
XX
PA      (WASC/) WASCHUETZA S.
XX
PI      Waechuetza S;
XX
WP1; 1999-181996/16.
XX
PT      Assessing genetic susceptibility to neuro-dermatitis and asthma - to
XX      determine pollutant exposure limits or suitable therapy.
XX
PS      Claim 16; Page 8; 18pp; German.
XX

```

CC This primer is used in a method for determining individual genetic influences on the effect of pollutants on neurodermatitis and/or asthma patients and/or for planning a therapy regime for such patients. The method involves (a) determining the allelic variability in one or more polymorphic genes affecting the expression or activity of one or more enzymes responsible for detoxification and/or detecting the presence of such genes in a tissue and/or body fluid sample from the patient (b) using the resulting genetic profile of the patient to determine the expected expression or activity of the individual enzyme variants and the expected enzymatic phenotype of the patient and (c) using the resulting values to determine individual pollutant exposure limits and/or a suitable therapy regime for the patient. The method is useful for determining genetic susceptibility to neurodermatitis and asthma

XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 1593 GAAACGAGAGGAGAGAT 1612
20 GAGACGAGAGGAGAGAT 1

RESULT 987
AAV74211
ID AAV74211 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAV74211;
AC
XX 20-MAR-2003 (revised)
DT 15-MAR-1999 (first entry)
DE
XX CPG-N motif PCR primer Mu-2F.
XX
XX CPG-N motif; immunostimulation; antigen; CPG-S motif; immunisation;
KM viral antigen; bacterial antigen; parasite; therapeutic; growth factor;
KM toxins; tumour suppressor; cytokine; apoptotic protein; interferon;
KM hormone; clotting factor; ligand; receptor; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO9852581-A1.
XX
XX 26-NOV-1998.
PD
XX 20-MAY-1998; 98WO-US010408.
PF
XX 20-MAY-1997; 97US-0047209P.
PR 20-MAY-1997; 97US-0047233P.
XX
XX (OTTA-) OTTAWA CIVIC HOSPITAL LOEB RES INST.
PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
PA (QIAG-) QIAGEN GMBH.
XX
XX Davis HL, Kriegl AM, Schorr J, Wu T;
PI WPI; 1999-059712/05.
XX
XX WPI; 1999-059712/05.
DR
XX
XX Use of neutralising Cpg and stimulating Cpg motifs in DNA vectors - for
PT enhancing the immunostimulatory effect of an antigen or enhancing the
PT expression of a therapeutic polypeptide.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 57; 109pp; English.
XX
XX AAV74209-V74236 are PCR primers used to describe a method for enhancing
CC the immunostimulatory effect of an antigen encoded by nucleic acid
CC contained in a nucleic acid construct. The method involves determining
CC the CPG-N and CPG-S motifs present in the construct, removing
CC neutralising Cpg (CPG-N) motifs and optionally inserting stimulatory Cpg
CC (CPG-S) motifs in the construct, thereby producing a nucleic acid
CC construct having enhanced immunostimulatory efficacy. The method can be

CC used for immunisation against viral antigens, e.g. from hepatitis B virus (HBV), bacterial antigens or an antigen derived from a parasite. They can also be used for expression of a therapeutic polypeptide, e.g. growth factors, toxins, tumour suppressors, cytokines, apoptotic proteins, CC interferons, hormones, clotting factors, ligands and receptors. (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PA field.)

XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

DB 300 TGGTTCTGTAATGAGAG 319
1 TGGTTCTGTAATGAGAG 20

RESULT 988
AAZ04540
ID AAZ04540 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAZ04540;
AC
XX 07-OCT-1999 (first entry)
DT
XX
DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
XX Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nonendemic trachoma;
KM paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; peritrophic;
KM nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer;
KM Bartholinitis; pneumopathy; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
PN WO928475-A2.
XX
XX 10-JUN-1999.
PD
XX 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
PF
XX 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00015034.
PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
XX
XX (GEST) GENSET.
XX
XX Griffais R;
PI WPI; 1999-371125/31.
XX
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 1697; 1755pp; English.
XX
XX PCR primers AAZ01426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames
CC (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AAZ01425). These ORFs
CC encode polypeptides (see AAY36754-X37949) which can be used as vaccines
CC against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also
CC be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is
CC responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as
CC conventional trachoma, nonendemic trachoma, paratrachoma, and inclusion
CC conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis;
CC epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, peritrophic, Bartholinitis;
CC pneumopathy in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis.
CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these
XX diseases
XX

QY Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1671 CTGCAGCAGTGAAGACAA 1690
 |||||
 DB 1 CTGCAGCAATGAAGCCGA 20

RESULT 989
 AA204755
 ID AA204755 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AA204755;
 XX
 DT 07-OCT-1999. (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia trachomatis.

KW Vaccine; eye disease; conventional trachoma; nongonococcal urethritis; genital disease; peritonitis; paratrachoma; inclusion conjunctivitis; genital disease; peritonitis; nongonococcal urethritis; epididymitis; cervicitis; salpingitis; PCR primer; bartholinitis; pneumonia; venereal lymphogranulomatosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX
 PN WO928475-A2.
 XX
 PD 10-JUN-1999.
 XX
 PF 27-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001939.
 XX
 PR 28-NOV-1997; 97FR-00015041.
 PR 17-DEC-1997; 97FR-00016034.
 PR 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107077P.
 XX
 PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX
 PI Griffiths R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-371125/31.
 XX
 PT Genome sequence of Chlamydia trachomatis.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Page 1714; 1755pp; English.
 XX
 CC PCR primers AA201426-206209 were used to amplify open reading frames (ORFs) of the genome of Chlamydia trachomatis (see AA201425). These ORFs encode polypeptides (see AA136754-Y37949) which can be used as vaccines against Chlamydia trachomatis. Antisense and ribozyme sequences can also be used to control growth of the microorganism. Chlamydia trachomatis is responsible for a large number of diseases, e.g. eye diseases such as conventional trachoma, nongonococcal urethritis, paratrachoma, and inclusion conjunctivitis; genital diseases such as nongonococcal urethritis, epididymitis, cervicitis, salpingitis, peritonitis, bartholinitis; CC pneumonia in breast feeding infants; and venereal lymphogranulomatosis. CC The polypeptides of the invention may be of use in treating these diseases
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 81 TGCTTCTCAGAGTGCCCA 100
 |||||
 DB 1 TGCTTCTCAGAGTGCCCA 20

RESULT 990
 AA200507/C
 ID AA200507 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX

AC AA200507;
 XX
 DT 06-OCT-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human thiorredoxin reductase binding antisense oligonucleotide 3004.
 XX
 KW Thiorredoxin; thiorredoxin reductase; human; antisense; primer; metastasis; cytosolic; tumour growth inhibitor; detection; nuclease resistant;
 KW phosphorothioate linkage; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO938963-A1.
 XX
 PD 05-AUG-1999.
 XX
 PF 29-JAN-1999; 99WO-CA000077.
 XX
 PR 30-JAN-1998; 98US-0073196P.
 XX
 PA (GENE-) GENENSENSE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
 XX
 PI Wright JA, Young AH, Lee YS;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-469328/39.
 XX
 PT Antisense oligonucleotides against thiorredoxin and thiorredoxin reductase genes, useful for inhibiting tumor growth and metastasis.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 19; 88pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention describes novel antisense oligonucleotides against thiorredoxin and thiorredoxin reductase gene which have cytostatic activity and are useful for inhibiting tumor growth and metastasis in mammals. CC They may also be used as hybridization probes to detect the presence of the thiorredoxin and thiorredoxin reductase mRNAs in mammalian cells. CC CC may also be used as molecular weight markers. The antisense oligonucleotides are nuclease resistant due to the presence of CC phosphorothioate internucleotide linkages. AA200504-200543 represent oligonucleotide primers capable of binding to human thiorredoxin reductase mRNA
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3796 CCGCCGCGCGGACAGAGC 3815
 |||||
 DB 20 CCGCCGCGCGGACAGAGC 1

RESULT 991
 AA210296
 ID AA210296 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AA210296;
 XX
 DT 20-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 08-NOV-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide used to inhibit c-rat gene expression.
 XX
 KW Antisense oligonucleotide; c-rat; nuclease resistance;
 KW RNase H strand cleavage; phosphorothioate; oligonucleotide therapeutic;
 KW AIDS; atherosclerosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN US955589-A.
 XX

```

PD 21-SEP-1999.
XX
XX 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00465880.
XX
XX 24-DEC-1991; 91US-00814961.
XX 23-DEC-1992; 92WO-US011339.
XX 21-JUN-1994; 94US-00244993.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Cook PD;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-539598/45.
XX
XX Oligonucleotides eliciting RNAase H activity useful for diagnosis and
XX treatment of diseases e.g AIDS or atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example 14; Col 24; 34pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence represents a phosphorothioate antisense
XX oligonucleotide used to inhibit c-rat gene expression. The
XX oligonucleotide is a gapped 2' modified oligonucleotide, whereby one part
XX has at least two consecutive 2'-P (2'-H) nucleotides and the second part
XX has at least five consecutive nucleotides with 2'-H sugar moieties. The
XX modified oligonucleotide has increased nuclease resistance, and increased
XX binding affinity for substrates. The oligonucleotide elicits RNAase H
XX strand cleavage of specific RNAs. Oligonucleotides of the invention are
XX useful for the diagnosis, detection and treatment of conditions
XX susceptible to oligonucleotide therapeutics (e.g. AIDS and
XX atherosclerosis). (Updated on 20-MAR-2003 to correct PR field.)
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 4155 CCGTGTGAGGCTTACACACC 4174
XX 1 CCGTGTGAGCTTCTCTCTC 20
XX
XX RESULT 992
XX AAX93534/c
XX ID AAX93534 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAX93534;
XX
XX 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
XX sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
XX neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX WO9927105-A2.
XX
XX 03-JUN-1999.
XX
XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
XX
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
XX
XX (BEST ) GENSET.
XX
XX Griffiths R;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.

```

```

XX
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX Page 1599; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
XX and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
XX (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
XX pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
XX heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
XX nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
XX frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
XX in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
XX nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,
XX especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
XX epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 4242 TGCCTGTGAGGCTTACACACC 4261
XX 20 TGCCTGTGAGCTTATCTTC 1
XX
XX RESULT 993
XX AAX92750/c
XX ID AAX92750 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAX92750;
XX
XX 13-SEP-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX PCR primer used to amplify an ORF of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX Respiratory disease; pneumonia; bronchitis; heart disease; sarcoidosis;
XX sinusitis; purulent otitis media; erythema nodosum; pharyngitis; vaccine;
XX neutralising epitope; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX WO9927105-A2.
XX
XX 03-JUN-1999.
XX
XX 20-NOV-1998; 98WO-IB001890.
XX
XX 21-NOV-1997; 97FR-00014673.
XX 04-NOV-1998; 98US-0107078P.
XX
XX (BEST ) GENSET.
XX
XX Griffiths R;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-357842/30.
XX
XX Genome sequence of Chlamydia pneumoniae.
XX
XX Page 1536; Disclosure; 1912pp; English.
XX
XX AAX91991-X97517 represent PCR primers used to amplify open reading frames
XX and other nucleic acid sequences from the genome of Chlamydia pneumoniae
XX (see AAX91990). C. pneumoniae causes respiratory disease such as
XX pneumonia and bronchitis and is thought to be a contributing factor in
XX heart disease, sarcoidosis, sinusitis, purulent otitis media, erythema
XX nodosum or pharyngitis. The polypeptides encoded by the open reading
XX frames of the C. pneumoniae genome (see AAY34584- AAY35879) can be used
XX in immunogenic compositions as vaccines. Vectors containing C. pneumoniae
XX nucleotide sequences can also be used as immunogenic compositions,

```


CC especially where the vector directs the expression of a neutralising
CC epitope of C. pneumoniae
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 4 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2098 TCATGGAACCTCCTTAGG 2117
DB 20 TCAATGAAGCTCCGTAGG 1
RESULT 994
AAZ23727
ID AAZ23727 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAZ23727;
XX
DT 14-JAN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE VEGF/VPF antisense primer 2.
XX
KM VEGF; VPF; antisense; primer; inhibition; vascular permeability factor;
KM intracellular neovascularisation; vascular endothelial cell growth factor;
KM treatment; disease; vitreous cavity; retinopathy of prematurity; ROP; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN JPI1266871-A.
XX
PD 05-OCT-1999.
XX
PF 19-MAR-1998; 98BP-00089578.
XX
PR 19-MAR-1998; 98BP-00089578.
PA (TOAG) TOA GOSEI CHEM IND LTD.
XX
XX WPI; 1999-613778/53.
XX
PT A method for inhibition of intra ocular neovascularisation - by
PT administering antisense nucleic acid compounds.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 6; 7pp; Japanese.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for inhibition at rates of 40% or
CC over of intraocular neovascularisation by administration of an antisense
CC nucleic acid compound(s) to a gene encoding for VEGF/VPF (vascular
CC endothelial cell growth factor)/vascular permeability factor) used for
CC treatment of intraocular neovascularisation diseases. Administration of
CC the antisense nucleic acid compound(s) to a gene encoding for VEGF/VPF
CC inhibits intraocular neovascularisation in vitreous cavity for treatment
CC of retinopathy of prematurity (ROP). AAZ23726-223729 represent antisense
CC primers used in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 288 CTCCTCTTGGCTTGGTTCT 307
DB 1 CTCCTCTTCTCTGACTTCT 20
RESULT 995
AAA62975
ID AAA62975 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA62975;

XX
DT 15-NOV-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Sense PCR primer for type 3 RYR DNA amplification.
XX
KM T cell activity; calcium ion level; cyclic adenosine diphosphate ribose;
KM CADPR; ryanodine receptor; RYR; autoimmune disease; inflammation;
KM inflammatory disease; multiple sclerosis; diabetes; anaemia; hepatitis;
KM myasthenia gravis; Crohn's disease; ulcerative colitis; peptic ulcer;
KM Addison's disease; rheumatoid arthritis; lupus erythematosus; allergy;
KM intracellular inflammation; AIDS; huntington's disease; encephalitis;
KM Parkinson's disease; Alzheimer's disease; PCR primer; human; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN MO200037089-A1.
XX
PD 29-JUN-2000.
XX
PF 17-DEC-1999; 99WO-GB004295.
XX
PR 18-DEC-1998; 98GB-00028071.
XX
PA (UYBA-) UNIV BATH.
XX
PI Potter BVL, Guse AH, Schulze-Koops H, Berg I, Mayr GW;
XX WPI; 2000-442526/38.
XX
DR
XX
PT Use of compounds capable of antagonizing sustained CADPR-mediated rises
PT in intracellular calcium ion levels in T cell in manufacture of
PT medicaments for use in modulating T cell activity.
XX
PS Example; Page 25; 49pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to the use of a compound in the manufacture of a
CC medicament for use in modulating T cell activity. The compound is capable
CC of antagonising a sustained cyclic adenosine diphosphate ribose (CADPR)-
CC mediated rise in intracellular calcium ion levels in a T cell, in
CC response to stimulation of the T cell receptor/CD3 complex. CADPR is a
CC potent Ca2+ mobilising compound and calcium release by CADPR has been
CC proposed to proceed via the ryanodine receptors (RYR) in T cells. An
CC increase in T cell calcium ion levels is stimulated through the T cell
CC receptor/CD3 complex via an increase in CADPR levels. The invention
CC relates to the identification of CADPR antagonists, and includes methods
CC for the identification of substances capable of modulating a sustained
CC rise in calcium ion entry via a CADPR-mediated pathway. The compounds may
CC be used to treat immune diseases, including autoimmune diseases or graft
CC rejection. Examples of autoimmune diseases treated with the compounds
CC include multiple sclerosis, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, anaemia,
CC myasthenia gravis, Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis, hepatitis,
CC Addison's disease, rheumatoid arthritis, lupus erythematosus, hyper
CC reactivity and allergic reactions. Inflammatory diseases are also treated
CC with the compounds including inflammation associated with
CC hypersensitivity, peptic ulcers and other inflammatory diseases
CC associated with the gastrointestinal tract, and intracellular inflammation.
CC Examples of other diseases and disorders which may be treated with the
CC compounds include AIDS, Huntington's disease, septic shock, leukaemia,
CC Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease and encephalitis. The present
CC sequence represents a PCR primer which is used in examples illustrating
CC the invention. The primer is used to amplify type 3 ryanodine receptor
CC (RYR) encoding DNA
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2591 CGACATCATGACGAGGACC 2610
DB 1 CGACATGATGACGTGTACC 20


```
XX XX WO200020432-A1.
XX PN
XX 13-APR-2000.
XX PD
XX PF 28-SEP-1999; 99WO-US022448.
XX XX
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00167921.
XX PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00277020.
XX PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-00323743.
XX XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Bennett CF, Dean NM, Monica BP, Nickoloff BJ, Zhang Q;
XX DR WPI; 2000-303730/26.
XX PT Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to, and capable of inhibiting the
XX PT expression of, bcl-x nucleic acids, useful for sensitizing cancer cells
XX PT to apoptotic agents.
XX PS
XX PS Claim 3; Page 104; 115pp; English.
XX CC Antisense inhibition of bcl-x and bcl-xs expression results in apoptosis.
XX CC Antisense oligonucleotides directed against bcl-x alter the ratio of bcl-
XX CC x isoforms expressed by a cell or tissue (i.e. increases or decreases the
XX CC ratio of bcl-x1 to bcl-xs expressed) by altering the splicing of the RNA
XX CC encoding bcl-x. The antisense oligonucleotide is specifically targeted to
XX CC a transcript comprising two splice sites which when contacted with the
XX CC transcript, reduces the relative frequency of splicing at the second
XX CC splice site so that the resulting ratio of RNA splice products is
XX CC altered. The use of antisense compounds sensitizes cells to the effects
XX CC of apoptotic stimulants such as a cellular signaling molecule,
XX CC ultraviolet radiation, a cancer chemotherapeutic drug (e.g. VP-16,
XX CC cisplatinum or taxol), ceramide (e.g. staurosporine) or a cytokine which
XX CC causes mitochondrial dysfunction (especially loss of mitochondrial
XX CC membrane function). The antisense oligonucleotides may have a therapeutic
XX CC role in the treatment of cancer
XX SQ
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 2830 GGGAGCTGCTGCTGAAGTTT 2849
XX Db |||||
XX 20 GGGAGCTGCTGCTGACTTT 1
XX
XX RESULT 999
XX ID AAA94500/c
XX AC AAA94500 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX XX
XX 09-JAN-2001 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Antisense oligonucleotide #20939 targeted to human G-alpha-S1.
XX XX
XX KW G-alpha-S1; infection; inflammation; tumour; antisense; human;
XX KW phosphothioate; 2'-methoxyethyl; MOE; 5-methylcytidine;
XX KW G-alpha short form; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX FH key Location/Qualifiers
XX FT modified_base 1..20
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /mod_base= OTHER
XX FT /note= "Optionally the internucleotide linkages are
XX FT phosphothioate"
XX FT modified_base 1..5
```

```
FT FT /*tag= b
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "Optionally the nucleotides are 2'-methoxyethyl
FT FT and cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT FT modified_base 15..20
FT FT /*tag= c
FT FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT FT /note= "Optionally the nucleotides are 2'-methoxyethyl
FT FT and cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX PN US6110664-A.
XX PD 29-AUG-2000.
XX XX
XX PF 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344914.
XX XX
XX PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344914.
XX XX
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX PI Cowbert LM;
XX XX
XX DR WPI; 2000-586346/55.
XX XX
XX PT New antisense compounds for modulating the expression of G-alpha-S1,
XX PT especially useful for diagnostics, therapeutics and prophylaxis, e.g. to
XX PT prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumor formation.
XX PS
XX PS Claim 3; Col 39; 37pp; English.
XX XX
XX CC The present invention relates to antisense compounds 8-30 bases long
XX CC targeted to a coding region, a stop codon, or a 3' untranslated region of
XX CC human G-alpha-S1 (see AAA94451). The antisense compounds specifically
XX CC hybridize with and inhibit the expression of human G-alpha-S1. The
XX CC antisense compounds are useful for diagnostics, therapeutics and
XX CC prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumor
XX CC formation. Particularly, the antisense oligonucleotides are useful for
XX CC treating humans prone to a disease or condition associated with
XX CC expression of G-alpha-S1. The present sequence an antisense
XX CC oligonucleotide targeted to the 3' untranslated region of human G-alpha-
XX CC S1
XX SQ
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 3 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 2320 AAAAATCAGACGACGACG 2339
XX Db |||||
XX 20 AATAAATAAACAGACGACG 1
XX
XX RESULT 1000
XX ID AAZ76252
XX AC AAZ76252 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX XX
XX 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX XX
XX DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:10608.
XX XX
XX KW Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
XX KW genomic map; haplotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
XX KW haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterization;
XX KW amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
XX KW diagnosis; ss.
XX XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX XX
XX PN WO954500-A2.
XX XX
```

PD 28-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
 XX
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
 XX
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
 XX
 PA (GEST) GENSET.
 XX
 PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
 XX
 PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 map of the human genome.
 XX
 PS Claim 9; Page 2492; 2745pp; English.
 XX
 CC AA26564 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
 CC present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 6 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 3475 AGGAGTCAAGGCCCAAGTGAC 3494
 DB 1 AGGAGACAAGACCCAGAGAC 20
 XX
 RESULT 1001
 AA276010/c
 ID AA276010 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AA276010;
 XX
 DT 10-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human biallelic marker downstream amplification primer SEQ ID NO:10366.
 XX
 KM Human genome; biallelic marker; high density disequilibrium map;
 KM genomic map; haplotype; phenotype; polymorphic base; genotyping;
 KM haplotyping; hybridisation; identification; characterisation;
 KM amplification; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; PCR primer;
 KM diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO954500-A2.
 XX
 PD 28-OCT-1999.
 XX
 PF 21-APR-1999; 99WO-IB000822.
 XX
 PR 21-APR-1998; 98US-0082614P.
 XX
 PR 23-NOV-1998; 98US-0109732P.
 XX
 PA (GEST) GENSET.

XX
 PI Cohen D, Blumenfeld M, Chumakov I;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-013267/01.
 XX
 PT Novel biallelic markers used to construct a high density disequilibrium
 map of the human genome.
 XX
 PS Claim 9; Page 2440; 2745pp; English.
 XX
 CC AA26564 to AA269578 represent human biallelic markers from the present
 CC invention, which contain a polymorphic base at position 24 of their
 CC nucleotide sequences. AA269579 to AA277440 represent amplification
 CC primers for the biallelic markers. The biallelic markers of the invention
 CC have a variety of uses: they can be used for high density mapping of the
 CC human genome, and in complex association studies and haplotyping studies
 CC which are useful in determining the genetic basis for disease states.
 CC Compositions and methods of the invention can also be useful for the
 CC identification of the targets for the development of pharmaceutical
 CC agents and diagnostic methods, as well as the characterisation of the
 CC differential efficacious responses to and side effects from
 CC pharmaceutical agents acting on a disease as well as other treatment.
 CC N.B. The SEQ ID Nos 2852, 2913, 2974, 3035, 3096, 3157, 3227, 3297 and
 CC 3367, are not actually given a sequence in the Sequence Listing from the
 CC present invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 4923 CACAGTTAGCCCAAGCCCC 4942
 DB 20 CAGAGTTAGCCCAAGTCCCC 1
 XX
 RESULT 1002
 AA288607/c
 ID AA288607 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AA288607;
 XX
 DT 04-MAY-2000 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human c-myc PCR primer c-myc B.
 XX
 KM Cancer cell; isolation; body fluid; metastasis; erb-B2; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN DE19833738-A1.
 XX
 PD 03-FEB-2000.
 XX
 PF 27-JUL-1998; 98DE-01033738.
 XX
 PR 27-JUL-1998; 98DE-01033738.
 XX
 PA (GIES/) GIESING M.
 XX
 PI Giesing M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2000-148556/14.
 XX
 PT Isolation of cancer cells for nucleic acid analysis comprises passing
 PT body fluid through a sieve that retains cancer cells.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 7; 9pp; German.
 XX
 CC This invention describes a novel method (I) for isolating cancer cells
 CC from a body fluid which comprises passing the fluid, or a fraction of the
 CC fluid, through a sieve that retains cancer cells. The invention also

CC discloses (1) a method (II) for isolating nucleic acids from cancer
CC cells, comprising incubating a cancer cell fraction obtained by (I) with
CC a solution containing guanidine isothiocyanate and phenol; and (2) a kit
CC comprising a sieve and means for identifying and characterizing
CC disseminated and metastatic cancer cells. (I) may be used either to
CC isolate cancer cells for the purpose of recovering nucleic acids from the
CC cells, especially for identifying and characterizing disseminated and
CC metastatic cancer cells, or to remove cancer cells from body fluids by
CC extracorporeal depletion. (1) and (II) cause little or no change in the
CC condition of the cancer cells. AA28596-288609 represent PCR primers used
CC in the method of the invention

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 1 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2801 GGAGAGGAAATGAAG 2820
DB 20 GGAAACAGAGATGAAG 1

RESULT 1003
AA28391/C
ID AA28391 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AA28391;
XX
XX 22-FEB-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX Rat GLUT4 cDNA PCR primer #7.
XX
XX
XX Syntaxin-4 interacting protein; SYNIP; glucose; transport; GLUT4;
XX vesicle translocation; insulin; regulation; SNARE; SNARE-like; uptake;
XX syntaxin-4; competition; binding; glucose storage; fusion;
XX glucose utilization; recombinant expression; gene therapy; diagnostic;
XX antagonist; agonist; diabetes; glycogen storage disease; obesity;
XX type II; polycystic ovarian syndrome; hypertension; atherosclerosis;
XX insulin resistance; antidiabetic; anorectic; hypotensive;
XX antidiabetic; cellular localization; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX Rattus sp.
XX
XX WO954465-A2.
XX
XX 28-OCT-1999.
XX
XX PF 19-APR-1999; 99WO-US008568.
XX
XX PR 20-APR-1998; 98US-0082454P.
XX
XX PA (WARREN) WARNER LAMBERT CO.
XX PA (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
XX
XX PI Min J, Peasins JE, Saltiel AR, Syu L,
XX WPI; 2000-038498/03.
XX
XX DR Novel polypeptides and polynucleotides used for diagnosis of syndromes
XX involving abnormal levels of glucose or abnormal GLUT4 translocation.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 24; 51pp; English.

CC This sequence represents GLUT4 PCR primer #7, used with primer #8
CC (AA28392) to amplify cDNA encoding the rat GLUT4 glucose transporter for
CC construction of a GLUT4-eGFP (enhanced green fluorescent protein) fusion
CC gene. This was transfected into 3T3L1 adipocytes to enable investigation
CC of the effects of insulin and SYNIP (syntaxin-4 interacting protein) on
CC GLUT4 cellular localization. SYNIP is a novel insulin-regulated SNARE-
CC like protein directly involved in the regulation of glucose transport and
CC GLUT4 glucose transporter vesicle translocation. SYNIPs competitively

CC bind to syntaxin-4, preventing the ligand from interacting with its
CC cognate intracellular receptor, and are only expressed in cells which
CC exhibit insulin-responsive glucose transport and GLUT4 translocation.
CC Insulin induces a dissociation of the SYNIP-syntaxin-4 complex via a
CC decrease in the binding affinity of SYNIP for syntaxin-4. Binding of the
CC SYNIP C-terminal domain is in contrast reflective to insulin stimulation,
CC but inhibits glucose transport and GLUT4 translocation. SYNIP proteins
CC and nucleotides may be used in treatment of a variety of disease states
CC characterized by abnormal GLUT4 translocation or abnormal glucose storage
CC and/or utilization. SYNIP nucleotides may be used to recombinantly
CC express SYNIP proteins, in gene therapy, or as a source of diagnostic
CC probes and primers. SYNIP proteins may be used to identify antagonists
CC which will prevent the binding of SYNIP to syntaxin-4, thereby increasing
CC glucose transport, or agonists, which will act to decrease glucose
CC transport. The diseases that may be treated include diabetes
CC (particularly type II), glycogen storage diseases, obesity, polycystic
CC ovarian syndrome, hypertension, atherosclerosis and other diseases
CC associated with insulin resistance. Note: SYNIP cDNAs (mouse and human),
CC and a SYNIP protein additional to that given in Figure 1A (AAV52446) are
CC also claimed, but the sequences are not given in the specification

XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 0 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2798 TCAGAGAGGAAATGAAG 2817
DB 20 TTGAGAGGTGAAGTGAAG 1

RESULT 1004
AA248166
ID AA248166 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AA248166;
XX
XX 14-MAR-2000 (first entry)
XX
XX C-raf chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:13.
XX
XX
XX Polyrribonucleotide solid phase synthesis; diagnosis; hybridisation;
XX protein production modulation; 2'-deoxyfluoroyl moiety; anti-HIV;
XX antidiabetic; nucleic acid resistance; atherosclerosis; AIDS;
XX abnormal cell proliferation; tumour formation; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX US6005087-A.
XX
XX PN 21-DEC-1999.
XX
XX PD 05-MAR-1998; 98US-00035357.
XX
XX PF 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.
XX PR 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.
XX PR 12-AUG-1991; 91WO-US005720.
XX PR 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.
XX PR 01-JUL-1992; 92US-00854634.
XX PR 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468037.
XX
XX PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX PI Kawasaki AM, Cook PD;
XX WPI; 2000-072074/06.
XX
XX DR Nuclease resistant oligonucleotides useful as research agents, diagnostic
XX agents, and in the treatment of atherosclerosis and AIDS.
XX
XX Example 31; Col 51; 49pp; English.

CC The present invention describes nuclease resistant oligonucleotides (I) comprising 2'-fluoro modified ribofuranosyl nucleotides. (I) comprise covalently bound nucleotides, where the nucleotides are joined together by: (a) internucleotide linkages such that the base portion of the nucleotides forms a mixed base sequence; and (b) at least one of the nucleotides includes a modified ribofuranosyl group bearing a 2'-fluoro substituent; provided that at least two of the nucleotides are 2'-fluoro modified ribofuranosyl nucleotides when the internucleotide linkages are phosphodiester nucleotides. (I) bind to their target mRNA and inhibit its expression. (I) are resistant to nuclease degradation and hybridise with appropriate strength and fidelity to its target RNA/DNA. (I) are also useful as research agents, diagnostic agents and as oligonucleotide therapeutics. (I) may be used to treat atherosclerosis following angioplasty to prevent reocclusion of the treated arteries. (I) may also be used in conjunction with AZT to treat AIDS patients. (I) have been used to modulate the expression of RAR gene, a cellular gene whose activation form has been implicated in abnormal cell proliferation and tumour formation. (I) are also used to modulate the expression of protein kinase C. (I) exhibit hybridisation properties of higher quality than CC phosphorous modified oligonucleotide duplexes containing CC methylphosphonates, phosphoramidates and phosphate triesters. The present CC sequence represent an oligonucleotide used in the exemplification of the CC present invention

SO Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4155 CCTGCTGCTCTCTCTGCC 4174
|||||
1 CCTGCTGCTCTCTCTCTC 20

DB

RESULT 1005
AAZ99380/c
ID AAZ99380 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AAZ99380;
XX
DT 03-JUL-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE A splice junction of a pre-trans-splicing molecule.
XX
KW Pre-mRNA molecule; gene repair; pre-trans-splicing molecule;
KM gene regulation; targeted cell death;
XX
XX cystic fibrosis trans-membrane regulator gene; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200009734-A2.
XX
PD 24-FEB-2000.
XX
PF 12-AUG-1999; 99WO-US018371.
XX
PR 13-AUG-1998; 98US-00133717.
PR 23-SEP-1998; 98US-00158863.
XX
PA (INTR-) INTRON HOLDINGS LLC.
XX
PI Mitchell LG, Garcia-Blanco MA;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-224360/19.
XX
PT Novel pre-trans-splicing molecules for use in gene regulation, gene repair and targeted cell death particularly gene repair of cystic fibrosis trans-membrane regulator gene.
PT
XX Example 6; Page 41; 79pp; English.
XX The specification describes a pre-trans-splicing molecule (PTM) which

CC contains one or more target binding domains, a 3' splice region comprising a branch point, a pyrimidine tract and a 3' splice acceptor site; a spacer region separating the mRNA splice region from the target binding domain, and a nucleotide sequence to be trans-spliced. The method is used for the in vivo production of a trans-spliced molecule in a subset of cells. The PTM is used for producing chimeric mRNA molecule by CC contacting it with target pre mRNA which is useful for gene regulation, CC gene repair and targeted cell death particularly repair of cystic CC fibrosis trans-membrane regulator gene. The present sequence represents a CC splice junction of a PTM of the invention

SO Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 3 C; 7 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1953 ATCCACGCTCTGGAACAT 1972
|||||
20 ATCATCACGCCCTGGAACAT 1

DB

RESULT 1006
AAA95402
ID AAA95402 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAA95402;
XX
DT 12-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Rat Nurrl coding sequence PCR primer #4.
XX
XX Rat; Nurrl; tyrosine hydroxylase; catecholamine-related disease;
KW Parkinson's disease; manic depression; schizophrenia; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Rattus norvegicus.
OS
PN WO200058451-A1.
XX
PD 05-OCT-2000.
XX
PF 21-MAR-2000; 2000WO-US007544.
XX
PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00277078.
XX
PA (SALK) SALK INST BIOLOGICAL STUDIES.
XX
XX Sakurada K, Palmer T, Gage FH;
PI
XX
DR WPI; 2000-656165/63.
XX
XX Cell comprising exogenous nucleic acid inducing tyrosine hydroxylase
PT expression useful for treating catecholamine-related diseases such as
PT Parkinson's disease, manic depression and schizophrenia.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 26; 68pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes the rat Nurrl coding and protein
CC sequences. The Nurrl protein is involved in the induction of tyrosine
CC hydroxylase expression in adult rat-derived hippocampal progenitor cells.
CC The Nurrl gene and protein can be used in the treatment of catecholamine-
CC related diseases such as Parkinson's disease, manic depression and
CC schizophrenia. They can also be used to induce tyrosine hydroxylase
CC expression and identify tyrosine hydroxylase related deficiencies, which
CC are linked to the same diseases. The present sequence is a PCR primer
CC used in a method to differentiate adult neural progenitor cells

SO Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 3371 GCCCTGCAGGGGAGAAAATC 3390
 |||||
 1 GACGTGCATGGGAGAAAATC 20

RESULT 1007

AAAT73515
 ID AAAT73515 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAAT73515;

DT 28-NOV-2000 (first entry)

DE c-raf kinase antisense oligonucleotide #36 (ISIS #7853).

XX Human; c-raf; protein kinase; antisense oligonucleotide; cancer;
 XX signal transduction; hyperplasia; pulmonary fibrosis; angiogenesis;
 XX psoriasis; atherosclerosis; smooth muscle cell proliferation; stenosis;
 XX restenosis; inflammatory disorder; tissue graft rejection;
 XX endotoxin shock; glomerular nephritis; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "All or some nucleotides are optionally with 2'-
 FT methoxyethoxy modification. Also, optionally
 FT phosphodiester or phosphothioate backbone"

PN US6090626-A.

PD 18-JUL-2000.

PF 28-AUG-1998; 98US-00143214.

PR 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.

PR 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.

PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.

PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

PI Boggs RT, Monia BP;

DR WPI; 2000-531424/48.

XX Antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding
 XX human raf useful for diagnosis, treatment of raf-associated cell
 XX proliferative conditions such as cancer, psoriasis or blood vessel
 XX restenosis.

PS Claim 31: Col 10; 31pp; English.

XX c-raf is a serine-threonine-specific protein kinase and is thought to
 XX play a fundamental role in signal transduction, and cell proliferation
 XX control. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide. This
 XX sequence is targeted to human c-raf gene, resulting in c-raf expression
 XX inhibition. The present sequence may be useful for treating and raf-
 XX associated cell hyperproliferation conditions such as cancer,
 XX hyperplasias, pulmonary fibrosis, angiogenesis, psoriasis,
 XX atherosclerosis and smooth muscle cell proliferation in blood vessels
 XX e.g. stenosis or restenosis following angioplasty. Also, the present
 XX sequence may be useful for treating inflammatory disorders such as tissue
 XX graft rejection, endotoxin shock and glomerular nephritis

XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 4155 CCTGCTGGCTCTCTGCCC 4174

DB 1 |||||
 1 CCTGCTGGCTCTCTCTC 20

RESULT 1008

AAK95000
 ID AAK95000 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAK95000;

DT 06-NOV-2001 (first entry)

DE Human cDNA clone-specific primer, SEQ ID NO: 4245.

XX Human; full length cDNA; cDNA synthesis; oligo-capping; PCR primer; ss.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX EP130094-A2.

XX 05-SEP-2001.

PF 07-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00114089.

PR 08-JUL-1999; 99UP-00194486.

PR 11-JAN-2000; 2000JP-00118774.

PR 02-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00183765.

PA (HELI-) HELIX RES INST.

PI Ota T, Nishikawa T, Isegai T, Hayashi K, Ishii S, Kawai Y;
 PI Wakamatsu A, Sugiyama T, Nagai K, Kojima S, Otsuki T, Koga H;

DR WPI; 2001-524255/58.

XX 830 Primers useful for synthesizing full length cDNA clones and their use
 XX in genetic manipulation.

XX Example 18; Page 128; 1380pp + Sequence Listing; English.

XX The invention relates to primers for synthesizing full length cDNA
 XX clones. 830 cDNA molecules encoding a human protein have been isolated
 XX and nucleotide sequences of 5'- and 3'-ends of the cDNA molecules have
 XX been determined. Primers for synthesizing the full length cDNA are useful
 XX for clarifying the function of the protein encoded by the cDNA. The full
 XX length clones were obtained by construction of full length enriched cDNA
 XX libraries that were synthesised by the oligo-capping method. The primers
 XX enable the production of the full length cDNA easily without any special
 XX methods. The present sequence is a primer used to amplify a human cDNA
 XX clone provided in the invention

XX Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1640 CTCCTCAAAAAGAGAAAGCT 1659
 |||||
 1 CCCGAGAAACAGAGAAAGCT 20

RESULT 1009

AAAF98913
 ID AAFA98913 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAFA98913;

DT 12-JUN-2001 (first entry)

DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #29.

XX Vaccine; cytostatic; virucidal; bactericidal; fungicidal; anti-parasitic;

PI Monia BP, Wyatt J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-030942/04.
 XX
 PT New antisense compounds which specifically hybridize with and inhibit
 PT human methionine aminopeptidase 2 expression, useful for treating
 PT methionine aminopeptidase 2 related disorders and preventing inflammation
 PT or tumor formation.
 XX
 PS Example 15; Col 41-42; 39pp; English.
 XX
 CC Methionine aminopeptidase 2 (also known as MetAP2 and eukaryotic
 CC initiation factor (eIF-2) associated protein, p67) is a cellular
 CC glycoprotein that promotes protein synthesis in the presence of active
 CC eIF-2 kinases by protecting the eIF-2 alpha subunit from phosphorylation.
 CC The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (AAC67690-
 CC C67767) which inhibit human methionine aminopeptidase 2 coding sequence
 CC expression (see AAC67683). The present sequence is one such antisense
 CC oligonucleotide. The present sequence may be used for treating a patient
 CC suspected of having or being prone to a disease or condition associated
 CC with expression of MetAP2. In addition, the present sequence can also be
 CC used as research reagents, diagnostic and to distinguish between
 CC functions of various members of a biological pathway. The antisense
 CC oligonucleotide may further be used prophylactically, e.g. to prevent or
 CC delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. Note: the present
 CC sequence may have a phosphorothioate backbone and 2-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE)
 CC wings
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 5 C; 0 G; 15 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 DB 2800 ACGAAGAGAAATGAAGA 2819
 20 AAGAGAGAGAAAGAGAGA 1
 XX
 RESULT 1012
 AAD10561/C
 ID AAD10561 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD10561;
 XX
 DT 24-SEP-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human WWP2 chimeric antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS #103800.
 XX
 KW Human; ubiquitin protein ligase; WWP2; antitumour; antiinflammatory;
 KW therapy; infection; inflammation; tumour; chimeric; antisense;
 KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"
 FT modified_base 4
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT misc_feature 6..15
 FT /tag= e
 FT /note= "Central gap region"
 FT modified_base 8
 FT /tag= d

FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 14
 FT /tag= f
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 15
 FT /tag= g
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /tag= h
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Methoxyethyl residues"
 FT modified_base 20
 FT /tag= i
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 XX
 PN US6258601-B1.
 XX
 PD 10-JUL-2001.
 XX
 PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000US-00657481.
 XX
 PF 07-SEP-2000; 2000US-00657481.
 XX
 PR 07-SEP-2000; 2000US-00657481.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Monia BP, Cowsett LM;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-450370/48.
 XX
 PT Antisense compounds capable of modulating expression of ubiquitin protein
 PT ligases WWP1 and WWP2, useful for diagnosis, prophylaxis and treatment of
 PT diseases e.g. infection, inflammation or tumors.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Col 49-50; 47pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to compounds, particularly antisense
 CC oligonucleotides, which are targeted to nucleic acids encoding ubiquitin
 CC protein ligases WWP1 and WWP2. The antisense oligonucleotides modulate
 CC the expression of WWP1 and WWP2. The antisense oligonucleotides are
 CC useful for inhibiting the expression of ubiquitin protein ligases WWP1
 CC and WWP2 in cells or tissues in vitro. The oligonucleotides are useful
 CC for diagnosing, treating diseases associated with the expression of
 CC ubiquitin protein ligases WWP1 and WWP2 and for prophylaxis e.g. to
 CC prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation and as a
 CC research reagent. The present sequence is a chimeric antisense
 CC oligonucleotide with a phosphorothioate backbone which inhibits human
 CC ubiquitin protein ligase WWP2 DNA expression
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 DB 1651 GAGAAAGCTTTCGCACTC 1670
 20 GATATGGCATCTGCCAGCTC 1
 XX
 RESULT 1013
 AAA54437/C
 ID AAA54437 standard; CDNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAA54437;
 XX
 DT 11-APR-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer for amplifying 11-cis retinol dehydrogenase (RDH5).
 XX
 KW 11-cis retinol dehydrogenase; RDH5; eye; mutant; mutation;
 KW ocular disease; fundus albipunctatus; retinitis punctata albescens;
 KW albipunctate dystrophy; retinitis pigmentosa; human; primer; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO200066364-A2.
 XX
 PD 16-NOV-2000.
 XX
 PF 08-MAY-2000; 2000WO-US012527.
 XX
 PR 06-MAY-1999; 99US-00306538.
 XX
 PA (LUDW-) LUDWIG INST CANCER RES.
 PA (HARD) HARVARD COLLEGE.
 PA (MASS-) MASSACHUSETTS EYE & EAR INFIRMARY.
 XX
 PI Simon A, Eriksen U, Dryja TP, Berson EL, Yamamoto H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-016091/02.
 XX
 PT Mutations in nucleic acid molecules encoding 11-cis retinol dehydrogenase
 PT correlated to ocular disorders, useful in diagnosis and treatment of
 PT diseases such as fundus albipunctatus.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 7; 28pp; English.
 XX
 CC A new protein is described which comprises the 318 residue amino acid
 CC sequence corresponding to wild type retinol dehydrogenase (RDH5), but
 CC where amino acid 238 is not Gly, amino acid 73 is not Ser, or amino acid
 CC 33 is not Ile. This mutant RDH5 can be used in the analysis of mutations
 CC in the gene encoding retinol dehydrogenase, in the diagnosis and
 CC treatment of ocular diseases associated with retinal degeneration such as
 CC fundus albipunctatus. Other disorders which may also be studied include
 CC retinitis punctata albescens, albipunctate dystrophy and retinitis
 CC pigmentosa. A number of primer pairs (see GENESEQ records AAA54433-
 CC AA54448) were used to amplify the genomic RDH5 DNA. Two primers (AAA54437,
 CC AAA54438) were used to amplify exon 2c of the RDH5 gene. This primer
 CC corresponds to nucleotides 2499-2518 of the genomic DNA sequence (see
 CC GENESEQ record AAA54431)
 XX
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4699 GTCCAGCTTCAGCAGACACA 4718
 DB 20 GTCCAGCTGCAGGCCAGAA 1
 RESULT 1014
 ID AAH27668 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAH27668;
 XX
 DT 13-AUG-2001 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human bcl-x antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID 11.
 XX
 KW Antisense oligonucleotide; bcl-x; human; apoptosis; inflammation; cancer;
 KW glioblastoma; leukemia; autoimmune disorder; Alzheimer's disease;
 KW neurodegenerative disorder; AIDS; Parkinson's disease; phosphorothioate;
 KW ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /+tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /label= Phosphorothioate internucleotide linkage
 XX
 PN US2001007025-A1.

XX
 PD 05-JUL-2001.
 XX
 PF 12-DEC-2000; 2000US-00734846.
 XX
 PR 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00167921.
 PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00277020.
 PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-00323743.
 XX
 PA (BENNY) BENNETT C F.
 PA (DEAN/) DEAN N M.
 PA (MONI/) MONIA B P.
 PA (NICK/) NICKOLOFF B J.
 PA (ZHAN/) ZHANG Q Q.
 XX
 PI Bennett CF, Dean NM, Monia BP, Nickoloff BJ, Zhang QQ;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2001-397228/42.
 XX
 PT Antisense compound, 8 to 30 nucleobases in length, targeted to a nucleic
 PT acid molecule encoding a human bcl-x, useful for preventing or treating
 PT tumor formation, infection or inflammation.
 XX
 PS Example 16; Page 17; 47pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides which are between 8
 CC and 30 nucleobases in length and are targeted to a nucleotide sequence
 CC encoding human bcl-x. Human Bcl-x functions as a bcl-2-independent
 CC regulator of apoptosis. The invention includes a method of inhibiting the
 CC expression of bcl-x in human cells or tissues through antisense
 CC inhibition by the antisense oligonucleotides. An antisense compound
 CC containing the oligonucleotide together with a chemotherapeutic agent is
 CC useful for preventing or treating tumor formation. The antisense
 CC compound is also useful for treating or preventing infection or
 CC inflammation. Cancer particularly glioblastoma and leukemia, autoimmune
 CC disorders and viral infections, AIDS, neurodegenerative disorders like
 CC Alzheimer's or Parkinson's diseases may be treated using compounds
 CC containing the antisense oligonucleotides. The present sequence
 CC represents an antisense oligonucleotide targeted against a region of the
 CC human bcl-x gene
 XX
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2830 GCGAGCTGCTGCTGAAGTTT 2849
 DB 20 GCGAGCTGCTGCTGACTTT 1
 RESULT 1015
 ID AAS96748 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAS96748;
 XX
 DT 07-AUG-2003 (revised)
 DT 26-FEB-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Demeter gene PCR primer SKB-3.
 XX
 KW Demeter; DMT; Atropos; ATR; 5-methylcytosine glycosylase; ss;
 KW DNA demethylation; transgenic plant; transcription modulation;
 KW flowering time; endosperm development; MEDA; PCR primer.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO200180626-A1.
 XX
 PD 01-NOV-2001.
 XX

PF 23-APR-2001; 2001WO-US013059.
XX
XX 21-APR-2000; 2000US-00553690.
XX
XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
XX
PI Fischer RL, Choi Y, Hannon M, Okamuro JK, Tatarinova TV;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-055307/07.
XX
XX New polynucleotide that control plant development comprising a sequence
PT having a specific homology to DDMETER domains A,B or C.
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 24; 109pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide sequence or their
CC complement encoding a polypeptide having a sequence at least 40%
CC identical to DMT (DDMETER, previously known as ATRPOS (ATR)) Domain A, B
CC or C or their combinations. Also included are an expression cassette
CC comprising the polynucleotide or comprising a heterologous polynucleotide
CC under the control of a promoter at least 70% identical to DMT 5' flanking
CC sequence, DMT 3' flanking sequence or an 5' untranslated region of DMT, a
CC host cell comprising an exogenous polynucleotide encoding a DMT-like
CC protein and a transgenic plant comprising a polynucleotide encoding a DMT
CC -like protein. The expression cassette is useful for modulating
CC transcription. The method comprises introducing the cassette into a host
CC cell preferably Agrobacterium by sexual cross, and selecting a host cell
CC with modulated transcription, where the protein is capable of exhibiting
CC at least one of the following biological activities, which include
CC enhanced expression of the protein in a plant results in a delay in
CC flowering time, introduction of the protein into a cell results in
CC modulation of methylation of chromosomal DNA in the cell, reduction of
CC expression of the protein in a plant results in enhanced endosperm
CC development and expressing of the protein in an Arabidopsis leaf results
CC in expression of the MEDA gene. The polynucleotide is useful for
CC detecting a nucleic acid in a sample. DDMETER is related to 5-
CC methylcytosine glycosylases and regulates transcription of target genes
CC by demethylation. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used to
CC isolate the nucleic acid encoding the DMT-like proteins of the
CC invention. (Updated on 07-AUG-2003 to correct OS field.)
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1184 CCGGACCTCCATCCCTGG 1203
DB 20 CCGGACCAATCCATTCCTGG 1

RESULT 1016
AAD36579/c
ID AAD36579 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD36579;
AC
XX
XX 09-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Her-1 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #122188.
DE
XX Human; epidermal growth factor receptor; hyperproliferative disease;
XX Her1; antisense; prophylaxis; psoriasis; phosphorothioate backbone;
XX tumour; cancer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1..20
XX /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
FT
FT

FT
FT modified_base
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT
FT modified_base
FT 4
FT /*tag= d
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT
FT modified_base
FT 5
FT /*tag= e
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT
FT modified_base
FT 12
FT /*tag= f
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT
FT modified_base
FT 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT
FT modified_base
FT 16
FT /*tag= g
FT /mod_base= m5c
FT
FT modified_base
FT 17
FT /*tag= h
FT /mod_base= m5c
XX
XX W0200226758-A1.
XX
XX 04-APR-2002.
XX
XX 28-SEP-2001; 2001WO-US030551.
XX
XX 29-SEP-2000; 2000US-00676610.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Wyatt JR, Freier SM;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-394234/42.
XX
XX
XX Novel antisense oligonucleotide that specifically hybridizes with and
PT inhibits nucleic acid encoding epidermal growth factor receptor, useful
PT for treating hyperproliferative disease such as cancer or psoriasis.
XX
XX
XX Claim 1; Page 46; 169pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding human epidermal growth factor receptor
CC (Her1) to inhibit its expression. The antisense compounds are useful for
CC treating diseases or conditions associated with Her-1 such as
CC hyperproliferative diseases especially cancer (lung, ovarian, colon or
CC prostate cancer) and psoriasis. They are also useful as research
CC reagents, diagnostic, therapeutics, kits and prophylactically e.g. to
CC prevent or delay tumour formation. The present sequence is an antisense
CC oligonucleotide targeted to human Her-1
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3833 CCCGTCAGCTCCAGGCC 3852
DB 20 CCCGTCAGCTCCAGGACC 1

RESULT 1017
AAD40857
ID AAD40857 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD40857;
AC
XX
XX 30-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX

XX Human hepsin antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 107131.
 DE Human; hepsin; antisense compound; antisense therapy; antisense;
 XX phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
 KW Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PH Key
 FT modified_base
 FT 1.20
 FT /tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
 FT modified_base
 FT 1.5
 FT /tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 FT modified_base
 FT 2
 FT /tag= d
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base
 FT 5
 FT /tag= e
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base
 FT 7
 FT /tag= f
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base
 FT 8
 FT /tag= g
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base
 FT 9
 FT /tag= h
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base
 FT 13
 FT /tag= i
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base
 FT 14
 FT /tag= j
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base
 FT 15
 FT /tag= k
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 FT modified_base
 FT 16
 FT /tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "2-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
 FT modified_base
 FT 16
 FT /tag= l
 FT /mod_base= m5c
 XX
 PN WO200250247-A2.
 XX
 PD 27-JUN-2002.
 XX
 PF 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048341.
 XX
 PR 20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00742482.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Cowser LM;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2002-519882/55.
 XX
 DR Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acids encoding human hepsin,
 PT useful for inhibiting the expression of hepsin in human cells or tissues,
 PT and for treating humans having a disease associated with human hepsin.
 XX
 PS Claim 3; Page 97; 100pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions, and methods
 CC for modulating the expression of hepsin. The compositions comprise
 CC antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides, targeted

CC to nucleic acids encoding hepsin. The antisense compound is useful for
 CC inhibiting the expression of hepsin in human cells or tissues. It is also
 CC useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated
 CC with hepsin, by inhibiting expression of hepsin. It is useful for
 CC diagnostics, therapeutic, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits.
 CC It is also used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an
 CC antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human hepsin DNA. This sequence is
 CC used in the exemplification of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3838 TCAGCTCCAGGCCCGGTG 3857
 Db 1 TCAGCACCCAGTCCCGGAG 20
 RESULT 1018
 ABS77555
 ID ABS77555 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ABS77555;
 XX
 DT 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Angiogenesis inhibitory oligonucleotide #39.
 XX
 XX Angiogenesis inhibitor; ss; angiogenesis; solid tumour growth;
 KM tumour metastasis; precancerous lesion; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
 KM diabetic retinopathy; retinopathy of prematurity; macular degeneration;
 KM corneal graft rejection; neovascular glaucoma; retrolental fibroplasia;
 KM rubecosis; Osler-Webber Syndrome; myocardial angiogenesis;
 KM plaque neovascularisation; telangiectasia; haemophilic joint;
 KM angiodioma; wound granulation; intestinal adhesion; atherosclerosis;
 KM scleroderma; hypertrophic scar.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200253141-A2.
 XX
 PD 11-JUL-2002.
 XX
 PF 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048458.
 XX
 PR 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-025534P.
 XX
 PA (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
 XX
 PI Bratzler RL;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-566690/60.
 XX
 PT Inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, involves administering at least one
 PT antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule to the subject.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; Page 20; 276pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, comprising
 CC administering at least one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule. Also
 CC included is a kit comprising a first container housing the antiangiogenic
 CC nucleic acids, and instructions for administering them to a subject
 CC having a condition characterised by unwanted angiogenesis. The method is
 CC useful for inhibiting angiogenesis associated with solid tumour growth,
 CC tumour metastasis, precancerous lesion, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis,
 CC diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity, macular degeneration,
 CC corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma, retrolental fibroplasia,
 CC rubecosis, Osler-Webber Syndrome, myocardial angiogenesis, plaque
 CC neovascularisation, telangiectasia, haemophilic joints, angiodioma,
 CC wound granulation, intestinal adhesions, atherosclerosis, scleroderma and
 CC hypertrophic scars. The present sequence is an antiangiogenic nucleic

CC acid of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1357 TGCACGAGGTCCTGAGTCT 1376
DB 1 TCCATGACGCTCTGAGTCT 20
RESULT 1019
AB577554
ID AB577554 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC AB577554;
XX
XX 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
DE Angiogenesis inhibitory oligonucleotide #38.
XX
XX Angiogenesis inhibitor; ss; angiogenesis; solid tumour growth;
KW tumour metastasis; precancerous lesion; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis;
KW diabetic retinopathy; retinopathy of prematurity; macular degeneration;
KW corneal graft rejection; neovascular glaucoma; retrolental fibroplasia;
KW rubosis; Ogler-Webber Syndrome; myocardial angiogenesis;
KW plaque neovascularisation; telangiectasia; hemophilic joint;
KW angiodioma; wound granulation; intestinal adhesion; atherosclerosis;
KW scleroderma; hypertrophic scar.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200253141-A2.
XX
XX 11-JUL-2002.
PD
XX
XX 14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048458.
PF
XX
XX 14-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255534P.
PR
XX
XX (COLE-) COLEY PHARM GROUP INC.
PA
XX
XX Bratzler RL;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2002-566690/60.
DR
XX
XX Inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, involves administering at least one
PT antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule to the subject.
XX
XX
XX Claim 2; Page 20; 276pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to inhibiting angiogenesis in a subject, comprising
CC administering at least one antiangiogenic nucleic acid molecule. Also
CC included is a kit comprising a first container housing the antiangiogenic
CC nucleic acids, and instructions for administering them to a subject
CC having a condition characterised by unwanted angiogenesis. The method is
CC useful for inhibiting angiogenesis associated with solid tumour growth,
CC tumour metastasis, precancerous lesion, rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis,
CC diabetic retinopathy, retinopathy of prematurity, macular degeneration,
CC corneal graft rejection, neovascular glaucoma, retrolental fibroplasia,
CC rubosis, Ogler-Webber Syndrome, myocardial angiogenesis, plaque
CC neovascularisation, telangiectasia, hemophilic joints, angiodioma,
CC wound granulation, intestinal adhesions, atherosclerosis, scleroderma and
CC hypertrophic scars. The present sequence is an antiangiogenic nucleic
CC acid of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1357 TGCACGAGGTCCTGAGTCT 1376
DB 1 TCCATGACGCTCTGAGTCT 20
RESULT 1020
ABL39132
ID ABL39132 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABL39132;
AC
XX
XX 16-APR-2002 (first entry)
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid SEQ ID NO: 554.
XX
XX Antibody-induced cell lysis; cancer; immunostimulatory; CD20;
KW angiogenesis; metastasis; cytostatic; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO200197843-A2.
XX
XX 27-DEC-2001.
PD
XX
XX 22-JUN-2001; 2001WO-US020154.
PF
XX
XX 22-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213346P.
PR
XX
XX (IOWA) UNIV IOWA RES FOUND.
PA
XX
XX Weiner G, Hartmann G;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2002-154611/20.
DR
XX
XX Treating or preventing cancer, such as basal cell carcinoma, comprises
PT administering immunostimulatory nucleic acids that induce expression of
PT cell surface antigens and antibodies to a subject having or at risk of
PT developing cancer.
XX
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 236; 312pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to methods for treating or preventing
CC cancer, involving administering to a subject having or at risk of
CC cancer, immunostimulatory nucleic acids that induce expression
CC of cell surface antigens and antibodies. The methods are useful for
CC treating or preventing cancer such as basal cell carcinoma, bladder
CC cancer, bone cancer, brain and central nervous system (CNS) cancer,
CC breast cancer, cervical cancer, colon and rectum cancer, connective
CC tissue cancer, oesophageal cancer, eye cancer, kidney cancer, larynx
CC cancer, leukaemia, liver cancer, lung cancer, Hodgkin's lymphoma, non-
CC Hodgkin's lymphoma, melanoma, myeloma, oral cavity cancer, ovarian
CC cancer, pancreatic cancer, prostate cancer, rhabdomyosarcoma, skin
CC cancer, stomach cancer, testicular cancer, and uterine cancer. The
CC present sequence is an immunostimulatory oligonucleotide described in the
CC exemplification of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1357 TGCACGAGGTCCTGAGTCT 1376
DB 1 TCCATGACGCTCTGAGTCT 20
RESULT 1021
AAD40675
ID AAD40675 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD40675;
AC

XX	30-OCT-2002	(first entry)	
DT			
XX	Human hepsin antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 107131.		
DE			
XX	Human, antisense; hepsin; inflammation; tumour; gene therapy; cytostatic;		
KW	phosphorothioate backbone; ss.		
XX			
OS	Homo sapiens.		
OS	Synthetic.		
XX			
PH	Key	Location/Qualifiers	
PH	modified_base	1..20	
FT		/*tag= a	
FT		/mod_base= OTHER	
FT		/note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"	
FT	modified_base	1..5	
FT		/*tag= b	
FT		/mod_base= OTHER	
FT		/note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"	
FT	modified_base	2	
FT		/*tag= d	
FT		/mod_base= m5c	
FT	modified_base	5	
FT		/*tag= e	
FT		/mod_base= m5c	
FT	modified_base	7	
FT		/*tag= f	
FT		/mod_base= m5c	
FT	modified_base	8	
FT		/*tag= g	
FT		/mod_base= m5c	
FT	modified_base	9	
FT		/*tag= h	
FT		/mod_base= m5c	
FT	modified_base	13	
FT		/*tag= i	
FT		/mod_base= m5c	
FT	modified_base	14	
FT		/*tag= j	
FT		/mod_base= m5c	
FT	modified_base	15	
FT		/*tag= k	
FT		/mod_base= m5c	
FT	modified_base	16..20	
FT		/*tag= c	
FT		/mod_base= OTHER	
FT		/note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"	
FT	modified_base	16	
FT		/*tag= l	
FT		/mod_base= m5c	
XX			
XX	WO200250248-A2.		
PN			
XX	27-JUN-2002.		
PD			
XX			
XX	14-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US048431.		
PF			
XX	20-DEC-2000; 2000US-00742703.		
PR			
XX	(ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.		
PA	(ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.		
PA			
XX			
P1	Marcotte PA, Cowseart LM;		
XX			
XX	WPI; 2002-519883/55.		
DR			
XX	New antisense oligonucleotides that modulate (particularly inhibit) human		
PT	hepsin, useful for treating a disease or condition associated with the		
PT	expression of hepsin, e.g. inflammation or tumor growth.		
XX			
XX	Example 15; Page 82; 101pp; English.		
XX			

CC	The invention relates to an antisense compound 8-30 nucleobases in length
CC	targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human hepsin. The antisense
CC	compound specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of
CC	human hepsin. The antisense compound or the pharmaceutical composition is
CC	useful for treating animals and humans having a disease or condition
CC	associated with the expression of hepsin, e.g. inflammation or tumour
CC	growth. The antisense compounds are useful also for diagnostics,
CC	prophylaxis (e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour
CC	formation) or as research reagents and kits. The method is useful for
CC	modulating, specifically inhibiting the expression of hepsin which may be
CC	used in research, e.g. to distinguish between functions of various members
CC	of a biological pathway. The invention is used in gene therapy. The
CC	present sequence is human hepsin antisense oligonucleotide
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;	
OY	3838 TCAGCTCCGAGCCCCGGTG 3857 1 TCAGCACCACGATCCCCGGAG 20
Db	
RESULT 1022	
AAD39483	
ID	AAD39483 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	AAD39483;
DT	04-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Human calreticulin antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 109276.
XX	
KW	Human; calreticulin; antisense compound; hyperproliferative disorder;
KW	cancer; autoimmune disease; viral infection; cardiovascular disease;
KW	antisense therapy; cytostatic; immunosuppressive; virocid; antisense;
KX	phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX	
OS	Homo sapiens.
OS	Synthetic.
FH	Key
FT	Location/Qualifiers
FT	1..20
FT	/tag= a
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT	1..5
FT	/tag= b
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT	3
FT	/tag= d
FT	/mod_base= m5c
FT	6..20
FT	/tag= c
FT	/mod_base= OTHER
FT	/note= "2'methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT	6
FT	/tag= e
FT	/mod_base= m5c
FT	7
FT	/tag= f
FT	/mod_base= m5c
FT	11
FT	/tag= g
FT	/mod_base= m5c
FT	12
FT	/tag= h
FT	/mod_base= m5c
FT	20
FT	/tag= i

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FT      /mod_base= m5c
XX      WO200236743-A2.
PN      10-MAY-2002.
XX      30-OCT-2001; 2001WO-US049045.
XX      30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702327.
XX      30-OCT-2000; 2000US-00702327.
XX      (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA      Bennett CF, Cowbert LM,
XX      WPI; 2002-479759/51.
XX      Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid encoding calreticulin,
PT      useful for treating a human having disease or condition associated with
PT      calreticulin e.g. cancer, viral infection, autoimmune disease.
XX      Claim 3; Page 81; 109pp; English.
PS      The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
XX      for modulating the expression of calreticulin. The compositions comprise
CC      antisense compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides, targeted
CC      to nucleic acids encoding calreticulin. The antisense compound is useful
CC      for inhibiting the expression of calreticulin in human cells or tissues.
CC      It is also useful for treating a human having a disease or condition
CC      associated with calreticulin, e.g., hyperproliferative disorder e.g.
CC      cancer, autoimmune disease, viral infection or cardiovascular disease, by
CC      inhibiting expression of calreticulin. It is useful for diagnostics,
CC      therapeutics, prophylaxis and as research reagents and kits. It is also
CC      used in antisense therapy. The present sequence is an antisense compound
CC      targeted to human calreticulin. This sequence is used to study the
CC      antisense inhibition of calreticulin expression-phosphorothioate 2'-MOE
CC      gapper oligonucleotides
XX      Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ      Query Match          0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
        Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
        Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY      482 GCCGGCCAGCCGAGAGGC 501
DB      1 GACGGCGCAGCCGAGAGGC 20
        ||||| |||||||
RESULT 1023
ABSS52080/C
ID      ABSS52080 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX      ABSS52080;
AC      05-NOV-2002 (first entry)
XX      DT
DE      Mouse CCR gene PCR primer #17.
KW      Monocle; CCR12; primer; PCR; chemokine receptor; L-CCR; MCP-1; HEK cell;
KW      Monocyte Chemotractoractant Protein-1; brain glial cell; ischemia; actina;
KW      inflammatory disease; degenerative brain disease; Alzheimer's disease;
KW      multiple sclerosis; neurodegenerative disease; neuroinflammatory disease;
KW      allergic encephalitis; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; CRM-B; ss;
KW      obstructive airway disease; neuroprotective; antiinflammatory; human.
OS      Mus sp.
XX      WO200257779-A2.
XX      PD
XX      25-JUL-2002.
XX      PF 18-JAN-2002; 2002WO-NL000039.
```

```

PR 18-JAN-2001; 2001EP-00200181.
PA (UTGR-) RIJKSUNIV GRONINGEN.
XX
XX
PI Bodeke EHWGM, Biber K;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-599725/64.
DR
XX
XX Identifying compounds for treating inflammatory or degenerative brain
PT diseases, comprises testing the compound for its capacity to modulate or
PT mimic Monocyte Chemoattractant Protein-1 binding with a chemokine
PT receptor.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 16; 45pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to identifying a candidate drug compound comprising
CC testing the compound for its capacity to modulate or mimic Monocyte
CC Chemottractant Protein-1 (MCP-1) binding with a chemokine receptor
CC capable of being expressed on brain glial cells and is known in the mouse
CC as L-CXCR or in humans as CXCR-8. The chemokine receptor expressed in a
CC cultured cell comprising the cell transfected with a nucleic acid and a
CC HEK cell, is useful in identifying a candidate drug compound for treating
CC inflammatory or degenerative brain disease, e.g. ischemia, Alzheimer's
CC disease or multiple sclerosis. The agonist or antagonist is useful in the
CC preparation of the pharmaceutical composition useful in treating
CC neurodegenerative and neuroinflammatory diseases such as allergic
CC encephalitis and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and obstructive
CC airway diseases such as asthma. Sequences ABS52060-ABS52083 represent PCR
CC primers used to amplify CCR genes
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 3 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0
XX
OY 1667 GCTCTGCAGCAGATGAAGA 1686
DB 20 GCTCATGCAGCGATGAAGA 1
XX
XX
XX RESULT 1024
XX ABZ31639
XX ID ABZ31639 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ABZ31639;
XX
XX 30-JAN-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX
XX Candida albicans GRACE strain PCR primer SEQ ID NO 5858.
XX
XX DE
XX
XX Fungus; Yeast; tetracyclin; promoter; GRACE strain; biosynthesis;
KW signal transduction; DNA replication; cell division; growth;
KM proliferation; Candida albicans; fungicide; antifungal; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Candida albicans.
XX OS
XX WO200253728-A2.
XX
XX 11-JUL-2002.
XX
XX PD
XX PF 26-DEC-2001; 2001WO-US049486.
XX
XX PR 29-DEC-2000; 2000US-0259128P.
XX PR 20-FEB-2001; 2001US-00792024.
XX PR 22-AUG-2001; 2001US-0314050P.
XX
XX PA (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.
XX
XX Roemer T, Jiang B, Boone C, Bussey H, Ohlsen KL;
XX WPI; 2002-566694/60.
XX

```

PT Constructing strains for identifying gene products as effective targets
PT for therapeutic intervention, by inactivating in the strain one allele of
PT a gene and placing other allele of the gene under conditional expression.
XX
XX
PS Claim 36; SEQ ID NO 5858; 167bp + Sequence Listing; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to constructing (M1) a strain of diploid fungal
CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified, comprising modifying
CC one allele by insertion or replacement by a cassette having an
CC expressible selectable marker and modifying other allele by
CC recombination, of a promoter replacement fragment with a heterologous
CC promoter, so that expression of the second allele is regulated by the
CC promoter. (M1) is useful for constructing a strain of diploid fungal
CC cells in which both alleles of a gene are modified. The diploid fungal
CC cells having both alleles modified are useful for identifying a gene that
CC is essential to the survival or growth of a fungus, a gene that
CC contributes to the virulence and/or pathogenicity of a fungus, a gene
CC that contributes to the resistance and/or pathogenicity of a fungus to an antifungal
CC agent, an antifungal agent that inhibits the growth of a diploid fungus
CC and for identifying a therapeutic agent for treatment of a mammalian
CC disease. (M1) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the
CC activity of a gene product, preferably enzymatic activity, carbon
CC compound catabolism, biosynthetic, transporter, transcriptional,
CC translational, signal transduction, DNA replication and cell division
CC activity. The method is useful for identifying a compound having the
CC ability to inhibit growth or proliferation of C. albicans cells and for
CC treating infection by C. albicans. The present sequence is that of a PCR
CC primer used in the method of the invention. Note: The sequence data for
CC this patent is not represented in the printed specification but is based
CC on sequence information supplied to Derwent by the European Patent Office
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4328 TCTTGGACTTGGAGCCCA 4347
Db 1 TCTTGGAGCTTGGAGCCCA 20
RESULT 1025
ABS98608/c
ID ABS98608 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABS98608;
XX
DT 29-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 17-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Viral PCR primer E3a.4.
XX
KM Virus; viral vector; adenoviral nucleic acid backbone; breast cancer;
KM inverted terminal repeat; ITR; termination signal sequence; lung cancer;
KM E2F responsive promoter; adenoviral packaging signal; prostate cancer;
KM neoplastic condition; colon cancer; cytostatic; immunostimulant;
KM gene therapy; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Viruses.
XX
PN WO200267861-A2.
XX
PD 06-SEP-2002.
XX
PF 22-FEB-2002; 2002WO-US005300.
XX
PR 23-FEB-2001; 2001US-0270932P.
PR 01-JUN-2001; 2001US-0295037P.
PR 14-JAN-2002; 2002US-0348670P.
XX
PA (NOVS) NOVARTIS PHARMA AG.
XX

PI Enniet DL, Forry-Schaudies S, Gorziglia M, Hallenbeck PL, Hay CM,
PI Jakubczak JL, Kaleko M, Ryan PC, Stewart DA, Xie Y, Connelly S;
PI Police SR, Clarke L, Phipps S, Cheng C;
XX
XX WPI; 2002-706950/76.
DR
XX
PT Recombinant viral vector comprising an adenoviral nucleic acid backbone,
PT useful for treating neoplastic disorders such as lung, breast, prostate
PT or colon cancer.
XX
PS Example 10; Page 73; 226pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a new recombinant viral vector
CC comprising an adenoviral nucleic acid backbone, where the backbone
CC comprises in sequential order, a left inverted terminal repeat (ITR), a
CC termination signal sequence, an E2F responsive promoter which is operably
CC linked to a gene essential for replication of the recombinant viral
CC vector, an adenoviral packaging signal and a right ITR. The methods and
CC compositions of the present invention are useful for treating a
CC neoplastic condition such as lung, breast, prostate or colon cancer. The
CC viral vectors are useful in studying methods of killing neoplastic cells
CC in vitro or in animal models. The present nucleic acid sequence
CC represents a viral PCR primer that was used in the methods of the
CC invention. (updated on 29-AUG-2003 to standardise OS field)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 7 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3925 CGCGCGCGCGCGCGCAGTC 3944
Db 20 CGCGCGCGCGCGCTACCGGAC 1
RESULT 1026
AAL38267/c
ID AAL38267 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAL38267;
XX
DT 29-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 15-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse BH3 interacting domain death mRNA agonist inhibitor SEQ ID 110.
XX
KM Hepatocytic; immunomodulatory; cytostatic; anti-inflammatory; hepatitis;
KM haemostatic; BH3 interacting domain death agonist; liver disease;
KM haematopoietic disorder; developmental disorder; immunological disorder;
KM hyperproliferative disorder; apoptosis; mouse; chimeric; 2'-methoxyethyl;
KM 2'-MOE; phosphorothioate backbone; murine; de.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
OS Chimeric.
XX
PN WO200220547-A1.
XX
PD 14-MAR-2002.
XX
PF 31-AUG-2001; 2001WO-US027316.
XX
PR 07-SEP-2000; 2000US-00657346.
PR 07-MAR-2001; 2001US-00800631.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Zhang H, Wyatt JR;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-393838/42.
XX
PT Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding the
PT BH3 interacting domain death agonist, useful for treating animals with

PT diseases associated with BH3 interacting domain death agonist, e.g.
PT hepatitis.
PS Claim 3; Page 89; 171pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a compound 8 to 50 nucleotides in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a BH3 interacting domain
CC death agonist, where the compound specifically hybridizes with and
CC inhibits the expression of the BH3 interacting domain death agonist. The
CC compound of the invention is useful for inhibiting the expression of the
CC BH3 interacting domain death agonist in cells or tissues. The compound is
CC also useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition
CC associated with the BH3 interacting domain death agonist, e.g.
CC haemotopoietic disorder, hyperproliferative disorder, a developmental
CC disorder, immunological disorder, or a disease or condition of the liver
CC e.g., hepatitis, or a condition associated with apoptosis. The compound
CC is useful for diagnostic, therapeutic, prophylaxis and as research
CC reagents and kits. This polynucleotide sequence represents an antisense
CC oligonucleotide inhibitor of the DNA from mouse BH3 interacting domain
CC death agonist RNA of the invention. NOTE: This sequence is a chimeric
CC oligonucleotide 20 nucleotides in length, which is flanked on both sides
CC by five-nucleotide 'wings'. The wings are composed of 2'-methoxyethyl (2'
CC -MOE) nucleotides. The internucleotide (backbone) linkages are
CC phosphorothioate (P=S) throughout the oligonucleotide. (Updated on 29-AUG
CC -2003 to standardise OS field)
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 9 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 821 GGAGAGAGACACAGCG 840
DB 20 GCAGAGAGAGACACAGCG 1
XX
RESULT 1027
AAD36450
ID AAD36450 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD36450;
XX
DT 09-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Mouse L66 exon 6/Intron 6 junction sequence #6.
XX
KM Mouse; nuclear receptor; L66 protein; FXR-beta; physiological response;
KM drug screening; ds.
XX
OS Mus musculus.
OS
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT exon 1..10
FT /*tag= a
FT /*number= 6
FT /*partial
FT Intron 11..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /*number= 6
FT /*partial
XX
XX WO200222817-A2.
XX
XX 21-MAR-2002.
XX
XX 07-SEP-2001; 2001WO-EP010323.
XX
XX 16-SEP-2000; 2000EP-00120370.
XX
XX 14-MAY-2001; 2001EP-00111658.
XX
XX (LION-) LION BIOSCIENCE AG.
XX

PI Casari G, Hoefler M, Jackson D, Kranz H, Otte K, Rimmel B;
PI Suckow U;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2002-393967/42.
XX
PT Novel mammalian nuclear receptor polypeptide, L66, useful for screening
PT for agents which inhibit cellular function of the polypeptide and for
PT construction of multiple nuclear receptor specific sequence alignments.
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 18A; 136pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to mammalian nuclear receptor proteins, L66
XX (also referred as FXR-beta) and polynucleotides encoding such proteins.
XX Sequences of the are useful for screening for agents which are capable of
XX inhibiting the cellular function of L66. They are useful for the
XX construction of multiple nuclear receptor specific sequence alignments
XX and for the construction of protein sequence alignments. L66 proteins are
XX useful for screening drugs for agonist and antagonist activity, for
XX developing antibodies for detection of L66, for screening for drugs
XX useful in regulating physiological responses associated with L66, in cell
XX -free screening assays for isolating compounds which affect the activity
XX of L66, for in silico, i.e., computer analyses, for identifying domains
XX and new receptors and for modelling the 3-dimensional structure of L66.
XX L66 nucleic acid sequences are useful for making vectors, for determining
XX L66 expression levels, for transforming cells, as scientific research
XX tools for developing nucleic acid probes and primers and for developing
XX analytical tools for selectively inhibiting expression of the L66 gene to
XX determine physiological responses. The present DNA sequence is an exon
XX 6/Intron 6 junction sequence of mouse L66 gene
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 10 A; 3 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2136 ACTTCAGAGAGTGAAGAA 2155
DB 1 ACCTCTGAGAGTGAAGAA 20
XX
RESULT 1028
AAD44740
ID AAD44740 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAD44740;
XX
DT 13-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human c-raf kinase antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #7853.
XX
KM Human; raf; hyperproliferation; neovascularisation; ocular angiogenesis;
KM therapy; cancer; cytostatic; anti-angiogenic; vascular; ophthalmological;
KM antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; c-raf kinase; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 10..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /*mod_base= OTHER
FT /*note= "2'-O-methyl nucleotides"
XX
XX US6410518-B1.
XX
XX 25-JUN-2002.
XX
XX 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-00506073.
XX
XX

```

XX 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
PR 31-MAY-1995; 95MO-US0007111.
PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.
PR 07-JUL-1997; 97US-00889882.
PR 06-JUL-1998; 98MO-US013361.
PR 28-AUG-1998; 98US-00143214.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-597918/64.
XX
PT Treating cancer, angiogenesis or neovascularization by administering
PT antisense oligonucleotides targeted to human raf sequences.
XX
PS Disclosure; Col 14; 41pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to novel antisense oligonucleotides which
CC are targeted to nucleic acids encoding human raf proteins and capable of
CC inhibiting raf expression. The invention also relates to methods of
CC inhibiting hyperproliferation of cells which involves contacting the
CC hyperproliferating cells with a therapeutically effective amount of an
CC oligonucleotide of the invention. The method is useful for treating
CC cancer, angiogenesis or neovascularization, especially ocular
CC angiogenesis or neovascularization. The present DNA sequence is an
CC antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human c-raf kinase
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4155 CCTGCTGGCTCTCTCTGCCC 4174
Db 1 CCTGCTGGCTCTCTCTCTC 20
XX
RESULT 1029
ABQ74795
ID ABQ74795 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABQ74795;
XX
DT 24-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human TNFR2 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:45.
XX
KM Tumour necrosis factor receptor 2; TNFR2; antisense oligonucleotide;
KM phosphorothioate; 2'-O-methoxyethyl; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
XX US6410324-B1.
XX
XX 25-JUN-2002.
XX

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PF 27-APR-2001; 2001US-00844634.
XX
XX -27-APR-2001; 2001US-00844634.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Walt AT;
XX
DR WPI; 2002-606814/65.
XX
XX
XX New compounds antisense to nucleic acid encoding human or mouse tumor
XX necrosis factor receptor 2 are useful to treat disease associated with
XX mouse tumor necrosis factor receptor 2 expression.
XX
PS Claim 3; Col 47; 69pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention describes compounds of 8-30 nucleobases antisense
CC to a nucleic acid encoding human or mouse tumour necrosis factor receptor
CC 2 (TNFR2). Also described is a method for inhibiting expression of human
CC or mouse TNFR2 comprising contacting cells or tissues in vitro with one
CC of the claimed compounds. The antisense compounds are used to treat a
CC disease or condition associated with expression of TNFR2. The present
CC sequence represents a human TNFR2 antisense chimeric phosphorothioate
CC oligonucleotide, which is given in the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4143 CTCCTGGAGCTCTCTCTGG 4162
Db 1 CTCCTGGAGCTCTCTCTG 20
XX
RESULT 1030
ABL94306
ID ABL94306 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABL94306;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human C/EBP beta phosphorothioate antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID:72.
XX
XX
KM Human; C/EBP beta; CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein beta; C/EBP2; LAP;
KM TCF5; CRP2; NFIL6; ILDBP; NF-M; AGP/EBP; Apc/EBP; transcription factor;
KM tissue development; cellular function; proliferation; differentiation;
KM hormone responsiveness; oxidative stress response;
KM IL-6 signalling mediator; interleukin-6; carbohydrate metabolism;
KM immunity; Th1 response; female fertility; gluconeogenesis; ovarian;
KM cancer; tumour formation; type II; diabetes; infection; inflammation;
KM expression inhibition; phosphorothioate; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
XX
XX

```

PN US6271030-B1.
XX
XX 07-AUG-2001.
XX
PF 14-JUN-2000; 2000US-00593711.
XX
XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000US-00593711.
PR
XX 14-JUN-2000; 2000US-00593711.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Butler MM, Wyatt J;
XX
XX MPI; 2002-214451/27.
XX
XX Novel antisense compound targeted to nucleic acids encoding human or
PT mouse CCAAT/enhancer binding protein (C/EBP) beta, useful in vitro for
PT inhibiting expression of human or mouse C/EBP beta in cells/tissues.
XX
XX Claim 1; Col 43-44; 69pp; English.
XX
XX Sequences ABL94252-ABL94476 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted
CC to the human or mouse CCAAT/enhancer-binding protein alpha (C/EBP alpha)
CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were
CC designed to target different regions of the human and/or mouse C/EBP
CC alpha RNA, and were analysed for their effect on C/EBP alpha mRNA levels
CC by quantitative real-time PCR. The C/EBP family of proteins are a family
CC of transcription factors which regulate the expression of a wide range of
CC genes that control normal tissue development. C/EBP beta (also known as
CC C/EBP2, LAP, TCF5, CRE2, NFIL6, IL6DBP, NF-M, AGR/EBP and Apc/EBP)
CC primarily regulates responsiveness and oxidative stress responses
CC and is a mediator of IL-6 (interleukin-6) signalling. C/EBP beta is
CC thought to be involved in carbohydrate metabolism, immunity, the Th1
CC response, female fertility and gluconeogenic pathways. C/EBP beta is
CC expressed in the liver, lung, spleen, kidney, brain, and testis, with the
CC highest expression found in the lung. It is also expressed at a higher
CC level in malignant ovarian tissue compared with normal ovarian tissue,
CC and its expression in pancreas is upregulated in response to chronically
CC elevated levels of glucose, indicating that it is involved in the
CC impairment of insulin secretion in type II diabetes. The oligonucleotides
CC of the invention are useful for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of
CC conditions associated with C/EBP beta expression, such as cancer
CC (particularly ovarian cancer), tumour formation, diabetes (particularly
CC type II diabetes), infection, or inflammation.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 6 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1368 CCTGAGTCCTCCGACCGGCC 1387
DB 1 CCGAGCTCTCAGCCCGGCC 20
XX
RESULT 1031
AB195001/c
ID AB195001 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB195001;
XX
XX 16-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Capture oligonucleotide zip ID#2088 oligo #9.
XX
XX Human; K-ras; PCR primer; probe; capture probe; mutation detection;
KW ligase detection reaction; LDR; p53; BRCA1; BRCA2; infectious disease;
KW infection; 21 hydroxylase deficiency; Turner Syndrome; obesity; cancer;
KW oncogene; tumour suppressor; human papillomavirus; forensic;
KW environmental monitoring; food industry; feed industry; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.

XX
XX WO200179548-A2.
PN
XX
XX 25-OCT-2001.
PD
XX
XX 04-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010958.
PF
XX
XX 14-APR-2000; 2000US-0197271P.
PR
XX
XX (CORR) CORNELL RES FOUND INC.
XX
XX Barany F, Zirvi M, Gerry NP, Favis R, Kliman R;
XX
XX MPI; 2002-034366/04.
XX
XX
XX Designing capture oligonucleotide probes for use on a support to which
PT complementary oligonucleotides hybridize with little mismatch.
PT
XX
XX Example 5; Fig 29; 300pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for designing capture
CC oligonucleotide probes (I) for use on a support to which complementary
CC oligonucleotide probes (II) will hybridise with little mismatch, where
CC (I) have melting temperatures within a narrow range. The method is useful
CC for detecting infectious diseases caused by bacterial infectious agents
CC e.g. Salmonella, listeria monocytogenes and Haemophilus influenza, fungal
CC infectious agents e.g. Cryptococcus neoformans, Candida albicans and
CC Aspergillus fumigatus, viruses e.g. T-cell lymphocytotropic virus,
CC Epstein-Barr virus and polio virus, and parasitic infectious agents
CC selected from Onchocerca volvulus, Entamoeba histolytica and Dicrocoelium
CC medusae. The method is also useful for detecting genetic diseases such
CC as 21 hydroxylase deficiency, Turner Syndrome and obesity defects.
CC Detecting cancer involving oncogenes, tumour suppressor genes, or genes
CC involved in DNA amplification, replication, recombination or repair, the
CC cancer is specifically associated with a gene selected from BRCA1 gene,
CC p53 gene, human papillomavirus types 16 and 18 and liver cancers. The
CC method is also used for environmental monitoring, forensics and the food
CC and feed industry, detecting comprises scanning (using e.g. a scanning
CC electron microscope and infrared microscope) the support at the
CC particular sites and identifying if ligation of the oligonucleotide probe
CC sets occurred and correlating (using a computer) identified ligation to a
CC presence or absence of the target nucleotide sequences. AB195074 to
CC AB197546 represent oligonucleotide sequences used in the exemplification
CC of the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1966 GGAACATCCGATCGTGTG 1985
DB 20 GGAACATCCGATCTCTGTG 1
XX
RESULT 1032
AAL41525/c
ID AAL41525 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AAL41525;
XX
XX 05-DEC-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Oligonucleotide initiator SEQ ID No 14.
XX
XX Cytostatic; cancer; Slug gene; mesenchymal cancer cell; leukaemia;
KW sarcoma; antitumour agent; antisense therapy; de.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX
XX WO200259361-A1.
PN

PD 01-AUG-2002.
 XX
 PF 23-JAN-2002; 2002MO-ES000026.
 XX
 XX 23-JAN-2001; 2001ES-00000151.
 PR
 XX (UYSA-) UNIV SALAMANCA OTRI.
 PA (CNSJ) CONSEJO SUPERIOR INVESTIGACIONES CIENTIF.
 XX
 PI Sanchez Garcia I, Orfao De Matos A, Perez Losada J;
 DR MPI; 2002-691533/74.
 XX
 PT Detecting cancerous cells, useful for diagnosis and prognosis, comprises
 PT measuring abnormally high expression of the slug gene or its protein.
 XX
 PS disclosure; Page 57; 61pp; Spanish.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method for detecting cancerous cells in a
 CC vertebrate sample. The method comprises determining aberrant expression
 CC of the slug gene, relative to a normal control sample. The method is used
 CC to detect (for diagnosis, monitoring progression and detection of
 CC residual disease after treatment) mesenchymal cancer cells (leukemia or
 CC sarcoma) in humans. Agents that inhibit slug (at DNA, RNA or protein
 CC levels) are potential anticancer agents. The polynucleotides of the
 CC invention can be used in antisense therapy. This polynucleotide sequence
 CC represents an oligonucleotide relating to the slug gene of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 7 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 4216 GCTTCTGTGTGGCCACAGA 4235
 DB 20 GCTGTGTGTGGCACACTGA 1
 RESULT 1033
 ADG34551
 ID ADG34551 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADG34551;
 XX
 DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Phosphorothioate oligonucleotide calreticulin inhibitor SEQ ID NO:17.
 XX
 KM ss; human; antisense compound; calreticulin; cytostatic; cardiant;
 KM virucide; osteopathic; antiparasitic; antisense gene therapy; melanoma;
 KM viral warts; rubella; schistosomiasis; congenital heart block;
 KM osteoporosis.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO200266688-A1.
 XX
 PD 06-SEP-2002.
 XX
 PF 30-OCT-2001; 2001MO-US046485.
 XX
 PR 22-FEB-2001; 2001US-00791406.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA (BOEH) BOEHRINGER INGELHEIM PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Bennett CF, Rochlein R, Kishimoto TK, Cowse LM;
 DR MPI; 2002-750420/81.
 XX
 PT New antisense compound that specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the
 PT expression of human calreticulin, useful for treating diseases e.g.

PT osteoporosis or schistosomiasis.
 XX
 PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 17; 110pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel antisense compound, which is 8-10
 CC nucleotides in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human
 CC calreticulin, and specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the
 CC expression of human calreticulin. A compound of the invention has
 CC cytostatic, cardiant, virucide, osteopathic, and antiparasitic activity,
 CC and may act as a calreticulin-inhibitor, and have a use in antisense gene
 CC therapy. The antisense compound is useful for treating a disease or
 CC condition associated with calreticulin e.g. melanoma, viral warts,
 CC rubella, schistosomiasis, congenital heart block or osteoporosis.
 CC Further, it is useful as prophylaxis, research reagent and diagnostic.
 CC The present sequence is used in the exemplification of the invention. The
 CC sequence is a phosphorothioate oligonucleotide, having 2'-MOE wings and a
 CC deoxy gap.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 10 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 482 GCGGCCGACCGAGAGAGC 501
 DB 1 GACGCCAGCCGAGAGAGC 20
 RESULT 1034
 AAD51526/c
 ID AAD51526 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC AAD51526;
 XX
 DT 16-APR-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE PCR primer #2 used to determine GSR M1 null polymorphism.
 XX
 KM Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; COPD; impaired lung function;
 KM morbidity; genetic polymorphism; matrix metalloproteinase; MMP; PCR;
 KM primer; glutathione-S-transferase; GST; ss.
 XX
 OS Unidentified.
 XX
 PN WO200299134-A1.
 XX
 PD 12-DEC-2002.
 XX
 PF 05-JUN-2002; 2002MO-NZ000106.
 XX
 PR 05-JUN-2001; 2001NZ-00512169.
 PR 17-JUL-2001; 2001NZ-00513016.
 PR 18-SEP-2001; 2001NZ-00514275.
 XX
 PA (AUCK-) AUCKLAND UNISERVICES LTD.
 XX
 PI Young RP;
 DR MPI; 2003-140633/13.
 XX
 PT Diagnosing predisposition to and/or severity of chronic obstructive
 PT pulmonary disease in smokers/non-smokers, by analyzing polymorphisms in
 PT regulatory and/or promoter regions of genes encoding matrix
 PT metalloproteinase.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Col 22; 79pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a method of determining a subject's
 CC predisposition to or at risk of developing chronic obstructive pulmonary
 CC disease (COPD), impaired lung function, morbidity/mortality risk of the
 CC disease associated with impaired lung function in smokers/non-smokers.
 CC The method involves analyzing genetic polymorphisms in regulatory and/or

CC promoter regions of genes encoding matrix metalloproteinase (MMP). The
CC present DNA sequence is a PCR primer used to determine glutathione-S-
CC transferase (GST) M1 null deletion polymorphism. This sequence is used in
CC the exemplification of the invention

Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 1 G; 10 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1593 GAACGAGAGAGAGAGAT 1612
DB 20 GAGACGAGAGAGAGAGAT 1

RESULT 1035

AB221607
ID AB221607 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AB221607;

XX 26-FEB-2003 (first entry)

XX Human target NBL3-001 (3p21.2-21.32) reverse PCR primer.

XX Genome analysis; restriction site tagged microarray; human;

KM chromosome 3p21.2-21.32; PCR primer; 88.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO200286163-A1.

PD 31-OCT-2002.

XX 22-APR-2002; 2002WO-SE000788.

XX 20-APR-2001; 2001US-0284925P.

XX (KARO-) KAROLINSKA INNOVATIONS AB.

XX Zabarovsky E, Ernberg I, Li J, Protodopov A, Vorontsova O;

PI Wahlestedt C, Kashuba V, Zabarovska V;

XX WPI; 2003-058731/05.

PT Preparing immobilized nucleic acid reference material to generate
PT fragments for genome analysis, comprises digesting the material to get
PT fragments surrounding a recognition site, selecting fragments associated
PT with the site.

XX Example; Page 39; 59pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a method (M) for preparing nucleic acid
CC and/or modified nucleic acid (NA/MNA) reference material bound to a solid
CC phase. (M) comprises digesting NA/MNA reference material using
CC biochemical and/or chemical approaches, to obtain sequence fragments
CC surrounding a specific recognition site, and selecting the NA/MNA
CC sequence fragments associated with a specific recognition site. Also
CC described: (1) fragments (I) obtained by (M); (2) nucleic acid and/or
CC modified nucleic acid microarray (II) containing (I); (3) representation
CC (III) of the genome or a part of the genome of an organism, comprising
CC multiple copies of (I), or its selection, obtained by (M); and (4) NotI
CC cloning of deleted sequences (CODS) genomic subtraction method based on
CC the use of (I). (M) is useful for preparing nucleic acid and/or modified
CC nucleic acid reference material bound to a solid phase. (III) is useful
CC for discriminating between different genomes, detecting methylations,
CC deletions, mutations and other changes within genomic material, obtained
CC from the same individual at different points of time, or in the genomic
CC material obtained from one individual as compared to a standard
CC representation obtained from at least one other individual, or their
CC combination. The present sequence represents a PCR primer which is used

CC in the exemplification of the present invention

Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3173 CCCCATGAAGCAGTGGAG 3192
DB 1 CTCCATGAGCGCTGTGGAG 20

RESULT 1036

AAL61492
ID AAL61492 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAL61492;

XX 22-SEP-2003 (first entry)

XX Human ATF3 antisense oligonucleotide, ISIS 185475.

XX Human, activating transcription factor 3; ATF3; ischaemia; diabetes;

KM liver regeneration factor-1; LRF-1; antisense therapy; CRG-5; LRG-21;

KM T1-241; phosphorothioate backbone; antisense; 88.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

PN WO2003040161-A2.

PD 15-MAY-2003.

XX 04-NOV-2002; 2002WO-US035331.

XX 08-NOV-2001; 2001US-00010002.

XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX Baker BF, Dobie K;

PI WPI; 2003-441517/41.

XX Example 15; Page 77; 126pp; English.

XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
CC for modulating the expression for activating transcription factor 3
CC (ATF3). ATF3 is also known as liver regeneration factor-1 (LRF-1), CRG-5,
CC LRG-21, and T1-241. The invention is useful for the diagnosis, prevention
CC and/or treatment of diseases or conditions associated with aberrant
CC expression or activity of ATF3, such as ischaemia and diabetes. The
CC antisense compound is useful in antisense therapy. The present sequence
CC is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human ATF3 DNA. This

CC sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3473 ACAGAGCTCAGGCCCGCTG 3492
DB 1 AAAGAGCCAGAGGCCCGCTG 20
RESULT 1037
ACC49701
ID ACC49701 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ACC49701;
XX
DT 01-JUL-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human KSR chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:71.
XX
KM Human; kinase suppressor of ras-1; KSR; cytosolic; KSR inhibitor;
KM antisense gene therapy; hyperproliferative disorder; phosphorothioate;
KM developmental disorder; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls (2'-MOE) "
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyls (2'-MOE) "
XX
PN MO2003025144-A2.
XX
PD 27-MAR-2003.
XX
PF 19-SEP-2002; 2002MO-US029705.
XX
PR 20-SEP-2001; 2001US-00961001.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Freiler SM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-363140/34.
XX
XX
PT New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
PT nucleic acid encoding KSR, useful for treating a disease/condition
PT associated with KSR, such as hyperproliferative or developmental
PT disorders.
XX
PS Example 15; Page 75; 102pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a compound 8-50 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to, and which specifically hybridizes with a nucleic acid
CC molecule encoding kinase suppressor of ras-1 (KSR), and inhibits the
CC expression of KSR. Also described: (1) a compound 8-50 nucleobases in
CC length that specifically hybridizes with at least an 8-nucleobase portion
CC of an active site on a nucleic acid molecule encoding KSR; (2) a
CC composition comprising the compound and a carrier or diluent; (3)
CC inhibiting the expression of KSR in cells or tissues by contacting the

CC cells or tissues with the compound so that expression of KSR is inhibited
CC ; and (4) treating an animal having a disease or condition associated
CC with KSR by administering to the animal a therapeutic or prophylactic
CC amount of the compound so that expression of KSR is inhibited. The
CC compound has cytosolic activity and can be used as a KSR inhibitor, and
CC in antisense gene therapy. The compound, composition and methods are
CC useful for treating a disease or condition associated with KSR, such as a
CC hyperproliferative or developmental disorder, or a disease or condition
CC arising from aberrant apoptosis by inhibiting the expression of KSR. They
CC are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the expression
CC of KSR. The present sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate
CC antisense oligonucleotide of human KSR, which is used in an example from
CC the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3579 TCCCTGAGTTCCTCCCTAA 3598
DB 1 TCAGTACTTCCTCCCA 20
RESULT 1038
ACA61359
ID ACA61359 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
AC ACA61359;
XX
DT 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human c-raf mRNA antisense oligonucleotide #7.
XX
KM Human; c-raf; antisense; ss; nuclease inhibitor; gene therapy; AIDS;
KM bacterial infection; viral infection; protozoan infection;
KM abnormal cell proliferation; tumour formation; atherosclerosis.
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER = phosphorothioate backbone. Optionally 10-
FT 20 are 2'-O-methyl nucleotides"
XX
PN US2003004325-A1.
XX
PD 02-JAN-2003.
XX
PF 28-NOV-2001; 2001US-0096263.
XX
PR 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.
PR 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.
PR 11-JAN-1991; 91WO-US000243.
PR 12-AUG-1991; 91WO-US005720.
PR 24-DEC-1991; 92US-00814961.
PR 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.
PR 01-JUL-1992; 92US-00854634.
PR 23-DEC-1992; 92WO-US011339.
PR 21-JUN-1994; 94US-00244993.
PR 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00471973.
PR 17-AUG-1998; 98US-00135202.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Cook PD, Kawaaki AM;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-438873/A1.
XX

PT New nuclease resistant compound, useful as therapeutics, diagnostic
PT agents, or research reagents, or for treating an organism with a disease
PT associated with the undesired production of a protein, e.g. bacterial
PT infections or AIDS.
XX
PS Example 31, Page 29, 50pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a nuclease resistant compound that hybridises
CC with RNA or DNA, comprising covalently-bound nucleosides that
CC individually include a ribose of deoxyribose sugar portion and a base
CC portion. The nuclease resistant compounds are useful as therapeutic,
CC diagnostic agents, or research reagents. The compounds are also useful
CC for modulating the activity of an RNA or DNA molecule, or for treating an
CC organism with a disease associated with the undesired production of a
CC protein, e.g. bacterial, viral or protozoan infections, AIDS, abnormal
CC cell proliferation and tumour formation, or atherosclerosis. The present
CC sequence represents the human c-rat mRNA antisense oligonucleotide #7
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4155 CCTGCTGGCTCTCTCTCTCC 4174
DB 1 CCTGCTGGCTCTCTCTCTCC 20
RESULT 1039
AB259412/C
ID AB259412 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB259412;
XX
DT 17-APR-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human src-c chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:33.
XX
KW Human; src-c; tyrosine kinase; src-c inhibitor; cytostatic; osteoparhac;
KW antiinflammatory; antibacterial; antisense therapy; vaccine; cancer;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; aberrant bone remodeling; breast cancer;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; pancreatic cancer; lung cancer; tumour;
KW ovarian cancer; oesophageal cancer; neuroblastoma; retinoblastoma;
KW Kaposi's sarcoma; infection; inflammation; tumour formation;
KW phosphorothioate; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
OS
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer (2'-MOE wing)"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl gapmer (2'-MOE wing)"
FT
PN WO200295053-A2.
XX
PD 28-NOV-2002.
XX
PF 16-MAY-2002; 2002WO-US015684.
XX
PR 18-MAY-2001; 2001US-00860473.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX
PI Bennett FC, Watt AT;
XX
DR MPI; 2003-120806/11.
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to nucleic acids encoding src-c,
PT useful for diagnosing, treating or preventing diseases associated with
PT the expression of src-c, e.g. cancer or inflammation, and in research
PT applications.
XX
PS Example 15; Page 88, 137pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention describes a compound (I) that is 8-50 nucleobases
CC in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding a 5'UTR, 3'UTR,
CC coding region, intron region, exon region, stop codon, intron:exon
CC junction, exon:exon junction, or 5' mRNA variant of src-c, and which
CC specifically hybridises with and inhibits the expression of src-c. (I)
CC have cytosstatic, antiinflammatory, osteoparhac and antibacterial
CC activities, and can be used in antisense therapy and in vaccines. The
CC antisense compounds (I) can be used for modulating the expression of src-
CC c and for treating diseases or conditions associated with expression of
CC src-c, e.g. aberrant bone remodeling or hyperproliferative disorders,
CC particularly cancer, such as breast cancer, pancreatic cancer, lung
CC cancer, ovarian cancer, oesophageal cancer, neuroblastoma, retinoblastoma
CC or Kaposi's sarcoma. (I) are also useful for diagnostics, therapeutics,
CC prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or delay infection, inflammation or tumour
CC formation, as research reagents and kits, and in distinguishing between
CC functions of various members of a biological pathway. The present
CC sequence represents a human src-c antisense chimeric phosphorothioate
CC oligonucleotide, which is used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 1 C; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 274 CTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 293
DB 20 CTCTCTTCTCTCTCTCTCT 1
RESULT 1040
AB274902/C
ID AB274902 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AB274902;
XX
DT 10-MAY-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 antisense oligo #22.
XX
KW Human; acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1; ACAT; liver;
KW chromosome 1q25; chromosome 1; cholesterol metabolism;
KW free sterol regulation; cholesterol metabolism disorder;
KW lipid metabolism disorder; atherosclerosis; cardiovascular disease;
KW cardiant; expression inhibition; phosphorothioate;
KW antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate linkages"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides. All 2' MOE
FT cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c

```

FT      /mod_base= OTHER  

TT      /note = "7'-methoxyethyl [2'-'MOE] nucleotides. All 2' MOE  

CT      cytosines are 5-methylcytosine"  

XX  

EN       WO2003012144-A1.  

XD  

XP       13-FEB-2003.  

XX  

PF       17-JUL-2002; 2002MO-USO22696.  

XX  

PR       01-AUG-2001; 2001US-00920394.  

XX  

PA       (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.  

XX  

PI       Crooke RM, Graham MJ, Lemonidis KM;  

DR  

WP1; 2003-239532/23.  

PT  

PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding acyl  

PT coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1, useful for treating a  

PT disease/condition involving abnormal lipid or cholesterol metabolism,  

PT e.g., atherosclerosis.  

XX  

PS Claim 3; Page 91; 117pp; English.  

XX  

CC Sequences ABZ74897-ABZ74942 represent antisense oligonucleotides targeted  

CC to the human or murine acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1  

CC gene, which inhibit its expression. The antisense oligonucleotides were  

CC designed to target different regions of the human or murine acyl coenzyme  

CC A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 RNA, and were analysed for their effect  

CC on acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1 mRNA levels by  

CC quantitative real-time PCR. Acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase  

CC (ACAT) enzymes catalyse the synthesis of cholesterol esters from free  

CC cholesterol and fatty acyl-CoA, and are also involved in regulating the  

CC concentration of cellular free sterols. The human acyl coenzyme A  

CC cholesterol acyltransferase-1 is the predominant ACAT isoform in the  

CC liver, and the gene encoding it is located on chromosome 1q25, although a  

CC subsequent study has indicated that one acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  

CC acyltransferase-1 mRNA is produced from genes on two different  

CC chromosomes (chromosomes 1 and 7) by a novel RNA recombination mechanism  

CC INVOLVING trans-splicing of the two discontinuous precursor mRNAs. The  

CC oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for the prevention and  

CC treatment of conditions associated with acyl coenzyme A cholesterol  

CC acyltransferase-1, such as disorders involving abnormal lipid or  

CC cholesterol metabolism, e.g., atherosclerosis or cardiovascular disease.  

CC They are also useful in research and diagnostics for modulating the  

CC expression of acyl coenzyme A cholesterol acyltransferase-1  

XX  

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;  

  

Query Match           0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;  

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;  

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0  

  

QY          1430 TCCTGGGATTTCCTCAGAAA   1449  

              |||||  

Db            20 TCCTGGGATTTCCTCACACA    1  

  

RESULT_1041  

ACD99352 ID     ACD99352 standard; DNA; 20 BP.  

        XX AC     ACD99352;  

DT      25-SEP-2003 (first entry)  

DE      Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #38.  

KW      Immunostimulatory; antiinflammatory; dermatological; antiparasitic;  

KM      anticancer; gene therapy; vaccine; non-allergic inflammatory disease;  

KM      psoriasis; eczema; allergic contact dermatitis; latex dermatitis;  

KM      inflammatory bowel disease; ulcerative colitis; Crohn's disease; ss.
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XX OS Synthetic.
XX FN US2003050268-A1.
XX PD 13-MAR-2003.
XX PE 29-MAR-2002; 2002US-00112653.
XX PR 29-MAR-2001; 2001US-0279642P.
XX PA (KRIE/) KRIEG A M.
XX PA (BERG/) BERG D J.
XX PT Krieg AM, Berg DJ;
XX DR WPI; 2003-521815/49.
XX PT Treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as psoriasis, eczema,
XX PT allergic contact dermatitis, latex dermatitis or inflammatory bowel
XX PT disease by administering an immunostimulatory nucleic acid.
XX PS Disclosure; Page 9; 2239p; English.
XX CC The invention describes a method of treating non-allergic inflammatory
XX CC disease comprising administering to a subject having or at risk of
XX CC developing a non-allergic inflammatory disease an immunostimulatory
XX CC nucleic acid for prevention or treatment of the disease. The method is
XX CC useful for treating non-allergic inflammatory diseases, such as
XX CC psoriasis, eczema; allergic contact dermatitis; latex dermatitis or
XX CC inflammatory bowel disease e.g., ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease.
XX CC This sequence represents an immunostimulatory nucleic acid
XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0.
XX
XX QY 1357 TGCAAGAGGGTCTGAGTCT 1376
XX |||||
XX 1 TCCATGACGGTCTGAGTCT 20
XX
XX RESULT 1042
XX ACD05262
XX ID ACD05262 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX AC ACD05262;
XX
XX 05-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Tumour necrosis factor alpha antisense oligonucleotide #265.
XX
XX KM Tumour necrosis factor alpha; TNF-alpha; antiinflammatory; antirheumatic;
XX KM antiarthritic; antidiabetic; dermatological; hepatotropic; antiasthmatic;
XX KM inflammatory disorder; inflammatory bowel disease; Crohn's disease;
XX KM colitis; rheumatoid arthritis; diabetes; pancreatitis;
XX KM multiple sclerosis; atopic dermatitis; asthma; hepatitis;
XX KM antisense technology; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX PN US2003022848-A1.
XX PD 30-JAN-2003.
XX PE 02-APR-2001; 2001US-00824322.
XX PR 05-OCT-1998; 98US-00166186.
XX PR 18-MAY-1999; 99US-00313932.
XX PA (BAKE/) BAKER B F.

```


PA	(BENNT//) BENNETT C F.
PA	(BUTL//) BUTLER M M.
PA	(SHAN//) SHANAHAN W R.
PI	Baker BF, Bennett CF, Butler MM, Shanahan WR;
DR	WPI; 2003-447433/42.
XX	
PT	Treating inflammatory disorders such as inflammatory bowel disease,
PT	Crohn's disease or rheumatoid arthritis, in a subject, by administering
PT	an oligonucleotide which inhibits expression of human tumor necrosis factor
PT	alpha.
XX	
PS	Example 24; Page 38; 142pp; English.
XX	
CC	The invention describes a method of treating an inflammatory disorder in
CC	an individual, comprising administering to the individual an
CC	oligonucleotide upto 30 nucleotides in length complementary to a nucleic
CC	acid molecule encoding human tumor necrosis factor (TNF)-alpha. The
CC	method is useful for treating an inflammatory disorder such as
CC	inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, colitis or rheumatoid
CC	arthritis, in an individual. The method is also useful for treating
CC	diabetes, pancreatitis, multiple sclerosis, atopic dermatitis, asthma,
CC	and hepatitis in an individual. This sequence represents an antisense
CC	oligonucleotide used to modulate expression of tumour necrosis factor
CC	alpha (TNF-alpha)
XX	
SQ	Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 1 G; 9 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match	0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity	85.0%; Pred No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative	0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Oy	1602 AAGGAGAAGATCTCGGGA 1621
DB	1 AAAGGAGAAGGCTTGAGGAA 20
RESULT 1043	
ID	ADB36415
AD	ADB36415 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX	
AC	ADB36415;
DT	04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX	
DE	Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #29.
XX	
KM	ds; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
KW	hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
OS	Synthetic.
XX	
NN	US2003087848-A1.
PD	08-MAY-2003.
XX	
PF	02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.
PR	03-FEB-2000; 2000US-0179991P.
XX	
PA	(BRAT//) BRATZLER R L.
PA	(PETE//) PETERSEN D M.
PA	(FOUR//) FOURON Y.
XX	
PI	Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;
XX	
DR	WPI; 2003-657977/62.
PT	Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
PT	nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
XX	
DS	Disclosure; Page 6; 22pp; English.

CC The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
CC asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
CC in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
CC invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
CC especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
CC an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1357 TGCACGAGGCTCCGAGCT 1376
DB 1 TCCTATGACGCTCTGAGCT 20
RESULT 1044
ADB36416
ID ADB36416 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX ADB36416;
AC
XX
XX
DT 04-DEC-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Immunostimulatory nucleic acid #30.
XX
KM ds; allergy; asthma; poly-G nucleic acid; aerosol formulation;
XX hypo-responsive subject; immunostimulatory.
OS
XX Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003087848-A1.
XX
XX 08-MAY-2003.
PD
XX
PF 02-FEB-2001; 2001US-00776479.
PP
PR 03-FEB-2000; 2000US-017991P.
XX
XX (BRATZLER R L.
PA (PETE//) PETERSEN D M.
PA (FOUR//) FOURON Y.
XX
XX
PI Bratzler RL, Petersen DM, Fouron Y;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-657977/62.
DR
XX
XX Treating and/or preventing allergy or asthma using an immunostimulatory
PT nucleic acid alone or in combination with an asthma/allergy medicament.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 6; 221pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of treating or preventing allergy or
CC asthma which comprises administering to a subject a poly-G nucleic acid
CC in an aerosol formulation. The methods and compositions of the present
CC invention are useful for diagnosing and/or treating asthma and allergy
CC especially in a hypo-responsive subject. The present sequence represents
CC an immunostimulatory nucleic acid of the invention.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1357 TGCACGAGGCTCCGAGCT 1376
DB 1 TCCTATGACGCTCTGAGCT 20

RESULT 1045
 ADCl3644
 ID ADCl3644 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ADCl3644;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOVX reverse primer, SEQ ID No 129.
 XX
 KM NOVX; FADD interacting protein; ATPase; H+ Transporting; Lysosomal;
 KM FGF 17; Single Pass Transmembrane; Beta-Ketocacyl Synthase; Neurain 2;
 KM Glutamate Receptor Interacting Protein 2; Chr-Methyltransferase;
 KM NP25 Variant; GTPase-Activating Protein; ELKS; Sm2; RhogAP;
 KM Phospholipase; Scavenger Receptor Domain Containing Protein;
 KM Metallothionein IA; NOGO receptor; FIVE; NOELIN;
 KM Cyclin Regulatory Subunit; Tetratricco Peptide Repeat Protein;
 KM Immunoglobulin Domain Containing Protein; PA Domain Containing Protein;
 KM Phenylalanine; Histidine Ammonia-Lyase; Cellular Retinaldehyde-Binding;
 KM Glutamine Repeat Containing Protein; TNF Receptor Associated Factor2;
 KM Vacuolar Protein Sorting Homologue R-VP833A;
 KM BOLA Domain Containing Protein; Neurotrophin Receptor;
 KM RAL Guanine Nucleotide Dissociation Stimulator; Armadillo/Beta-Catenin;
 KM Metalloprotease; T10 Ser/Thr-rich; Ring finger-like; cytoskeletal;
 KM gene therapy; vaccine; cancer; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003004617-A2.
 XX
 PD 16-JAN-2003.
 XX
 PF 03-JUL-2002; 2002MO-US021359.
 XX
 PR 05-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303046P.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303828P.
 PR 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304502P.
 PR 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-0305011P.
 PR 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-0305262P.
 PR 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-0306085P.
 PR 24-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308228P.
 PR 27-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308228P.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308877P.
 PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0309255P.
 PR 10-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311753P.
 PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323449P.
 PR 22-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358932P.
 PR 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361765P.
 PR 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00188248.
 XX
 PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.
 XX
 PI Paturajan M, Gerlach VL, Anderson DW, Taupier RJ, Zernhusen BD;
 PI Guo X, Casman SJ, Hjalte T, Miller CE, Kekuda R, Shinkens RA;
 PI Malyanakar UM, Zhong W, Padigaru M, Li L, Shenoy SG, Gorman L;
 PI Edinger SR;
 XX
 DR MPI; 2003-201550/19.
 XX
 PT New NOVX polypeptide, useful for preparing a composition for treating or
 PT preventing cancer.
 XX
 PS Example 37; Page 232; 393pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated NOVX polypeptide comprising: a
 CC sequence of 57-1149 amino acids as defined in the specification, or its
 CC mature form; a sequence that is at least 95% identical to the 57-1149
 CC amino acid polypeptide; or a sequence comprising one or more conservative
 CC substitutions in the 57-1149 amino acid polypeptide. The NOVX proteins of
 CC the invention include the following protein families: FADD interacting
 CC protein-like, ATPase, H+ Transporting, Lysosomal (vacuolar proton pump)-
 CC like, FGF 17-like, Single Pass Transmembrane-like, Beta-Ketocacyl Synthase
 CC like, Neurain 2-like, Glutamate Receptor Interacting Protein 2-like,

CC Chr-Methyltransferase-like, NP25 Variant-like, GTPase-Activating Protein-
 CC like, ELKS-like, Sm2-like, RhogAP-like, Phospholipase-like, Scavenger
 CC Receptor Domain Containing Protein-like, Metallothionein IA-like, NOGO
 CC receptor-like, FIVE-protein, NOELIN-like, Cyclin Regulatory Subunit-like,
 CC Tetratricco Peptide Repeat Protein-like, Immunoglobulin Domain Containing
 CC Protein-like, PA Domain Containing Protein-like, Phenylalanine and
 CC Histidine Ammonia-Lyase-like, Cellular Retinaldehyde-Binding-like,
 CC Glutamine Repeat Containing Protein-like, TNF Receptor Associated Factor2
 CC like, Vacuolar Protein Sorting Homologue R-VP833A, BOLA Domain
 CC Containing Protein-like, Neurotrophin Receptor-like, RAL Guanine
 CC Nucleotide Dissociation Stimulator-like, Armadillo/Beta-Catenin-like,
 CC Metalloprotease-like, T10 Ser/Thr-rich-like, and Ring finger-like
 CC protein. The NOVX proteins and the encoding polynucleotides have
 CC cytoskeletal activity and can be used in gene therapy or a vaccine. The
 CC NOVX polypeptide is useful for preparing a composition for treating or
 CC preventing cancer. This polynucleotide sequence represents a reverse
 CC primer of a gene encoding a NOVX protein of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY
 Db 337 TCCTTCCCTCACTGAGCGC 356
 1 TCCTTCCCTCACTGAGTGC 20
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 RESULT 1046
 ADCl3641
 ID ADCl3641 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC ADCl3641;
 XX
 DT 18-DEC-2003 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOVX reverse primer, SEQ ID No 126.
 XX
 KM NOVX; FADD interacting protein; ATPase; H+ Transporting; Lysosomal;
 KM FGF 17; Single Pass Transmembrane; Beta-Ketocacyl Synthase; Neurain 2;
 KM Glutamate Receptor Interacting Protein 2; Chr-Methyltransferase;
 KM NP25 Variant; GTPase-Activating Protein; ELKS; Sm2; RhogAP;
 KM Phospholipase; Scavenger Receptor Domain Containing Protein;
 KM Metallothionein IA; NOGO receptor; FIVE; NOELIN;
 KM Cyclin Regulatory Subunit; Tetratricco Peptide Repeat Protein;
 KM Immunoglobulin Domain Containing Protein; PA Domain Containing Protein;
 KM Phenylalanine; Histidine Ammonia-Lyase; Cellular Retinaldehyde-Binding;
 KM Glutamine Repeat Containing Protein; TNF Receptor Associated Factor2;
 KM Vacuolar Protein Sorting Homologue R-VP833A;
 KM BOLA Domain Containing Protein; Neurotrophin Receptor;
 KM RAL Guanine Nucleotide Dissociation Stimulator; Armadillo/Beta-Catenin;
 KM Metalloprotease; T10 Ser/Thr-rich; Ring finger-like; cytoskeletal;
 KM gene therapy; vaccine; cancer; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2003004617-A2.
 XX
 PD 16-JAN-2003.
 XX
 PF 03-JUL-2002; 2002MO-US021359.
 XX
 PR 05-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303046P.
 PR 09-JUL-2001; 2001US-0303828P.
 PR 11-JUL-2001; 2001US-0304502P.
 PR 12-JUL-2001; 2001US-0305011P.
 PR 13-JUL-2001; 2001US-0305262P.
 PR 17-JUL-2001; 2001US-0306085P.
 PR 24-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308228P.
 PR 27-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308228P.
 PR 30-JUL-2001; 2001US-0308877P.
 PR 01-AUG-2001; 2001US-0309255P.

PR 10-AUG-2001; 2001US-0311753P.
 PR 19-SEP-2001; 2001US-0323449P.
 PR 22-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358932P.
 PR 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361765P.
 PR 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00188248.
 XX
 XX (CUTRA-) CUTRAGEN CORP.
 PA
 PI Patumrajan M, Gerlach VL, Anderson DM, Taupier RJ, Zernhusen BD,
 PI Guo X, Casman SJ, Hjalte T, Miller CE, Kekuda R, Srimkets RA,
 PI Malvanekar UM, Zhong M, Padigaru M, Li L, Shenoy SG, Gorman L,
 PI Edinger SR;
 DR MPI; 2003-201550/19.
 XX
 PT New NOVX polypeptide, useful for preparing a composition for treating or
 PT preventing cancer.
 PS Example 37; Page 232; 393bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a novel isolated NOVX polypeptide comprising: a
 CC sequence of 57-1149 amino acids as defined in the specification, or its
 CC mature form; a sequence that is at least 95% identical to the 57-1149
 CC amino acid polypeptide; or a sequence comprising one or more conservative
 CC substitutions in the 57-1149 amino acid polypeptide. The NOVX proteins of
 CC the invention include the following protein families: FADP interacting
 CC protein-1-like, ATPase, H+ Transporting, lysosomal (vacuolar proton pump)-
 CC 1-like, FgR 17-1-like, Single Pass Transmembrane-1-like, Beta-Ketocacyl Synthase
 CC 1-like, Neurulin 2-1-like, Glutamate Receptor Interacting Protein 2-1-like,
 CC Chr-Methyltransferase-1-like, NP25 variant-1-like, GTPase-activating Protein-
 CC 1-like, ELKS-1-like, Smc2-1-like, Rhodap-1-like, Phospholipase-1-like, Scavenger
 CC Receptor Domain Containing Protein-1-like, Metallothionein 1A-1-like, NOGO
 CC receptor-1-like, FYVE-protein, NOBLIN-1-like, Cyclin Regulatory Subunit-1-like,
 CC Testicular Peptide Repeat Protein-1-like, Immunoglobulin Domain Containing
 CC Protein-1-like, PA Domain Containing Protein-1-like, Phenylalanine and
 CC Histidine Ammonia-lyase-1-like, Cellular Retinaldehyde-Binding-1-like,
 CC Glutamine Repeat Containing Protein-1-like, TNF Receptor Associated Factor2
 CC 1-like, Vacuolar Protein Sorting Homologue R-VPS3A, Bola Domain
 CC Containing Protein-1-like, Neurotrophin Receptor-1-like, RAL Guanine
 CC Nucleotide Dissociation Stimulator-1-like, Armadillo/Beta-Catenin-1-like,
 CC Metalloprotease-1-like, T10 Ser/Thr-rich-1-like, and Ring finger-1-like
 CC protein. The NOVX proteins and the encoding polynucleotides have
 CC cytostatic activity and can be used in gene therapy or a vaccine. The
 CC NOVX polypeptide is useful for preparing a composition for treating or
 CC preventing cancer. This polynucleotide sequence represents a reverse
 CC primer of a gene encoding a NOVX protein of the invention.
 CC
 XX
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 8 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 337 TCCTTCCCTCACTGAGCC 356
 DB 1 TCCTTCCCTCACTGAGTC 20
 RESULT 1047
 ADD44696 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 ID ADD44696 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC
 XX ADD44696;
 XX
 DT 15-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human c-Raf antisense oligonucleotide #7.
 XX
 XX Human; ss; antisense; c-Raf; virucide; anti-HIV; antitartarosclerotic;
 KM cytostatic; 2'-fluoro substituent; AIDS; atherosclerosis; cancer.
 XX
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX

PN US2003187240-A1.
 XX
 XX 02-OCT-2003.
 XX
 XX 28-JAN-2003; 2003US-00352586.
 XX
 XX 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.
 PR 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.
 PR 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.
 PR 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468037.
 PR 02-SEP-1999; 99US-00369283.
 XX
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA
 PI Cook PD, Kawasaki AM;
 PI MPI; 2003-831271/77.
 DR
 PT Modified oligonucleotides useful as therapeutics, diagnostics and
 PT research agents comprises several covalently bound nucleosides joined by
 PT internucleoside linkages.
 PS Example 31; SEQ ID NO 13; 48bp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a modified oligonucleotide comprising several
 CC covalently bound nucleosides including a ribose or deoxyribose sugar
 CC portion and a base portion. The nucleosides are joined together by
 CC internucleoside linkages such that the base portion of the nucleosides
 CC form a mixed base sequence. At least one of the nucleosides includes a
 CC modified ribofuranosyl moiety bearing a 2'-fluoro substituent. The
 CC antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful as therapeutics,
 CC diagnostics and research agents e.g. for the treatment of various viruses
 CC (e.g. AIDS), for modulating the production of proteins by an organism,
 CC treating an organism having a disease involving an undesired production
 CC of a protein (e.g. atherosclerosis, cancer), detecting the presence or
 CC absence of abnormal RNA molecules, or abnormal or inappropriate
 CC expression of normal RNA molecules in organisms or cells, and for the
 CC selective binding of RNA for use as research reagents and diagnostic
 CC agents. The compounds have improved stability to enzymatic degradation
 CC with various intracellular and extracellular nucleases, and improved
 CC ability to bind to a specific DNA or RNA with fidelity compared to wild-
 CC type DNA-DNA and RNA-DNA duplexes and phosphorus-modified oligonucleotide
 CC duplexes containing methylphosphonates, phosphoramidates and phosphate
 CC triesters. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention targeting human c-Raf.
 CC
 XX
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4155 CCTGCTGCTCCTCGGCC 4174
 DB 1 CCTGCTGCTCCTCCTC 20
 RESULT 1048
 ADE14427/c
 ID ADE14427 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 AC
 XX ADE14427;
 XX
 DT 29-JAN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE HSD11B1 antisense oligonucleotide seq id 29.
 XX
 XX osteopathic; antidepressant; anorectic; antidiabetic;
 KM antitartarosclerotic; antihypertensive; antisense-therapy;
 KM hydroxyteroid 11-beta dehydrogenase 1; osteoporosis; depression;
 KM metabolic disorder; obesity; HSD11B1; diabetes; atherosclerosis;
 KM hyperlipidaemia; antisense technology; human; ss.
 XX

OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003198965-A1.
XX
XX 23-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 19-APR-2002; 2002US-00126355.
XX
XX 19-APR-2002; 2002US-00126355.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Preter SW;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-852782/79.
XX
XX New antisense compounds useful for treating disorders associated with
PT hydroxysteroid 11-beta dehydrogenase 1 expression, such as osteoporosis,
PT depression and metabolic disorders like obesity, diabetes and
PT atherosclerosis.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 29; 53pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a compound (I) 8-80 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding hydroxysteroid 11-beta
CC dehydrogenase 1, inhibiting expression of hydroxysteroid 11-beta
CC dehydrogenase 1. The methods and compositions of the present invention
CC are useful for treating disorders associated with hydroxysteroid 11-beta
CC dehydrogenase 1 expression, such as osteoporosis, depression and
CC metabolic disorders like obesity, diabetes, atherosclerosis and
CC hyperlipidaemia. This sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide
CC used to control the expression of human hydroxysteroid 11-beta
CC dehydrogenase 1.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3324 CCCACAGCTGAGCTAGCA 3343
Db 20 CCCACAGCTGAGCTAGCA 1
RESULT 1049
AAD64196/c
ID AAD64196 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AAD64196;
AC
XX
XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human bcl-x antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #11227.
DE
XX
XX Human: bcl-x; glioblastoma; leukaemia; chemotherapy; epilepsy; ischaemia;
KM retinitis pigmentosa; myocardial infarction; neuroprotective; cytostatic;
KM Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;
KM acquired immune deficiency syndrome; neurodegenerative disorder; AIDS;
KM neurotropic; anticonvulsant; vasotropic; therapy; cerebroprotective;
KM stroke; antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /+tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone"
XX
XX US2003191300-A1.
XX

PD 09-OCT-2003.
XX
XX 21-NOV-2002; 2002US-00302262.
XX
XX 07-OCT-1998; 98US-00167921.
PR 26-MAR-1999; 99US-00277020.
PR 02-JUN-1999; 99US-00323743.
PR 12-DEC-2000; 2000US-00734846.
XX
XX (BENN/) BENNETT C F.
PA (DEAN/) DEAN N M.
PA (MONI/) MONIA B P.
PA (NICK/) NICKOLOFF B J.
PA (ZHAN/) ZHANG Q Q.
XX
XX Bennett CF, Dean NM, Monia BP, Nickoloff BJ, Zhang QQ;
PI WPI; 2003-864192/80.
XX
XX Compound useful for treating reduced apoptotic conditions e.g. cancer
PT comprises nucleobases targeted to nucleic acid molecule encoding human
PT gene encoding intracellular membrane protein.
XX
XX Example 16; SEQ ID NO 11; 0pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to methods for modulating the expression of
CC bcl-x. The invention is useful for sensitizing cancer cells such as
CC glioblastoma and leukaemia to an apoptotic stimulus (e.g. ultraviolet
CC radiation, cancer chemotherapeutic drug (e.g. cisplatinum). The invention
CC is useful for treating acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS),
CC neurodegenerative disorders such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's
CC disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, retinitis pigmentosa, epilepsy
CC and ischaemia such as myocardial infarction and stroke. The present
CC sequence is human bcl-x antisense oligonucleotide
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 9 C; 2 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2830 GGGAGCTGGTGTGAGATT 2849
Db 20 GGGAGCTGGTGTGACTTT 1
RESULT 1050
ADF09731
ID ADF09731 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADF09731;
AC
XX
XX 12-FEB-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human c-rat kinase antisense oligonucleotide seq id 27.
DE
XX
XX tumour metastasis; human; rat; rat expression inhibitor; cytostatic;
KM antiarteriosclerotic; antisense-therapy; hyperproliferative disorder;
KM atherosclerosis; tumour; c-rat kinase; antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX US2003119769-A1.
OS
XX
XX 26-JUN-2003.
PD
XX
XX 14-JUN-2002; 2002US-00173225.
PF
XX
XX 31-MAY-1994; 94US-00250856.
PR 31-MAY-1995; 95WO-US007111.
PR 26-NOV-1996; 96US-00756806.
PR 07-JUL-1997; 97US-00888982.
PR 06-JUL-1998; 98WO-US013961.
PR

PR 28-AUG-1998; 98US-0014214.
PR 18-FEB-2000; 2000US-00506073.
PR 25-JAN-2002; 2002US-00051550.
XX
XX (MONI/) MONIA B P.
XX
XX
XX Monia BP;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-863446/80.
XX
XX
XX Preventing and/or treating conditions associated with raf expression,
PT such as hyperproliferative disorders, atherosclerosis and tumors, using
XX antisense oligonucleotide modulation of human raf gene expression.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 27; 41bp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes a method of preventing or treating tumour
CC metastasis in an animal comprising administering to the animal an
CC oligonucleotide 8-50 nucleotides in length, which is targeted to mRNA
CC encoding human raf and capable of inhibiting raf expression. Also
CC disclosed are raf oligonucleotides, nucleic acids, proteins and
CC compositions used in the methods of the invention. The oligonucleotides
CC have cytostatic and antitumoroclastic properties, are useful as raf-
CC inhibitors and, in antisense-therapy. The methods and compositions of the
CC present invention are useful for preventing and/or treating conditions
CC associated with raf expression, such as hyperproliferative disorders,
CC atherosclerosis and tumors. This sequence represents a human c-raf
CC kinase antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4155 CCTGCTGCTCTCTCTGCC 4174
DB 1 CCTGCTGCTCTCTCTCTC 20
RESULT 1051
AD112086
ID AD112086 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AD112086;
XX
XX 15-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human c-raf antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #7853.
XX
XX ss; nuclease resistant; mixed sequence; 2'-deoxyfuranosyl; c-raf;
XX antisense; human.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate"
FT modified_base 10..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-methyl"
XX
XX US6531584-B1.
XX
XX 11-MAR-2003.
XX
XX 02-SEP-1999; 99US-00389283.
XX
XX 11-JAN-1990; 90US-00463358.

PR 13-AUG-1990; 90US-00566977.
PR 05-MAR-1992; 92US-00835932.
PR 01-JUL-1992; 92US-00854634.
PR 06-JUN-1995; 95US-00468037.
PR 05-MAR-1998; 98US-00035357.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Cook PD, Kawasaki AM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-566474/53.
XX
XX
XX Nuclease resistant mixed sequence oligonucleotides useful as
PT therapeutics, diagnostics, and research agents comprise at least one
XX modified 2'-deoxyfuranosyl group.
XX
XX Example 31; SEQ ID NO 13; 48bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a nuclease resistant mixed sequence
CC oligonucleotides comprising at least one modified 2'-deoxyfuranosyl
CC group. The modified oligonucleotides are disclosed as being useful for
CC modulating the production of a protein by an organism, and especially for
CC treating a disease in an organism which is characterized by the undesired
CC production of a protein. The oligonucleotides may be used to treat
CC diseases caused by viruses or other agents. The oligonucleotides may also
CC be used for diagnostic methods for detecting the presence or absence of
CC abnormal RNA molecules, or for detecting the inappropriate expression of
CC normal RNA molecules in an organism or cell. Oligonucleotides of the
CC invention that selectively bind RNA may also be useful as research
CC reagents. The new oligonucleotides are nuclease resistant and hybridise
CC to RNA or DNA targets with high strength and specificity. The present
CC sequence represents a human c-raf antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 0 A; 10 C; 3 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4155 CCTGCTGCTCTCTCTGCC 4174
DB 1 CCTGCTGCTCTCTCTCTC 20
RESULT 1052
ADH93407/c
ID ADH93407 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADH93407;
XX
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human gene PCR primer #252.
XX
XX human; gene sequence; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
XX disease diagnosis; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX JP2003174883-A.
XX
XX 24-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.
XX
XX (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIYUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
XX WPI; 2003-819215/77.
XX
XX Polynucleotide for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms existing in
PT human gene, contains isolated human gene having specified sequence.

XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1244; 529bp; Japanese.

XX The invention comprises isolated human gene sequences and PCR primer

CC sequences which can be used to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms

CC (SNPs). The DNA sequences of the invention are useful for detecting SNPs

CC existing in human genes and for the diagnosis of human disease. The

CC present DNA sequence represents a human gene PCR primer of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 8 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1685 GACACAGCACTCAGAGCAGC 1704

Db 20 GCACACAGCACTCAGTCAGC 1

RESULT 1053

AAD53075

ID AAD53075 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC AAD53075;

XX

DT 14-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX

DE BAGE marker gene specific sense RT-PCR primer.

XX

KM Beta 1, 4-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase; GD2 synthase; GM2; RT-PCR;

KM reverse transcriptase PCR; medullablastoma; astrocytoma; retinoblastoma;

KM cancer; neuroblastoma; melanoma; lymphoma; carcinoma; sarcoma; tumour;

KM primer; BAGE; ss.

XX

OS Unidentified.

XX

SN WO200292767-A2.

XX

PN 21-NOV-2002.

PD

PF 19-APR-2002; 2002WO-US015037.

XX

PR 11-MAY-2001; 2001US-0290527P.

XX

PI (SLOK) SLOAN KETTERING INST CANCER RES.

XX

PI Cheung IY, Cheung NV;

XX

XX WPI; 2003-129279/12.

DR

XX

PT Measuring GD2 synthase mRNA, useful for detecting or diagnosing cancer.

PT e.g. neuroblastoma, small cell lung cancer, melanoma, by performing real-

PT time quantitative RT-PCR on the sample using appropriate primers of GD2

PT synthase.

XX

PS Claim 61; Page 138; 165pp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to a method of measuring beta 1,4-N-

CC acetylglucosaminyltransferase (GD2/GM3 synthase) mRNA. The method

CC involves obtaining an mRNA sample, performing real-time quantitative

CC reverse transcriptase-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) on the sample

CC using appropriate primers of GD2 synthase, and determining the amount of

CC GD2 mRNA. The methods and kits are useful for detecting and/or diagnosing

CC various forms of cancer such as neuroblastoma, melanoma, B cell lymphoma,

CC osteosarcoma, soft tissue sarcoma, medullablastoma, high-grade

CC astrocytoma, retinoblastoma, Wilms' tumor, Ewing's sarcoma, bladder

CC carcinoma, lung cancer, breast cancer, pancreatic cancer, oesophageal

CC cancer, gastrointestinal cancer, sarcoma, head and neck tumours or

CC melanoma. The present sequence is BAGE marker gene specific RT-PCR

CC primer, used to illustrate the method of the invention

XX

XX Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 2 C; 9 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

	Query Match	0.3#:	Score 15.2:	DB 1:	Length 20:	
	Best Local Similarity	85.0%:	Pred. No. 8.6e+02:			
	Matches	17:	Conservative	0:	Mismatches	3:
					Indels	0:
					Gaps	0
Oy	1583 GATCTTGTCGAAACAGAGA	1602				
Dd	1 GATGTGTGGCAACAGAGA	20				
RESULT 1054						
ABZ87730						
ID	ABZ87730 standard; DNA; 20 BP.					
XX						
AC	ABZ87730;					
XX						
DT	17-OCT-2003 (first entry)					
DE						
XX	Human oligonucleotide sequence.					
KW	Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;					
KM	antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquitinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;					
KV	antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;					
KX	adenosine gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;					
KW	adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;					
KM	lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.					
XX						
OS	Homo sapiens.					
XX						
PN	WO200285308-A2.					
XX						
PD	31-OCT-2002.					
XX						
PF	23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.					
XX						
PR	24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.					
XX						
PA	(EPIG-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.					
XX						
PI	Nyge JW, Li Y, Sandrasegara A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;					
XI	Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;					
DR	WPI; 2003-229219/22.					
XX						
PT	Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired					
PT	respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its					
PT	corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or					
PT	ubiquinone.					
PS						
XX	Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 2972; 872pp; English.					
CC	The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a					
CC	first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the					
CC	initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,					
CC	5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of					
CC	junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or					
CC	nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an					
CC	antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention					
CC	has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiaesthetic, hypotensive,					
CC	immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a					
CC	use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or					
CC	preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also					
CC	for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an					
CC	antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels					
CC	of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine					
CC	receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or					
CC	lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,					
CC	lung inflammatory, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.					
CC	Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed					
CC	specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO					
CC	at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pat_sequences					
XX						
Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;						

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2823 ACGGAGGGGAGCTGCTGCT 2842
|||
DB 1 ACGTGGGGGAGGAGCGGGGT 20

RESULT 1055
ABZ87191/c
ID ABZ87191 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ87191;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan U, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2433; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3525 CAGGAGGAGCTCCGCTGAC 3544
|||
DB 20 CAGCAGGAGCTGCTGCTGAC 1

RESULT 1056
ABZ88175
ID ABZ88175 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ88175;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antisense; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
XX antiinflammatory steroid; ubiquinone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
XX antisthmatic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; gene therapy;
XX antisense gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
XX adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
XX lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan U, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antisense to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiquinone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3417; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antisense to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiquinone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antisthmatic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cytostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antisense gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiquinone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1080 CAGCTCGCCGAGACTCTGA 1099
|||||
1 CAGCTCTCCAGGCTCCGA 20

Db 1 CAGCTCTCCAGGCTCCGA 20

RESULT 1057
ABZ88290
ID ABZ88290 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ88290;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antihemese; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiqunone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; gene therapy;
KW antihemese gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nye JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antihemese to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiqunone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 3532; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antihemese to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiqunone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiaesthetic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cyostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antihemese gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiqunone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4162 GCTCTCTGCGCCAGCTCC 4181
|||||
1 GCTCTCTGCGCCAGCTCC 20

Db 1 GCTCTCTGCGCCAGCTCC 20

RESULT 1058
ABZ91229/c
ID ABZ91229 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABZ91229;
XX
DT 17-OCT-2003 (first entry)
XX
DE Human oligonucleotide sequence.
XX
KW Human; antihemese; lung dysfunction; nasal airway dysfunction;
KW antiinflammatory steroid; ubiqunone; antiinflammatory; antiallergic;
KW antiaesthetic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cyostatic; gene therapy;
KW antihemese gene therapy; respiratory; lung; adenosine sensitivity;
KW adenosine receptor; bronchodilation; bronchoconstriction; lung allergy;
KW lung inflammation; respiratory disease; ds.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200285308-A2.
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
PF 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013135.
XX
PR 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286137P.
XX
PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Nye JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-229219/22.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating ailments associated with impaired
PT respiration, has oligo(s) antihemese to specific gene(s) or its
PT corresponding RNAs, and glucocorticoid or non-glucocorticoid steroid or
PT ubiqunone.
XX
PS Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 6471; 872pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a novel pharmaceutical composition, which has a
CC first active agent comprising an oligonucleotide antihemese to the
CC initiation codon, coding region, 5' or 3' end genomic flanking regions,
CC 5' and 3' intron-exon junctions, or regions within 2-10 nucleotides of
CC junctions of genes encoding a polypeptide associated with lung and/or
CC nasal airway dysfunction and a second active agent comprising an
CC antiinflammatory steroid and ubiqunone. A composition of the invention
CC has antiinflammatory, antiallergic, antiaesthetic, hypotensive,
CC immunosuppressive, and cyostatic activity. The composition may have a
CC use in antihemese gene therapy. The composition is useful for treating or
CC preventing a respiratory, lung or malignant disease or condition, also
CC for enhancing the prophylactic or therapeutic respiratory effect of an
CC antiinflammatory steroid in a subject, for reducing or depleting levels
CC of, or reducing sensitivity to adenosine, reducing levels of adenosine
CC receptor, producing bronchodilation, increasing levels of ubiqunone or
CC lung surfactant in a subject's tissue, or treating bronchoconstriction,
CC lung inflammation, lung allergies, or a respiratory disease or condition.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent is not represented in the printed
CC specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO
CC at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

CC amino acid is replaced by another amino acid. The polypeptide and
CC encoding nucleic acid are useful for screening for compounds which
CC inhibit the tyrosine kinase activity of the polypeptide. New compounds
CC which are capable of overcome resistance towards treatment with N-[4-
CC methyl-3-(4-pyridin-3-yl-pyrimidin-2-ylamino)-phenyl]-4-(4-methyl-
CC piperazin-1-ylmethyl)-benzamide ST1571 may be useful in the treatment and
CC diagnosis of chronic myeloid leukaemia (CM). The present sequence
CC represents a reverse transcriptase (RT)-PCR primer used to isolate the
CC coding sequence of native human Abl protein kinase domain.

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1952 CATTCCACACGCTCTGGAACA 1971
DB 1 CTTCCACACGCTCTGTAACA 20

RESULT 1061
ADM39629/c
ID ADM39629 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM39629;
AC
XX
DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE DMT DNA PCR primer #28.
XX
XX DMT; PCR; ss; glycosylase; demethylation; DNA repair;
KM plant organ modulation identity; plant organ number modulation;
KM endosperm development enhancement; seed development; endosperm; embryo;
KM seed coat; flowering time; DNA methylation; pre-harvest sprouting;
XX cereal; thale cress; primer.
XX
XX Arabidopsis thaliana.
OS
XX
XX US2003135890-A1.
PN
XX
PD 17-JUL-2003.
XX
XX 23-APR-2001; 2001US-00840743.
PF
XX
XX 21-APR-2000; 2000US-00553690.
PR
XX
XX (FISC/) FISCHER R.
PA (CHOI/) CHOI Y.
PA (HANN/) HANNON M.
PA (OKAM/) OKAMURO J.
PA (TATA/) TATARINOVA T.
PI
XX
XX Fischer R, Choi Y, Hannon M, Okamuro J, Tatarinova T;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-829656/77.
DR
XX
XX New DMT gene, useful for controlling plant development (e.g. seed
PT development, flowering time, chromosomal DNA methylation or transcription
PT in plants), or for developing plant lines with a variety of desired
PT phenotypes.
XX
XX
PS Disclosure; Page 10; 75pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to DMT domain polypeptides and the polynucleotides
CC encoding them. The invention also relates to an expression cassette
CC comprising a promoter operably linked to a heterologous polynucleotide
CC sequence or its complement which encodes a DMT polypeptide cited above, a
CC method of modulating transcription comprising introducing into a host
CC trans the expression cassette and selecting a host cell with modulated
CC transcription and a method of detecting a nucleic acid in a sample
CC comprising providing the new isolated nucleic acid, contacting the
CC isolated nucleic acid molecule with a sample to permit a comparison of

CC the sequence of the isolated nucleic acid with the sequence of the DNA in
CC the sample and analyzing the result of the comparison. The polypeptides
CC are capable of exhibiting at least one activity chosen from glycosylase
CC activity, demethylation of polynucleotides, DNA repair, plant organ
CC modulation identity, plant organ number modulation, plant flowering time
CC delay and endosperm development enhancement. The polynucleotides are
CC useful in plant genetic engineering, particularly for controlling plant
CC development and for modulating seed (specifically endosperm, embryo and
CC seed coat) development, flowering time, chromosomal DNA methylation and
CC transcription in plants. The polynucleotides are also useful for
CC developing plant lines with a variety of desired phenotypes. The plants
CC obtained may be used to prevent pre-harvest sprouting in seeds,
CC especially those derived from cereals. This sequence represents a PCR
CC primer used to amplify DMT polynucleotides of the invention.

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1184 CCGGACCCCTCCATCCCTGG 1203
DB 20 CCGGACATCCCATCTCTGG 1

RESULT 1062
ABD23421/c
ID ABD23421 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABD23421;
AC
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Human myosin X-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2433.
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiallergic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
PN
XX
PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
PF
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
PR
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPICGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
DR
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX
PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2433; 763pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,

CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antispasmodic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3525 CAGGAGACCTGCGCTGAC 3544

DB 20 CAGCAGAGCTGCGCTGAC 1

RESULT 1063

ABD24405

ID ABD24405 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABD24405;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX A1652901-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3417.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antispasmodic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285309-A2.

XX 31-OCT-2002.

XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US011143.

XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.

XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.

XX NYce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;

XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.

XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.

PS Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3417; 763bp; English.

XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antispasmodic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytostatic activity, is a
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
XX pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
XX inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
XX with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
XX inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
XX hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
XX transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
XX The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
XX thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
XX the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
XX e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to
XX prevent any unwanted effects due to it

XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1080 CAGCTGCGCCGAGACTGGA 1099

DB 1 CAGCTCTCCGAGGCTCCGA 20

RESULT 1064

ABD27459/C

ID ABD27459 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX ABD27459;

DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)

XX H37989-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 6471.

XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
XX respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
XX surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antispasmodic;
XX analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytostatic; cystic fibrosis;
XX beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
XX respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
XX emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
XX pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO200285309-A2.

PD 31-OCT-2002.
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
PR (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 6471; 763bp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytoskeletal activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc. tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 5 C; 4 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best local similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1623 GAATATGTTTCTGACTC 1642
DB 20 GAATTCGTGTTGCTGCCTC 1
XX
XX RESULT 1065
XX ABD4520
ID ABD24520 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ABD24520;
AC
XX
XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX A1652764-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 3532.
DE
XX
XX Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KM

KM respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KM surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KM analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytoskeletal; cystic fibrosis;
KM beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KM respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KM emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KM pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200285309-A2.
PN
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
PD
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
PF
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
PR
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
PI Nyce JW, Li Y, Sandrasegura A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
PI Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX
DR WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
PT Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
PT oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
PT nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
PT bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 3532; 763bp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
CC comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
CC bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
CC reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
CC surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
CC oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
CC expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
CC dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
CC The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
CC device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
CC instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
CC of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
CC analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytoskeletal activity, is a
CC beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
CC treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
CC composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
CC or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
CC reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
CC pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
CC inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
CC with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
CC inflammation, allergies, asthma, impaired respiration, respiratory
CC distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
CC hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
CC transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
CC The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
CC thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
CC the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
CC e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc. tissue environment and thereby, to
CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best local similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4162 GCTCTCTGCTGCCAGCTTCC 4181
DB 1 GCTCTGCTGCACAGCTGCC 20
XX

RESULT 1066
ABD23960
ID ABD23960 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ABD23960;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human calmodulin 2-derived oligonucleotide SEQ ID 2972.
XX
KW Human; antisense; bronchoconstriction; allergy; hyposecretion; pain;
KW respiratory tract inflammation; adenosine sensitivity; lung; cancer;
KW surfactant depletion; anti-allergic; anti-inflammatory; antiasthmatic;
KW analgesic; hypotensive; immunosuppressive; cytoskeletal; cystic fibrosis;
KW beta-adrenergic agonist; respiratory disease; pulmonary vasoconstriction;
KW respiratory distress syndrome; allergic rhinitis; pulmonary hypertension;
KW emphysema; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; bronchitis;
KW pulmonary transplantation rejection; ss; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX MO200285309-A2.
XX
XX 31-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 23-APR-2002; 2002WO-US013143.
XX
XX 24-APR-2001; 2001US-0286036P.
XX
XX (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Myce JW, Li Y, Sandrasagra A, Katz E, Pabalan J, Aguilar D;
XX Miller S, Tang L, Shahabuddin S;
XX WPI; 2003-093058/08.
XX
XX Pharmaceutical composition for treating asthma, has antisense
XX oligonucleotide containing less percentage of adenosine, targeted to
XX nucleic acids associated with lung airway or lung dysfunction, and
XX bronchodilating agent.
XX
XX Claim 15; SEQ ID NO 2972; 763pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel composition (a) a first active agent,
XX comprising oligonucleotides, effective for alleviating
XX bronchoconstriction, respiratory tract inflammation, allergies and
XX reducing adenosine sensitivity, levels of adenosine (A) or (A) receptors,
XX surfactant depletion or hyposecretion, when administered to a mammal. The
XX oligonucleotides are derived from a gene encoding or regulating
XX expression of a target polypeptide associated with lung airway or lung
XX dysfunction or cancer and can be anti-sense to the corresponding mRNA.
XX The invention also describes a kit, that comprises: (a) a delivery
XX device, in separate containers, (b) the oligonucleotides, (c)
XX instructions for adding a carrier and for use of the kit. The composition
XX of the invention has anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, antiasthmatic,
XX analgesic, hypotensive, immunosuppressive and cytoskeletal activity, is a
XX beta-adrenergic agonist. The composition is useful for preventing or
XX treating a respiratory, lung or malignant disease. The administered
XX composition comprises oligo and is administered to reduce the production
XX or availability, or to increase the degradation of the target mRNA or to
XX reduce the amount of target polypeptide present in the lungs. The
XX pulmonary obstruction, and/or bronchoconstriction and/or lung
XX inflammation, allergies and/or surfactant hypoproduction are associated
XX with a disease or condition such as pulmonary vasoconstriction,
XX inflammation, allergies, asthma, impeded respiration, respiratory
XX distress syndrome, pain, cystic fibrosis, allergic rhinitis, pulmonary
XX hypertension, emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary
XX transplantation rejection, pulmonary infections, bronchitis or cancer.
XX The reduced adenosine content of the anti-sense oligos corresponding to
XX thymidines present in the target RNA serves to prevent the breakdown of
XX the oligonucleotides into products that free adenosine into the system
XX e.g., lung, brain, heart, kidney, etc, tissue environment and thereby, to

CC prevent any unwanted effects due to it
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 1 C; 12 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2823 AGTGAGGGGAGCTGTGCT 2842
DB 1 AGTGAGGGGAGCTGTGCT 20
RESULT 1067
ADG09491/C
ID ADG09491 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADG09491;
XX
XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX TNF-alpha-related gene p38 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:59.
XX
XX DE TNF-alpha-related gene p38 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:59.
XX
XX KW tumour necrosis factor; TNF; tumour necrosis factor alpha; TNF-alpha;
KW TNF-related gene; TNF-alpha-related gene; cancer; human; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX EPI361433-A2.
XX
XX 12-NOV-2003.
XX
XX 08-APR-2003; 2003EP-00252225.
XX
XX 09-APR-2002; 2002JP-00107126.
XX
XX (HAYB) HAYASHIBARA SEIBUTSU KAGAKU.
XX
XX Yanai Y, Yamamoto S, Yamamoto K, Ikegami H;
XX WPI; 2004-055141/06.
XX
XX Estimating therapeutic efficacy of tumor necrosis factor involves
XX evaluating expression level of tumor necrosis factor-related gene in
XX cancer cell.
XX
XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 59; 56pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method (M1) for estimating therapeutic
XX efficacy of tumour necrosis factor (TNF). M1 involves evaluating the
XX expression level of a TNF-related gene in a cancer cell. Also described
XX is a kit for estimating the therapeutic efficacy of TNF, which is used in
XX the treatment of cancers. The kit comprises a thermostable DNA polymerase
XX and an oligonucleotide primer comprising a DNA sequence encoding a gene
XX chosen from a protein kinase B (Akt-1) gene, death receptor (DR3) gene,
XX multidrug resistance-associated protein (MRP5) gene, and multidrug
XX resistance-associated protein (MRP6) gene. The present sequence
XX represents a PCR primer which is used in an example from the present
XX invention.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3936 CTGCCAGTCAGAGCCCGGC 3955
DB 20 CTGCCAGTCAGAGCTCGGC 1
RESULT 1068

ADH10325/c
ID ADH10325 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH10325;
XX
DT 11-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE HCV NS5B amplifying RT-PCR reverse primer.
XX
KM IMPDH; RNA virus infection; inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase;
KM mycophenolic acid; ribavirin; interferon alpha; virucide;
KM antiinflammatory; hepatotropic; antipyretic; respiratory; antidiarrheic;
KM neuroprotective; anti-HIV; haemostatic; HCV; NS5B; primer; RT-PCR; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Hepatitis C virus.
XX
PN W02003101199-A1.
XX
PD 11-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 30-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US016891.
XX
PR 31-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384658P.
PR 22-AUG-2002; 2002US-040546P.
XX
PA (SCHE) SCHERING CORP.
XX
PI Malcolm BA, Reyes GR, Zhou S;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-090648/09.
XX
PT Treatment of RNA virus infection caused by e.g. yellow fever virus,
PT dengue virus involves the use of a combination of ribonucleoside analog
PT and inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase (IMPDH) inhibitor.
XX
PS Example; SEQ ID NO 2; 27bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to the treatment of an RNA virus infection and
XX involves administering a combination of a ribonucleoside analogue and an
XX inosine monophosphate dehydrogenase (IMPDH) inhibitor. The inhibitor of
XX IMPDH is mycophenolic acid or its derivative. The ribonucleoside analogue
XX is ribavirin or its derivative and salt. The combination additionally
XX comprises an interferon (preferably pegylated interferon alpha). The
XX method is useful for the treatment of an RNA virus infection caused by
XX e.g. Hepatitis C virus (HCV), west nile virus, dengue virus, yellow fever
XX virus, bovine viral diarrhoea virus and Venezuelan equine encephalitis
XX virus. Also useful for the treatment of RNA viral infections caused by
XX viruses of families Coronaviridae, Retroviridae, Picornaviridae and
XX Caliciviridae e.g. human respiratory coronaviruses HIV, HTLV-1 and II,
XX human rhinovirus, poliovirus, coxsackievirus A and B, hepatitis A virus,
XX echovirus, encephalomyocarditis virus, cheller's virus; and viral
XX infections caused by St.Louis encephalitis virus, influenza A and B viral
XX infections, parainfluenza viral infections, respiratory syncytial viral
XX infections (such as bronchiolitis and pneumonia), measles viral
XX infections, laasaa fever viral infections, Korean haemorrhagic fever
XX infections, hepatitis B viral infections, Crimean-Congo-haemorrhagic and
XX HIV-1 infections, encephalitis infections such as caused by kunjin virus
XX or St. Louis encephalitis infections as well as viral infections found in
XX immunocompromised patients. The combination reduces detrimental side
XX effects of treatment and enhances the efficacy. The combination shows
XX synergistic effects. In the combination, the IMPDH inhibitor facilitates
XX a reduction in the side toxicity of the ribonucleoside analogue. The
XX present sequence represents a HCV NS5B specific primer used in a real-
XX time RT-PCR quantification of HCV RNA replicon copy number.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 3 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2991 GAACGAGCTGCCATCTA 3010

Db 20 GAACGAGCTGCCATCTA 1
|||||
RESULT 1069
ADH63320/c
ID ADH63320 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADH63320;
XX
DT 25-MAR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human glucocorticoid receptor-specific antisense oligonucleotide #154.
XX
KM antisense oligonucleotide; glucocorticoid receptor; infection;
KM inflammation; tumour formation; diabetes; obesity;
KM cardiovascular disorder; hyperlipidaemia; Cushing's syndrome; human; ss;
KM phosphorothioate backbone; 2'-methoxyethyl; 2'-MOE.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
OS
XX
PN W02003099215-A2.
XX
PD 04-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 20-MAY-2003; 2003WO-US016084.
XX
PR 20-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381857P.
XX
PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
PI Crosby SD, Nalseth AE;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-035034/03.
XX
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT mammalian glucocorticoid receptor, useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
PT cardiovascular disorder, hyperlipidemia or Cushing's syndrome.
XX
PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 154; 985bp; English.
XX
XX The invention comprises an antisense oligonucleotides that are targeted
XX to nucleic acids encoding a mammalian glucocorticoid receptor. The
XX antisense oligonucleotides of the invention are useful for preventing or
XX delaying infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense
XX oligonucleotides are also useful for treating diabetes, obesity,
XX cardiovascular disorders, hyperlipidaemia or Cushing's syndrome. The
XX present DNA sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide that targets
XX the human glucocorticoid receptor gene. NOTE: The present sequence
XX contains 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings and a phosphorothioate backbone.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 8 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2841 GTGAGTTTGTCGACTCT 2860
|||||
Db 20 GTGAGTTTGTCGACTCT 1
XX
RESULT 1070
AD180706/c
ID AD180706 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AD180706;
XX
DT 15-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human PTPRM antisense modulation-related oligonucleotide Seq1065.
XX
KM protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type mu; PTPRM; cytosolic;
XX

KW antidiabetic; gene therapy; expression pattern;
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; metabolic disorder; diabetes;
 KW infection; inflammation; tumour formation; human; ss.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX US2004014699-A1.
 PN 22-JAN-2004.
 PD 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00200293.
 PF 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00200293.
 PR 18-JUL-2002; 2002US-00200293.
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 PA Cowbert LM, Dobie KW;
 PI WPI, 2004-121596/12.
 DR New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
 PT protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type mu, useful for treating cancer
 PT or diabetes or modulating expression of protein tyrosine phosphatase
 PT receptor type mu.
 PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 65; 56pp; English.
 XX This invention relates to a novel compound with an oligonucleotide 8-80
 CC nucleotides in length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
 CC protein tyrosine phosphatase receptor type mu (PTPRM) which specifically
 CC hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule encoding PTPRM and inhibits the
 CC expression of PTPRM or specifically hybridizes with at least 8-nucleotide
 CC portion of a preferred target region on a nucleic acid molecule encoding
 CC PTPRM. The invention may be useful for the production of compositions
 CC with a cytostatic or antidiabetic activity. In addition, the disclosed
 CC sequences may be useful for gene therapy. The compound, particularly the
 CC antisense oligonucleotide is useful in modulating the function of nucleic
 CC acid molecules encoding PTPRM. The antisense compound can also be used as
 CC research tools and diagnostics. It can also be used as tools in
 CC differential and/or combinatorial analyses to elucidate expression
 CC patterns of a portion or the entire complement of genes expressed within
 CC cells and tissues. The compound can also be used for treating diseases or
 CC conditions associated with PTPRM, preferably hyperproliferative disorder,
 CC for example cancer or metabolic disorders, for example diabetes. The
 CC compound can also be used as prophylaxis, for example to prevent or delay
 CC infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The present sequence is that
 CC of an antisense oligonucleotide which may be used during the creation of
 CC a compound of the invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1284 ATCAACATGCTGTCACAGCT 1303
 Db 20 ATCATCATGTCACCAATCT 1
 XX
 XX RESULT 1071
 XX ADI79687/c
 XX ID ADI79687 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ADI79687;
 XX
 XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Mouse HMG-CoA reductase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID No 210.
 DE
 XX HMG-CoA reductase; 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A;
 KW HMG-CoA reductase; cardiant; antiarteriosclerotic; antilipemic;
 KW antisense gene therapy; cardiovascular disorder; cholesterol metabolism;
 KW

KW mouse; murine; ss.
 XX
 XX OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 XX PN US2004006031-A1.
 XX
 XX PD 08-JAN-2004.
 XX
 XX PF 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00190366.
 XX
 XX PR 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00190366.
 XX
 XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX Dean NM, Freier SM, Dobie KW;
 XX PI WPI, 2004-081743/08.
 XX
 XX DR New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
 XX PT nucleic acid encoding HMG-CoA reductase, useful for treating
 XX PT atherosclerosis, or a disease involving cholesterol metabolism or
 XX PT angiogenesis.
 XX
 XX PS Example 16; SEQ ID NO 210; 110pp; English.
 XX
 XX CC The invention relates to novel compounds of 8-80 nucleobases in length
 XX CC targeted to, and which specifically hybridizes with, a nucleic acid
 XX CC molecule encoding 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A (HMG-CoA)
 XX CC reductase, and inhibits the expression of HMG-CoA reductase.
 XX CC compounds have cardiant, antiarteriosclerotic, and antilipemic
 XX CC activities. The compound can be used to treat disorders by antisense gene
 XX CC therapy. The compounds, compositions and methods are useful for treating
 XX CC a disease or condition associated with HMG-CoA reductase, such as a
 XX CC cardiovascular disorder e.g. atherosclerosis, or a disease or condition
 XX CC involving cholesterol metabolism. They are also useful in research and
 XX CC diagnostics for modulating the expression of HMG-CoA reductase. This
 XX CC polynucleotide sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide of the
 XX CC invention.
 XX SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 4 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4850 AGCTTGCGCTAGATGCCA 4869
 Db 20 AGCTTGCGCCAGAAAGACA 1
 XX
 XX RESULT 1072
 XX ADI79880
 XX ID ADI79880 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX AC ADI79880;
 XX
 XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 XX Mouse HMG-CoA reductase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID No 403.
 DE
 XX HMG-CoA reductase; 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A;
 KW HMG-CoA reductase; cardiant; antiarteriosclerotic; antilipemic;
 KW antisense gene therapy; cardiovascular disorder; cholesterol metabolism;
 KW mouse; murine; ss.
 XX
 XX OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 XX PN US2004006031-A1.
 XX
 XX PD 08-JAN-2004.
 XX
 XX PF 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00190366.
 XX

PR 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-00190366.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Dean NM, Freier SM, Dobie KW;
XX WPI; 2004-081743/08.
XX
XX New compound, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
PT nucleic acid encoding HMG-CoA reductase, useful for treating
PT atherosclerosis, or a disease involving cholesterol metabolism or
PT angiogenesis.
XX
XX
PS Example 16; SEQ ID NO 403; 110pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to novel compounds of 8-80 nucleobases in length
CC targeted to, and which specifically hybridizes with, a nucleic acid
CC molecule encoding 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-Coenzyme A (HMG-CoA)
CC reductase, and inhibits the expression of HMG-CoA reductase. The novel
CC compounds have cardiant, antiarteriosclerotic, and antilipemic
CC activities. The compound can be used to treat disorders by antisense gene
CC therapy. The compounds, compositions and methods are useful for treating
CC a disease or condition associated with HMG-CoA reductase, such as a
CC cardiovascular disorder e.g. atherosclerosis, or a disease or condition
CC involving cholesterol metabolism. They are also useful in research and
CC diagnostics for modulating the expression of HMG-CoA reductase. This
CC polynucleotide sequence represents an antisense oligonucleotide of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match: 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4850 AGCTTGGGCTAGAGATGCCA 4869
DB 1 AGCTTGGGCTAGAGATGCCA 20
RESULT 1073
AD128251
ID AD128251 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AD128251;
AC
XX
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Antisense oligonucleotide targeting mouse PRL3 ISIS 217449.
DE
XX
XX Mouse; antisense gene therapy; ss; PRL3;
KW protein tyrosine phosphatase type IVA member 3; colorectal cancer;
KW diabetes; glucose tolerance; insulin resistance; obesity;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; cytostatic.
XX
XX Mus musculus.
OS
XX
XX Key
FH Location/Qualifiers
FT 1..20
FT /*cag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone and all cytidines are 5
FT 1..5
FT -methyl cytidines"
FT /*cag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
FT 16..20
FT /*cag= C
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl residues"
XX
XX US2003235911-A1.
PN

XX
PD 25-DEC-2003.
XX
XX 20-JUN-2002; 2002US-00177554.
PF 20-JUN-2002; 2002US-00177554.
XX
XX 20-JUN-2002; 2002US-00177554.
PR 20-JUN-2002; 2002US-00177554.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Dobie KW, Zhang H;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2004-070585/07.
XX
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotide, comprising a sequence targeted to a
PT nucleic acid encoding protein tyrosine phosphatase type IVA member 3 (PRL
PT -3), useful for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative
PT disorders, e.g., cancer.
XX
XX
PS Example 16; SEQ ID NO 158; 77pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a compound comprising a sequence comprising 8-80
CC base pairs (bp) targeted to a nucleic acid encoding protein tyrosine
CC phosphatase type IVA member 3 (PRL-3), that specifically hybridizes with
CC the nucleic acid encoding PRL-3 and inhibits expression of PRL-3, i.e. is
CC an antisense oligonucleotide (AO). Also included are a composition
CC comprising the compound and a carrier or diluent, inhibiting the
CC expression of PRL-3 in cells or tissues, treating an animal having or
CC suspected of having a disease or condition associated with PRL-3 and
CC screening for an antisense compound. The antisense oligonucleotide is
CC useful for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative
CC disorder, particularly cancer (e.g. colorectal cancer), diabetes,
CC reduced glucose tolerance, insulin resistance and obesity. The present
CC sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide targeting mouse PRL3.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match: 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 571 CCAGACAGGCGACGAGCGG 590
DB 1 CTAGACAGGCGACGAGCGG 20
RESULT 1074
AD140215
ID AD140215 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AD140215;
AC
XX
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human EDG8 antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #205778.
DE
XX
XX endotheial differentiation gene 8; EDG8; atherosclerosis; cancer;
KW aberrant apoptosis; human; ss; antisense.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX US2004014050-A1.
PN
XX
XX 22-JAN-2004.
XX
XX
XX 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199675.
PF 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199675.
XX
XX 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199675.
PR 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-00199675.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA
XX
XX Garde W, Dobie KW;
PI
XX

DR WPI; 2004-121556/12.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotide compounds, useful for diagnosing,
PT preventing and/or treating conditions with aberrant activity of EDG8,
PT such as atherosclerosis, cancer and diseases arising from aberrant
PT apoptosis.
PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 75; 55pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a new compound targeted to a nucleic acid
CC molecule encoding endothelial differentiation gene 8 (EDG8), where the
CC compound specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid and inhibits the
CC expression of EDG8. The methods and compositions of the present invention
CC are useful for the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of diseases or
CC conditions associated with aberrant expression or activity of EDG8, such
CC as atherosclerosis, cancer and diseases arising from aberrant apoptosis.
CC The present sequence represents a human EDG8 antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 4634 AAGGCTCGGCTTAAGAG 4653
DB 1 AAGGATCGGCTGAGAG 20
RESULT 1075
ADH75270/C
ID ADH75270 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADH75270;
XX
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX IFN-associated gene p38 PCR primer, SEQ ID NO:59.
XX
XX Interferon therapy; cancer; viral disease; viral infection;
XX interferon-alpha; IFN-alpha; cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitor; Cox-2 inhibitor;
XX apoptosis induction; colon cancer; lung cancer; pancreas cancer;
XX breast cancer; stomach cancer; liver cancer; kidney cancer;
XX nerve cell cancer; skin cancer; muscle cancer; uterus cancer;
XX throat cancer; hepatitis B; hepatitis C; cytostatic; virucide;
XX cancer cell; interferon-associated gene; p38; real-time PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2004005549-A1.
XX
XX 15-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 30-JUN-2003; 2003WO-JP008296.
XX
XX 03-JUL-2002; 2002JP-00195147.
XX
XX (HAYB) HAYASHIBARA SEIBUTSU KAGAKU.
XX
XX Yanai Y, Yamamoto S, Yamamoto K, Yamauchi H;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-108824/11.
XX
XX Measurement of Cox-2 gene expression in cancer or virus-infected cells
PT for estimating the therapeutic effect of an interferon in cancer and
PT viral disease.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 59; 90pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method for estimating the therapeutic effect
CC of interferon in the treatment of cancer or viral disease. The method
CC involves determining the amount of expression of an interferon-associated
CC gene in cancer cells or virus-infected cells. The invention also relates

CC to drug compositions for the treatment of cancer and viral diseases
CC containing interferon-alpha together with a cyclooxygenase-2 (Cox-2)
CC inhibitor such as indomethacin which potentiates the apoptosis induction
CC effect of the interferon. The method and compositions of the invention
CC are useful in the treatment and prevention of cancers (e.g., cancer of
CC the colon, lung, pancreas, breast, stomach, liver, kidney, nerve cell,
CC skin, muscle, uterus and throat) and viral infections (e.g., hepatitis B
CC and C). The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in real-time
CC PCR to determine the amount of expression of an interferon-associated
CC gene in cancer cells cultured in the presence of interferon-alpha.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3936 CTGCCAGTCAAGCCCGGC 3955
DB 20 CTTCAGTCACAGCTCGGC 1
RESULT 1076
ADJ32697/C
ID ADJ32697 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADJ32697;
XX
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human GPCR 39 specific antisense oligo, ISIS 155222.
XX
XX G protein-coupled receptor; GPCR; research tool;
XX hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; neurological disorder; prophylaxis;
XX infection; inflammation; tumour; antisense gene therapy; human;
XX antisense; phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "Phosphorothioate backbone in which all cytidines
FT are 5-methyl cytidines"
FT modified_base 1..5
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl nucleotides"
XX
XX US2003232769-A1.
XX
XX 18-DEC-2003.
XX
XX 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-00173902.
XX
XX 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-00173902.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monia BP, Dobie KW;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-061308/06.
XX
XX New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding G
PT protein-coupled receptor 39, useful for modulating expression of G
PT protein-coupled receptor 39 or treating hyperproliferative or
PT neurological disorder.

XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 19; 46pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
CC for modulating the expression of G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) 39.
CC The antisense oligonucleotide is useful in modulating the function of
CC nucleic acid molecules encoding GPCR 39. It is also used as research
CC tools and diagnostics and is used as tools in differential and/or
CC combinatorial analyses to elucidate expression patterns of a portion or
CC the entire complement of genes expressed within cells and tissues. The
CC antisense compound is used for treating diseases or conditions associated
CC with GPCR 39, preferably hyperproliferative disorder, e.g. cancer or a
CC neurological disorder. It is also used as prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or
CC delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense
CC oligonucleotide is useful in antisense gene therapy. The present sequence
CC is an antisense oligonucleotide targeted towards human GPCR 39. This
CC sequence is used to illustrate the method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 7 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 3755 GCTGCCGCTCCTTCACTGCT 3774
Db 20 GCTACGCTGCTGCACGCTCT 1
RESULT 1077
ADJ32730
ID ADJ32730 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ32730;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human GPCR 39 target region #5.
XX
KM G protein-coupled receptor; GPCR; research tool;
KM hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; neurological disorder; prophylaxis;
KM infection; inflammation; tumour; antisense gene therapy; human; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003232769-A1.
XX
PD 18-DEC-2003.
XX
PF 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-00173902.
XX
PR 17-JUN-2002; 2002US-00173902.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Monia BP, Dobie KM;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-061308/06.
XX
PT New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding G
PT protein-coupled receptor 39, useful for modulating expression of G
PT protein-coupled receptor 39 or treating hyperproliferative or
PT neurological disorder.
XX
PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 52; 46pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
CC for modulating the expression of G protein-coupled receptor (GPCR) 39.
CC The antisense oligonucleotide is useful in modulating the function of
CC nucleic acid molecules encoding GPCR 39. It is also used as research
CC tools and diagnostics and is used as tools in differential and/or
CC combinatorial analyses to elucidate expression patterns of a portion or
CC the entire complement of genes expressed within cells and tissues. The

CC antisense compound is used for treating diseases or conditions associated
CC with GPCR 39, preferably hyperproliferative disorder, e.g. cancer or a
CC neurological disorder. It is also used as prophylaxis, e.g. to prevent or
CC delay infection, inflammation or tumour formation. The antisense
CC oligonucleotide is useful in antisense gene therapy. The present sequence
CC is human GPCR 39 target region. This sequence is used to illustrate the
CC method of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
Qy 3755 GCTGCCGCTCCTTCACTGCT 3774
Db 1 GCTACGCTGCTGCACGCTCT 20
RESULT 1078
ADJ36942
ID ADJ36942 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADJ36942;
XX
DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human HURNS-2 amplifying antisense PCR primer, GPCR-164a.
XX
KM Leucine-rich repeat; LRR; HURNS-2; HURNS-3;
KM aberrant leucine-rich repeat protein function disorder;
KM protein: protein interaction disorder; matrix association disorder;
KM caspase recruitment disorder; nucleotide binding disorder;
KM cell migration disorder; signal transduction disorder;
KM cell cycle regulation disorder; neurological disorder;
KM motor neuron disorder; muscle development disorder;
KM neural development disorder; apoptosis disorder;
KM immune response disorder; dementia; anxiety; headache; migraine;
KM delirium; schizophrenia; manic depression; mental retardation;
KM dyskinesia; neural degenerative disorder; Alzheimer's disease;
KM Parkinson's disease; depression; fear; learning disorder; brain cancer;
KM gene therapy; human; neoplastic; tranquilizer; neuroleptic;
KM neuroprotective; cytostatic; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US2003220263-A1.
XX
PD 27-NOV-2003.
XX
PF 25-APR-2003; 2003US-00424233.
XX
PR 25-APR-2002; 2002US-0375335P.
XX
PA (FEDE/) FEDER J N.
PA (MINT/) MINTIER G.
PA (RAMA/) RAMANATHAN C S.
XX
PI Feder JN, Mintier G, Ramanathan CS;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-141759/44.
XX
PT New isolated human leucine rich repeat containing polypeptides, HURNS-2
PT and HURNS-3, useful for treating, preventing disorders e.g., anxiety,
PT headache, migraine, schizophrenia, manic depression, or delirium.
XX
PS Example 3; SEQ ID NO 41; 124pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to two newly described human leucine-rich
CC repeat (LRR) containing proteins HURNS-2 and HURNS-3 and their encoding
CC nucleic acids. The invention is useful for preventing, treating and
CC ameliorating a medical condition which involves administration of LRR
CC proteins or their modulators. The invention is also useful for

CC diagnosing a pathological condition or a susceptibility of the
CC pathological condition which involves determining the presence or amount
CC of expression of the LRR proteins in a biological sample. The condition
CC is disorder related to aberrant leucine-rich repeat protein function, a
CC disorder related to aberrant protein: protein interactions, disorders
CC related to aberrant matrix association, a disorder related to aberrant
CC caspase recruitment, a disorder related to aberrant nucleotide binding, a
CC disorder related to aberrant cell migration, a disorder related to
CC aberrant signal transduction, a disorder related to aberrant cell cycle
CC regulation, neurological disorders, motor neuron disorders, muscle
CC development disorders, a disorder related to aberrant neural development,
CC a disorder related to aberrant apoptosis, disorder related to aberrant
CC immune responses in the human nervous system such as dementia, anxiety,
CC headache, migraine, delirium, schizophrenia, manic depression, severe
CC mental retardation, dyskinesias, neural degenerative disorders such as
CC Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease affective disorders,
CC depression, schizophrenia, anxiety, fear, learning disorders and brain
CC cancer. The invention is also used in gene therapy. The present sequence
CC is human HMRNS amplifying PCR primer. The primer is used in the
CC exemplification of the invention.

SO Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 2 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1578 TTGGTGATCTGTGTGAAC 1597

DB 1 TTGGTGAGCTTGTGAATC 20

RESULT 1079

ADK95686

XX ADK95686 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADK95686;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss; primer.

OS Synthetic.

XX JP2003259875-A.

PD 16-SEP-2003.

PF 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.

PR 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.

PA (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.

XX WPI; 2004-093977/10.

PT Novel polynucleotide useful for PCR amplification along with two DNA
PT fragment from another set of sequences, or for detecting single
PT nucleotide polymorphism in human gene.

PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 4715; 2627bp; Japanese.

CC The present invention relates to a polynucleotide isolated from a human
CC gene and is useful for detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism in a
CC human gene or for diagnosing of disease. The invention enables the
CC detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism in a human gene. The
CC present sequence represents a primer of the invention.

SO Sequence 20 BP; 9 A; 7 C; 4 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1686 AACAGCACTCAGACGACC 1705

DB 1 AACAGCACACGACCGACG 20

RESULT 1080

ADK94471

XX ADK94471 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADK94471;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

XX human; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; ss; primer.

OS Synthetic.

XX JP2003259875-A.

PD 16-SEP-2003.

PF 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373;

PR 08-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00064373.

PA (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIJUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.

XX WPI; 2004-093977/10.

PT Novel polynucleotide useful for PCR amplification along with two DNA
PT fragment from another set of sequences, or for detecting single
PT nucleotide polymorphism in human gene.

PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 3500; 2627bp; Japanese.

CC The present invention relates to a polynucleotide isolated from a human
CC gene and is useful for detecting a single nucleotide polymorphism in a
CC human gene or for diagnosing of disease. The invention enables the
CC detection of a single nucleotide polymorphism in a human gene. The
CC present sequence represents a primer of the invention.

SO Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1915 TCGAAGAAATCCAGCTG 1934

DB 1 TCGAAGAAATGCCAGCTG 20

RESULT 1081

ADJ61326

XX ADJ61326 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADJ61326;

DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)

CC Oligonucleotide associated to IL5R- α 1176 #18.
CC interleukin; IL-4 receptor; IL-5 receptor; lung disease;
CC airway inflammation; allergy; asthma; impeded respiration;
CC cystic fibrosis; acute respiratory distress syndrome;
CC pulmonary hypertension; lung inflammation; bronchitis; oligonucleotide;
CC ss.

OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO2004011613-A2.
 XX
 PD 05-FEB-2004.
 XX
 PF 25-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US023509.
 XX
 PR 29-JUL-2002; 2002US-0399076P.
 XX
 PA (EPIC-) EPIGENESIS PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Nyce JW, Tang L, Sandrasagra A, Aguilar D, Miller S;
 XX Shahabuddin S, Lu H, Cong H;
 DR WPI; 2004-203534/19.
 XX
 PT Novel single or multiple target oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.
 PT initiation codons and introns of respiratory disease-relevant genes e.g.,
 PT CCR1, RANTES, MCP4, useful for prophylaxis or treating respiratory
 PT disease e.g., asthma.
 XX
 PS Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 2182; 85bp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to an oligonucleotide anti-sense to e.g.,
 CC initiation codon, coding region with 2-10 nucleotides of 5'-end and 3'-
 CC end of nucleic acid target comprising gene(s) chosen from e.g.
 CC Interleukin (IL)-4 receptor, IL-5 receptor or salts of the
 CC oligonucleotide and optionally surfactant operatively linked to the
 CC oligonucleotide. The method is useful for preventing or treating a
 CC respiratory or lung disease, which involves administering to the airways
 CC of a subject an effective amount of an inhibitor. The oligonucleotide is
 CC useful for production of a medicament for the prevention and/or treatment
 CC of a respiratory or lung disease. The respiratory or lung disease is
 CC chosen from airway inflammation, allergy(ies), asthma, impeded
 CC COPD), allergic rhinitis (AR), chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases
 CC (ARDS), pulmonary hypertension, lung inflammation, bronchitis, airway
 CC obstruction. The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 Db 279 TTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTTCG 298
 1 TCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCATAC 20
 XX
 RESULT 1082
 ADJ18542/c
 ID ADJ18542 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADJ18542;
 XX
 DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Antisense DNA oligo used to modulate human LRH1 expression SeqID 3092.
 XX
 KW human; ss; liver related homologue-1; LRH1, NR5A2; anti-sense;
 KW phosphorothioate; 2' MOE; breast cancer; dyslipidaemia; atherosclerosis;
 KW low HDL; high density lipoprotein; high LDL; hypercholesterolaemia;
 KW gall stone; triglyceridaemia; obesity; hepatitis;
 KW hepatocellular carcinoma; aromatase; cytosarctic; anti-inaemic;
 KW antiarteriosclerotic; anorectic; hepatotropic; litholytic;
 KW antiinflammatory; virucidal.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 OS Synthetic.

PH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..20
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /label= OTHER= phosphorothioate backbone
 FT modified_base 1..5
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
 FT cyridine nucleobases are 5-methylcyridine."
 FT modified_base 16..20
 FT /*tag= c
 FT /mod_base= OTHER
 FT /note= "OTHER= 2' methoxyethyl (2' MOE) nucleotides. All
 FT cyridine nucleobases are 5-methylcyridine."
 XX
 PN WO2004003201-A2.
 XX
 PD 08-JAN-2004.
 XX
 PF 01-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US020865.
 XX
 PR 01-JUL-2002; 2002US-0392813P.
 XX
 PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
 XX
 PI Kane CD;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-083058/08.
 XX
 PT New antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a nucleic acid encoding liver
 PT related homologue-1 (LRH1), useful for treating breast cancer.
 PT dyslipidemia, atherosclerosis, hypercholesterolemia, or hepatitis.
 XX
 PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 3092; 909pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to novel antisense compounds useful for modulating
 CC the expression of liver related homologue-1 (LRH1) and splice variants
 CC thereof. Specifically, it refers to compositions 8-30 nucleobases in
 CC length that target a portion of an active site on the nucleic acid
 CC molecule encoding LRH1 (also known as NR5A2). LRH1 is a monomeric orphan
 CC nuclear receptor protein that functions as a tissue specific
 CC transcription factor. The present invention describes antisense
 CC oligonucleotides that comprise at least one modified internucleoside
 CC linkage, a phosphorothioate linkage; at least one modified sugar moiety,
 CC a 2'-O-methoxyethyl (2' MOE) and at least one modified nucleobase, a 5-
 CC methylcytidine. These antisense compounds are useful for treating or
 CC diagnosing a disease associated with LRH1, such as breast cancer,
 CC dyslipidaemia, atherosclerosis, low HDL (high density lipoprotein), high
 CC LDL (low density lipoprotein), hypercholesterolaemia, gall stones,
 CC triglyceridaemia, obesity, hepatitis B virus-mediated acute or chronic
 CC hepatitis, as well as hepatocellular carcinoma or a condition associated
 CC with aromatase activity. Accordingly, these compositions exhibit
 CC cytosarctic, anti-inaemic, antiarteriosclerotic, anorectic, hepatotropic,
 CC litholytic, antiinflammatory and virucidal activities. This
 CC oligonucleotide sequence is an antisense DNA oligo used to modulate the
 CC expression of the human LRH1 protein of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 1 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 XX
 Db 4650 GGAGCTGAAGAGTCTGGGTA 4669
 20 GGAGTAAGAAAGTGTGGGTA 1
 XX
 RESULT 1083
 ADJ23825
 ID ADJ23825 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX

```

AC ADJ23825;
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT XX
DE Human endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 2223.
XX
KW Antilipaeic; Cardiovascular; Analgesic; Antianginal; Antisense therapy;
KM Human; Endothelial lipase; dyslipidaemia; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
XX Cardiovascular disorder; metabolic syndrome X; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
FT backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'
FT and 3' ends, which are 4 nucleotides in length. Also all
FT cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX MO2004009541-A2.
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 18-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US022410.
XX
XX 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-0397106P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Bhat BG;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-132912/13.
XX
DR New antisense oligonucleotide for modulating endothelial lipase
PT expression, for diagnosing, preventing or treating e.g. dyslipidemia, low
PT high density lipoprotein or cardiovascular disorders.
XX
PS Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 2223; 1007pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADJ21603-
XX ADJ25510) targeted to human Endothelial Lipase (EL) coding sequence
XX (ADJ25517), where the antisense oligonucleotide specifically hybridises
XX with and inhibits the expression of EL. The antisense oligonucleotides
XX are useful for modulating the expression of endothelial lipase in cells
XX or tissues to treat diseases associated with EL expression, such as
XX dyslipidaemia, low high density lipoprotein (HDL), cardiovascular
XX disorder or metabolic syndrome X. In addition, the oligonucleotides are
XX used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 3 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3461 CCTCCAGACACAGAGT 3480
DB 1 CCTCCCAAGAAACAGAGT 20

```

RESULT 1084
ADJ24189
ID ADJ24189 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADJ24189;
XX
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 2587.
DE
XX

```

KW Antilipaeic; Cardiovascular; Analgesic; Antianginal; Antisense therapy;
KM Human; Endothelial lipase; dyslipidaemia; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
XX Cardiovascular disorder; metabolic syndrome X; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
FT backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'
FT and 3' ends, which are 4 nucleotides in length. Also all
FT cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX MO2004009541-A2.
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 18-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US022410.
XX
XX 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-0397106P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX Bhat BG;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-132912/13.
XX
DR New antisense oligonucleotide for modulating endothelial lipase
PT expression, for diagnosing, preventing or treating e.g. dyslipidemia, low
PT high density lipoprotein or cardiovascular disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 2587; 1007pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADJ21603-
XX ADJ25510) targeted to human Endothelial Lipase (EL) coding sequence
XX (ADJ25517), where the antisense oligonucleotide specifically hybridises
XX with and inhibits the expression of EL. The antisense oligonucleotides
XX are useful for modulating the expression of endothelial lipase in cells
XX or tissues to treat diseases associated with EL expression, such as
XX dyslipidaemia, low high density lipoprotein (HDL), cardiovascular
XX disorder or metabolic syndrome X. In addition, the oligonucleotides are
XX used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 7 C; 3 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3242 CAACCCCACTACATGGAG 3261
DB 1 CAACCACTACATGGAG 20

```

RESULT 1085
ADJ23632
ID ADJ23632 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

AC ADJ23632;
XX
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human endothelial lipase antisense oligonucleotide, SEQ ID 2030.
DE
XX
XX Antilipaeic; Cardiovascular; Analgesic; Antianginal; Antisense therapy;
KM Human; Endothelial lipase; dyslipidaemia; high density lipoprotein; HDL;
XX Cardiovascular disorder; metabolic syndrome X; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
OS Synthetic.

```
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "This oligonucleotide has a phosphorothioate
PT backbone and 2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) wings at the 5'
FT and 3' ends, which are 4 nucleotides in length. Also all
FT cytidine residues are 5-methylcytidines"
XX
XX WO2004009541-A2.
XX
XX 29-JAN-2004.
XX
XX 18-JUL-2003; 2003WO-US022410.
XX
XX 19-JUL-2002; 2002US-0397106P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX PI Bhat BG;
XX WPI; 2004-132912/13.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotide for modulating endothelial lipase
PT expression, for diagnosing, preventing or treating e.g. dyslipidemia, low
PT high density lipoprotein or cardiovascular disorders.
XX
XX Claim 3; SEQ ID NO 2030; 1007pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to antisense oligonucleotides (ADJ21603-
CC ADJ2510) targeted to human Endothelial lipase (EL) coding sequence
CC (ADJ2511), where the antisense oligonucleotide specifically hybridizes
CC with and inhibits the expression of EL. The antisense oligonucleotides
CC are useful for modulating the expression of endothelial lipase in cells
CC or tissues to treat diseases associated with EL expression, such as
CC dyslipidemia, low high density lipoprotein (HDL), cardiovascular
CC disorder or metabolic syndrome X. In addition, the oligonucleotides are
CC used for diagnostics, prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 7 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3243 AACCCCAACTACATGGAGT 3262
DB 1 AACCACTACATGGCGT 20
RESULT 1086
ADK73260/c
ID ADK73260 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADK73260;
AC
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #594.
DE
XX
XX Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KM diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KM infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX WO2004016754-A2.
XX
XX 26-FEB-2004.
PD
XX
XX 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
PF
XX
```

```
PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX PI Roberds SL;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX
XX New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT Nav1.3, useful for treating a disease or condition associated
PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
PT disorder, or ataxia.
XX
XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 594; 417pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
CC 2' MOE wings and a decoy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1869 GACCCCTGAGTGAAGA 1888
DB 20 GACCCCTGAGTGAAGA 1
RESULT 1087
ADK73945
ID ADK73945 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADK73945;
AC
XX
XX 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #1279.
DE
XX
XX Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nootropic; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
KM diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
KM infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX WO2004016754-A2.
XX
XX 26-FEB-2004.
PD
XX
XX 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
PF
XX
XX 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
PR
XX
XX (PHAA ) PHARMACIA CORP.
XX
XX PI Roberds SL;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-203785/19.
XX
XX New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
PT Nav1.3, useful for treating a disease or condition associated
```

PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
 disorder, or ataxia.
 XX
 XX
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1279; 417bp; English.
 CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
 CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
 CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
 CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
 CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to
 CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
 CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
 CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
 CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
 CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
 CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
 CC 2'MOB wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
 CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
 CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 4 C; 3 G; 12 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 5067 TTCTTCTATCTCTGTGCT 5086
 1 TTCTTCTTCTCTGTGAT 20
 Db
 RESULT 1088
 ADK75891
 ID ADK75891 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX ADK75891;
 XX
 DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide to target Nav1.3 #3225.
 XX
 XX Nav1.3; Analgesic; Nociceptive; Neuroprotective; post-herpetic neuralgia;
 XX diabetic neuropathy; arthritic pain; migraine headache;
 XX infantile epilepsy; ataxia; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO2004016754-A2.
 XX
 PD 26-FEB-2004.
 XX
 PF 14-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025465.
 XX
 PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0403416P.
 XX
 PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
 XX
 PI Roberds SL;
 XX
 XX WPI; 2004-203785/19.
 DR
 XX
 XX New antisense compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding
 PT Nav1.3, useful for treating a disease or condition associated
 PT with Nav1.3, e.g. pain, seizure disorder such as childhood seizure
 PT disorder, or ataxia.
 XX
 XX Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 3225; 417bp; English.
 PS
 CC The present invention relates to an antisense compound targeted to a
 CC nucleic acid molecule encoding Nav1.3, where the antisense compound
 CC specifically hybridizes with and inhibits the expression of Nav1.3. The
 CC compound and composition are useful for treating a disease or condition
 CC associated with Nav1.3, e.g. pain including but not limited to

CC neuropathic pain, post-herpetic neuralgia, chronic pain, lower back pain,
 CC diabetic neuropathy, trigeminal neuropathy, arthritic pain, acute pain,
 CC pain from burns, migraine headache, cluster headache, mild-to-moderate
 CC headache; seizure disorder such as childhood seizure disorder, including
 CC but not limited to neonatal or infantile epilepsy; or ataxia. The present
 CC sequence represents a chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with
 CC 2'MOB wings and a deoxy gap. Used during the antisense inhibition of
 CC human Nav1.3 expression, the oligonucleotides are designed to target
 CC different regions of the human Nav1.3 RNA.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4815 TCAGCTCCATCTCCAGTG 4834
 1 TCAGCACAAATCTCCAGTG 20
 Db
 RESULT 1089
 ADL32212
 ID ADL32212 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 XX ADL32212;
 XX
 DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Clone specific PCR primer to amplify human full length cDNA SeqID 4245.
 XX
 XX human; medicine; signal transduction; glycoprotein; transcription;
 XX oligo-capping method; ss; PCR; primer.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN EPI396543-A2.
 XX
 PD 10-MAR-2004.
 XX
 PF 07-JUL-2000; 2003EP-00025638.
 XX
 XX 08-JUL-1999; 99JP-00194486.
 XX
 PR 11-JAN-2000; 2000JP-00118774.
 XX
 PR 02-MAY-2000; 2000JP-00183865.
 XX
 PR 07-JUL-2000; 2000EP-00114089.
 XX
 PA (REAS-) RES ASSOC BIOTECHNOLOGY.
 XX
 XX Ota T, Nishikawa T, Isogai T, Hayashi K, Iehi S, Kawai Y;
 PI Wakamatsu A, Sugiyama T, Nagai K, Kojima S, Otsuki T, Koga H;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-204755/20.
 XX
 XX New oligonucleotide primers (830 CDNAs) useful for synthesizing full
 PT length human cDNAs.
 PT
 XX
 PS Example 18; SEQ ID NO 4245; 1340bp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to a novel primers useful for synthesizing full
 CC length cDNA molecules that encode human proteins. Specifically, it refers
 CC to secretory or membrane proteins that are potential therapeutic agents/
 CC target molecules in the field of medicine, and in particular genes
 CC encoding proteins that are associated with signal transduction,
 CC glycoproteins and transcription. The present invention describes a method
 CC for efficiently cloning a full length human cDNA from both the 5' and 3'
 CC ends using the oligo-capping method. This oligonucleotide sequence is a
 CC human clone specific PCR primer used in an exemplification of the
 CC invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 5 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

CC human mPES-1 gene is located on chromosome 9, more specifically to
CC 9q34.3. The present invention also describes: (1) antisense compounds,
CC having a sequence comprising 8-30 bp targeted to a nucleic acid encoding
CC mPES-1, which specifically hybridise with the nucleic acid mPES-1 and
CC inhibit its expression; (2) a method of inhibiting the expression of
CC mPES-1 in cells or tissues; and (3) a method of treating an animal
CC having a disease or condition associated with mPES-1. mPES-1 chimeraic
CC antisense oligonucleotides and antisense compounds have cytostatic,
CC antiinflammatory, neuroprotective, cardioprotective, neuroprotective,
CC ophthalmological, immunomodulatory and cardiovascular activities, and can
CC be used as mPES-1 inhibitors and in gene therapy. The antisense compound
CC can be used for preparing a composition for treating a disease or
CC condition associated with mPES-1 e.g., inflammation, Alzheimer's
CC disease, arthritis, diabetes, cancer, ischaemia or reperfusion injury, or
CC ophthalmic, immunological, cardiovascular or neurological disorder.

XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3018 CTCACCCACCATCGGAGTT 3037

DB 20 CTCAGCCACCATCTGGAGTT 1

RESULT 1092

ADN49261/c

ID ADN49261 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC ADN49261;

XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human HDAC4 specific antisense oligo, ISIS 130852.

XX
KW Histone deacetylase 4; HDAC4; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;

KW antisense therapy; human; myeloid leukaemia; phosphorothioate backbone;

XX
KW antisense; ss; HDAC-A.

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone in which all cytidines

FT are 5-methylcytidines"

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl bases"

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl bases"

XX
PN US2004077083-A1.

XX
PD 22-APR-2004.

XX
PF 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00273826.

XX
PR 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00273826.

XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX
PI Wact AT;

XX
DR WPI; 2004-340008/31.

XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating Histone deacetylase 4
PT expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases or
PT conditions associated with Histone deacetylase 4, such as cancer (i.e.
PT myeloid leukaemia).

XX
PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 22; 45bp; English:

XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
XX for modulating the expression of histone deacetylase 4 (HDAC4). HDAC4 is
XX also known as HDAC-A. The composition comprises antisense compounds that
XX can be targeted towards HDAC4. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful
XX for inhibiting the expression of HDAC4 in cells or tissues. It is also
XX useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated
XX with HDAC4, such as a hyperproliferative disorder, particularly cancer
XX (i.e. myeloid leukaemia). The compound is used for diagnostics,
XX prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. It is also useful in
XX antisense therapy. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide
XX targeted towards human HDAC4 DNA.

SQ Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1674 CAGCAGATGAGACACAGCA 1693

DB 20 CAGCAGCTCAGACACAGCA 1

RESULT 1093

ADN49272

ID ADN49272 standard; DNA; 20 BP.

XX
AC ADN49272;

XX
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human HDAC4 specific antisense oligo, ISIS 130863.

XX
KW Histone deacetylase 4; HDAC4; hyperproliferative disorder; cancer;

KW antisense therapy; human; myeloid leukaemia; phosphorothioate backbone;

XX
KW antisense; ss; HDAC-A.

OS Homo sapiens.

OS Synthetic.

XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers

FT modified_base 1..20

FT /*tag= b

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone in which all cytidines

FT are 5-methylcytidines"

FT /*tag= a

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl bases"

FT /*tag= c

FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl bases"

XX
PN US2004077083-A1.

XX
PD 22-APR-2004.

XX
PF 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00273826.

XX
PR 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00273826.

XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX
PI (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.

XX

PI Matt AT;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-340008/31.
DR
XX
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating Histone deacetylase 4
PT expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases or
PT conditions associated with Histone deacetylase 4, such as cancer (i.e.
PT myeloid leukemia).
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 33; 45pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to antisense compounds, compositions and methods
CC for modulating the expression of histone deacetylase 4 (HDAC4). HDAC4 is
CC also known as HDAC-A. The composition comprises antisense compounds that
CC can be targeted towards HDAC4. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful
CC for inhibiting the expression of HDAC4 in cells or tissues. It is also
CC useful for treating an animal having a disease or condition associated
CC with HDAC4, such as a hyperproliferative disorder, particularly cancer
CC (i.e. myeloid leukemia). The compound is used for diagnostics,
CC prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. It is also useful in
CC antisense therapy. The present sequence is an antisense oligonucleotide
CC targeted towards human HDAC4 DNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2605 GTGACCAAGCCCTGCTTT 2624
Db 1 GTGACCACTGCGCCGCTTT 20
RESULT 1094
ADM10445
ID ADM10445 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM10445;
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human histone deacetylase 4 antisense oligonucleotide seqid 33.
DE
XX cytostatic; antimicrobial; antiinflammatory; antisense therapy;
KM antisense compound; histone deacetylase 4; cancer; infection;
KM inflammation; diagnostic; prophylaxis; human; antisense oligonucleotide;
KM ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines
FT are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 15..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
PN US2004077084-A1.
XX
XX 22-APR-2004.
XX
XX 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00274347.
XX
XX 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00274347.
PR

XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.
XX
XX
XX Matt AT; Davidsen S, Li J, Glaser K;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-340009/31.
DR
XX
XX
PT New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating human Histone deacetylase 4
PT expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases
PT associated with Histone deacetylase 4, e.g. cancer, infection or
PT inflammation.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 33; 46pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an antisense compound that is 8-50 nucleobases in
CC length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human Histone
CC deacetylase 4 (which comprises a sequence of 8459 bp fully defined in the
CC specification). The compound specifically hybridizes with and inhibits
CC the expression of human Histone deacetylase 4. Also described are: a
CC composition comprising the new antisense compound and a pharmaceutical
CC carrier or diluent; and a method of inhibiting the expression of Histone
CC deacetylase 4 in human cells or tissues, comprising contacting the cells
CC or tissues with the new compound so that the expression of Histone
CC deacetylase 4 is inhibited. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for
CC modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 4 in cells or tissues.
CC It is also useful for treating humans having a disease or condition
CC associated with Histone deacetylase 4, such as cancer, infection or
CC inflammation. In addition, the compound is used for diagnostics,
CC prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. This sequence represents a
CC human histone deacetylase 4 antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2605 GTGACCAAGCCCTGCTTT 2624
Db 1 GTGACCACTGCGCCGCTTT 20
RESULT 1095
ADM10434/C
ID ADM10434 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX ADM10434;
AC
DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human histone deacetylase 4 antisense oligonucleotide seqid 22.
DE
XX cytostatic; antimicrobial; antiinflammatory; antisense therapy;
KM antisense compound; histone deacetylase 4; cancer; infection;
KM inflammation; diagnostic; prophylaxis; human; antisense oligonucleotide;
KM ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FT modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= Phosphorothioate backbone. All cytidines
FT are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 15..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER

FT /note= "OTHER= 2'-O-Methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX US2004077084-A1.
XX
XX 22-APR-2004.
XX
XX 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00274347.
XX
XX 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-00274347.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX (ABBO) ABBOTT LAB.
XX
XX Walt AT, Davidsen S, Li J, Glaser K;
XX
XX MPI; 2004-340009/31.
XX
XX New antisense oligonucleotides for modulating human Histone deacetylase 4
XX expression, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating diseases
XX associated with Histone deacetylase 4, e.g. cancer, infection or
XX inflammation.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 22; 46pp; English.
XX
XX The invention describes an antisense compound that is 8-50 nucleobases in
XX length targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding human Histone
XX deacetylase 4 (which comprises a sequence of 849 bp fully defined in the
XX specification). The compound specifically hybridizes with and inhibits
XX the expression of human Histone deacetylase 4. Also described are: a
XX composition comprising the new antisense compound and a pharmaceutical
XX carrier or diluent; and a method of inhibiting the expression of Histone
XX deacetylase 4 in human cells or tissues, comprising contacting the cells
XX or tissues with the new compound so that the expression of Histone
XX deacetylase 4 is inhibited. The antisense oligonucleotide is useful for
XX modulating the expression of Histone deacetylase 4 in cells or tissues.
XX It is also useful for treating humans having a disease or condition
XX associated with Histone deacetylase 4, such as cancer, infection or
XX inflammation. In addition, the compound is used for diagnostics,
XX prophylaxis, or as research reagents or kits. This sequence represents a
XX human histone deacetylase 4 antisense oligonucleotide.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 5 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 1674 CAGCAGATGAAAGCAACGA 1693
XX |||||
XX 20 CAGCAGCTCAAGAAACAAGA 1
XX
XX RESULT 1096
XX ADO013826
XX ID ADO13826 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADO13826;
XX
XX DT 15-UTL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Laminin A gene mutational analysis primer #6.
XX
XX KW ss; antiarteriosclerotic; laminin A; mutation; diagnosis;
XX progeroid disease; Hutchinson-Gilford Progeria Syndrome;
XX arteriosclerosis; atherosclerosis; primer; chromosome 1.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO2004035753-A2.
XX
XX PD 29-APR-2004.
XX
XX PF 17-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US033058.

XX
XX 18-OCT-2002; 2002US-0419541P.
XX PR 14-APR-2003; 2003US-0463084P.
XX
XX (PROG-) PROGERIA RES FOUND INC.
XX (NYME-) NEW YORK STATE OFFICE MENTAL HEALTH.
XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES.
XX
XX Erikson MBH, Collins FS, Gordon LB, Brown TW;
XX
XX MPI; 2004-348447/32.
XX
XX Detecting a biological condition associated with a dominant laminin A
XX (LMNA) mutation, useful for diagnosing, preventing or treating a
XX progeroid disease that is Hutchinson-Gilford Progeria Syndrome, and/or
XX arteriosclerosis.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 63; 85pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a method of detecting a biological condition
XX associated with a dominant laminin A (LMNA) mutation in a subject
XX comprising determining whether a subject has mutation in LMNA, and where
XX the mutation comprises a variant nucleic acid sequence in or
XX corresponding to codon 608, 644, 145, 471, 527 or 269 of human LMNA, or
XX two or more mutations. The methods and compositions of the present
XX invention are useful for the diagnosis, prevention and/or treatment of
XX diseases or conditions associated with the mutation of LMNA, such as
XX progeroid disease that is Hutchinson-Gilford Progeria Syndrome, or
XX arteriosclerosis or atherosclerosis. This sequence corresponds to a
XX primer used to carry out a mutational analysis of the laminin A gene.
XX
XX Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX QY 920 CTGTGAGGCCAAGAGGTTTC 939
XX |||||
XX 1 CTCTGAGGCGCAAGATGTTTC 20
XX
XX RESULT 1097
XX ADO01531/c
XX ID ADO01531 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
XX AC ADO01531;
XX
XX DT 29-UTL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX DE Human IGFBP-1 reverse transcription PCR primer.
XX
XX KW liver regeneration; quinoxaline derivative; hepatotropic;
XX antiinflammatory; insulin like growth factor binding protein;
XX IGFBP-1 gene expression modulator; IGFBP-3 gene expression modulator;
XX KW liver fibrosis; cirrhotic liver; partial hepatectomy;
XX KW signal transduction pathway; hepatocyte growth factor;
XX KW reverse transcription; PCR; RT-PCR; primer; human; IGFBP-1; ss.
XX
XX OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX OS Synthetic.
XX
XX PN WO2004039308-A2.
XX
XX PD 13-MAY-2004.
XX
XX PF 30-OCT-2003; 2003WO-IL000900.
XX
XX PR 31-OCT-2002; 2002US-0422487P.
XX
XX (ISRA) ISRAEL MIN AGRIC.
XX (HADA-) HADASIT MEDICAL RES SERVICES & DEV.
XX (COLL-) COLLGARD BIOPHARMACEUTICALS LTD.

XX Pines M, Nagler A, Yarkoni S;
 PI WPI, 2004-390189/36.
 DR
 XX
 PT Use of a composition comprising quinoxaline derivatives for the
 XX improvement of liver regeneration e.g. cirrhosis.
 PS Example; Page 27; 49pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention describes a method for the improvement of liver
 CC regeneration. The method comprises administration of a composition (I)
 CC comprising quinoxaline derivatives (A) and their salts. (I) has
 CC hepatotropic and antiinflammatory activities, and can be used in insulin
 CC like growth factor binding protein 1 (IGFBP-1) gene expression modulators
 CC and IGFBP-3 gene expression modulators. (I) is useful for treating or
 CC preventing pathological processes, related to toxin (particularly
 CC thioacetamide (TAA)) induced alterations in gene expression and
 CC alterations in gene expression of at least one of IGFBP-1, IGFBP-3,
 CC protein related lambda-1 (PRL-1) protein tyrosine phosphatase 4A1
 CC (PTP4A1), apolipoprotein A IV precursor, phosphatidylinositol 3-kinase
 CC p5-alpha subunit, mitogen activated protein kinase p38, Proteasome
 CC component C8, epidermal fatty acid-binding protein, peripheral myelin
 CC protein (PMP) (PMP-22/SR13), proliferation cell nuclear antigen,
 CC Proteasome activator PA28 subunit alpha, c-K-ras 2b proto-oncogene,
 CC sulfolipase, tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase (TIMP) 2 (TIMP-2)
 CC metalloproteinase inhibitor 2 (Precursor), MMP-3 or MMP-13 (preferably
 CC IGFBP-1 or IGFBP-3) during fibrotic processes (particularly liver
 CC fibrosis). (I) is also useful for improving the capacity of a cirrhotic
 CC liver to regenerate following partial hepatectomy, by inducing gene
 CC expression (of at least one gene of IGFBP-1, PRL-1, MMP-3 or MMP-13) or
 CC by affecting the molecules in the signal transduction pathway of
 CC hepatocyte growth factor. (I) is also useful for increasing the amount of
 CC biologically active IGFBP-1. The present sequence represents a reverse
 CC transcription PCR (RT-PCR) primer for human IGFBP-1, which is used in an
 CC example from the present invention.
 XX
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 7 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 105 TCTCTGACGCTCTCCAGAC 124
 DB 20 TCTCTGATGCTCTCTGTGC 1
 RESULT 1098
 ADP77672 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADP77672;
 XX
 DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Chimeric phosphorothioate oligonucleotide #1471.
 XX
 KW GFAT; Antidiabetic; Cardiant;
 KM Glutamine-fructose-6-phosphate amidotransferase; diabetes; ischemia;
 KM reperfusion; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 FH Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT modified_base 1..4
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /mod_base= other
 FT /note= "2-methoxyethyl wing"
 FT modified_base 17..20
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /mod_base= other

FT /note= "2-methoxyethyl wing"
 XX
 PN WO2004035763-A2.
 XX
 PD 29-APR-2004.
 XX
 PF 02-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US033332.
 XX
 PR 17-OCT-2002; 2002US-0419268P.
 XX
 PA (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.
 XX
 PI Broschat KO, Crosby SD;
 XX
 DR WPI, 2004-348453/32.
 XX
 PT New compounds, particularly antisense oligonucleotides targeted to a
 PT nucleic acid encoding glutamine-fructose-6-phosphate amidotransferase
 PT (GFAT), for treating diabetes, a cardiovascular or neurologic disorder,
 PT ischemia/reperfusion injury.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; SEQ ID NO 1471; 175bp; English.
 XX
 CC The present invention relates to a compound which specifically hybridizes
 CC with a nucleic acid molecule encoding GFAT, and inhibits the expression
 CC of GFAT. Specifically claimed are antisense oligonucleotides capable of
 CC modulating the expression of GFAT, and which comprise any of the 3063
 CC sequences of 20 base pairs, given in the specification. The compound,
 CC composition and methods are useful for treating a disease or condition
 CC associated with GFAT, such as a disease or condition, e.g. diabetes, a
 CC cardiovascular or neurological disorder, ischemia/reperfusion injury.
 CC They are also useful in research and diagnosis for modulating the
 CC expression of GFAT. The present sequence represents a chimeric
 CC phosphorothioate oligonucleotide with 2'-MOE wings and a deoxy gap, these
 CC oligonucleotides inhibit human GFAT expression.
 XX
 SO Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 423 CAGGTGACGTGAGGAGGCC 442
 DB 1 CAGATTGAAGTGAGGAGTCC 20
 RESULT 1099
 ADP85635 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
 XX
 AC ADP85635;
 XX
 DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human EMAP-II DNA target region #8.
 XX
 KW EMAP-II; endothelial monocyte-activating polypeptide-II; EMAP-2; SCYEL;
 KM small inducible cytokine subfamily E member 1;
 KM hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; gene therapy; human; ss.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2004110144-A1.
 XX
 PD 10-JUN-2004.
 XX
 PR 09-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316232.
 XX
 PR 09-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316232.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
 XX

PI Bennett CF, Dean NM, Dobie KW;
XX MPI; 2004-440333/41.
XX
XX
PT New oligonucleotide compound that inhibits expression of EMAP-II, useful
PT for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorder,
PT e.g. cancer.
XX
XX
PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 55; 35pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to compounds, compositions and methods for
CC modulating the expression of endothelial monocyte-activating polypeptide-
CC II (EMAP-II). EMAP-II is also known as EMAP-2, small inducible cytokine
CC subfamily B, member 1 (SCYE1). The compound comprises antisense
CC oligonucleotides targeted to EMAP-II. The invention is useful for
CC preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorder e.g.
CC cancer. It is also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is human
CC endothelial monocyte-activating polypeptide-II (EMAP-II) DNA target
CC region. This sequence is used in the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 5 A; 3 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1403 AGTCACCTTGAGGTGAGG 1422
DB 1 AGTCCCTTTGAGGTGAGG 20
XX
RESULT 1100
ADP85602/c
ID ADP85602 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADP85602;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human EMAP-II antisense oligonucleotide ISIS #212472.
XX
KW EMAP-II; endothelial monocyte-activating polypeptide-II; EMAP-2; SCYE1;
KW small inducible cytokine subfamily B member 1;
KW hyperproliferative disorder; cancer; gene therapy; human; antisense;
KW phosphorothioate backbone; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone where all cytidine
FT residues are 5-methylcytidines"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-methoxyethyl (2'-MOE) nucleotides"
XX
PN US2004110144-A1.
XX
XX 10-JUN-2004.
XX
XX 09-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316232.
XX
XX 09-DEC-2002; 2002US-00316232.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
PA

XX
XX Bennett CF, Dean NM, Dobie KW;
XX MPI; 2004-440333/41.
XX
XX
PT New oligonucleotide compound that inhibits expression of EMAP-II, useful
PT for preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorder,
PT e.g. cancer.
XX
XX
PS Example 15; SEQ ID NO 22; 35pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to compounds, compositions and methods for
CC modulating the expression of endothelial monocyte-activating polypeptide-
CC II (EMAP-II). EMAP-II is also known as EMAP-2, small inducible cytokine
CC subfamily B, member 1 (SCYE1). The compound comprises antisense
CC oligonucleotides targeted to EMAP-II. The invention is useful for
CC preparing a composition for treating hyperproliferative disorder e.g.
CC cancer. It is also useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is an
CC antisense oligonucleotide targeted to human endothelial monocyte-
CC activating polypeptide-II (EMAP-II). This sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 3 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1403 AGTCACCTTGAGGTGAGG 1422
DB 20 AGTCCCTTTGAGGTGAGG 1
XX
RESULT 1101
AD059511/c
ID AD059511 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AD059511;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human death-associated protein kinase 1 gene inhibitory oligo ISIS233818.
XX
XX ss; death-associated protein kinase 1; gene expression; diagnosis;
XX dysregulation; cellular apoptosis.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1..20
FT /*tag= b
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "phosphorothioate backbone, all C bases are 5-
FT methylcytidine bases"
FT 1..5
FT /*tag= a
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl nucleobase"
FT modified_base 16..20
FT /*tag= c
FT /mod_base= OTHER
FT /note= "2'-O-methoxyethyl nucleobase"
XX
PN MO2004048531-A2.
XX
XX 10-JUN-2004.
XX
XX 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037445.
XX
XX 22-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303568.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX

PI Dobie KW;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-441167/41.
XX
PT New compound targeted to a nucleic acid encoding death-associated protein
PT kinase 1, useful for modulating death-associated protein kinase 1
PT expression, or treating diseases associated with expression of death-
PT associated protein kinase 1.
XX
PS Claim 25; SEQ ID NO 45; 103pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted
CC to a nucleic acid molecule encoding death-associated protein kinase 1,
CC where the compound specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule
CC encoding death-associated protein kinase 1 and inhibits the expression of
CC death-associated protein kinase 1. The compound is useful for the
CC modulation of death-associated protein kinase 1 expression and for
CC diagnosis and treatment of diseases associated with expression of death-
CC associated protein kinase 1 expression. The disease or condition is
CC dysregulation of cellular apoptosis. The compound is also useful in
CC research and diagnostics, and for drug discovery to elucidate
CC relationships that exist between death-associated protein kinase 1 and a
CC disease state, phenotype, or condition. This sequence represents an
CC inhibitory oligonucleotide of the invention which is targeted to the
CC human death-associated protein kinase 1 gene (AD059470).
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1885 AGAGCTGCTGCAGATCCTC 1904
DB 20 AGAGCTGCTGCAGATCCTC 1
XX
RESULT 1102
AD059542
ID AD059542 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC AD059542;
XX
DT 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human death-associated protein kinase 1 gene target site ID 150342.
XX
KM ss; death-associated protein kinase 1; gene expression; diagnosis;
KM dysregulation; cellular apoptosis.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO2004048531-A2.
XX
XX 10-JUN-2004.
XX
XX 21-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037445.
XX
XX 22-NOV-2002; 2002US-00303588.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Dobie KW;
XX
DR WPI; 2004-441167/41.
XX
PT New compound targeted to a nucleic acid encoding death-associated protein
PT kinase 1, useful for modulating death-associated protein kinase 1
PT expression, or treating diseases associated with expression of death-
PT associated protein kinase 1.
XX
XX Example 15; SEQ ID NO 76; 103pp; English.
XX

CC The invention relates to a compound 8-80 nucleobases in length targeted
CC to a nucleic acid molecule encoding death-associated protein kinase 1,
CC where the compound specifically hybridizes with the nucleic acid molecule
CC encoding death-associated protein kinase 1 and inhibits the expression of
CC death-associated protein kinase 1. The compound is useful for the
CC modulation of death-associated protein kinase 1 expression and for
CC diagnosis and treatment of diseases associated with expression of death-
CC associated protein kinase 1 expression. The disease or condition is
CC dysregulation of cellular apoptosis. The compound is also useful in
CC research and diagnostics, and for drug discovery to elucidate
CC relationships that exist between death-associated protein kinase 1 and a
CC disease state, phenotype, or condition. This sequence represents a target
CC site within the human death-associated protein kinase 1 gene (AD059470)
CC for the oligonucleotides of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 20 BP; 4 A; 6 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 1885 AGAGCTGCTGCAGATCCTC 1904
DB 1 AGAGCTGCTGCAGATCCTC 20
XX
RESULT 1103
ADP84400
ID ADP84400 standard; DNA; 20 BP.
XX
AC ADP84400;
XX
DT 23-SEP-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE 5' acceptor site at the exon 19 splice junction of human AAA1 DNA.
XX
XX ss; AST-1; asthma; IGE mediated disease; human; GPRA;
XX G-protein coupled receptor for asthma susceptibility; AAA1;
XX asthma associated alternatively spliced gene 1;
XX chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; cancer; rhinitis; dermatitis;
XX cytostatic; antiasthmatic; transgenic; asthma locus-1.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX PN WO2004056866-A1.
XX
XX PD 08-JUL-2004.
XX
XX PF 19-DEC-2003; 2003WO-FI000973.
XX
XX PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002US-0435846P.
XX
XX PR 03-JAN-2003; 2003US-0437895P.
XX
XX PR 26-MAR-2003; 2003US-0458767P.
XX
XX PR 09-JUL-2003; 2003US-0486000P.
XX
XX (GENE-) GENEOS OY.
XX
XX PI Iaitinen T, Kere J, Iaitinen LA, Polvi A, Maekelae S, Vendelin J;
XX PI Pulkkinen V, Salmikangas P;
XX
XX DR WPI; 2004-500286/47.
XX
XX PT New GPRA polypeptides, useful in preparing a composition for diagnosing,
XX PT treating or preventing asthma, other IGE-mediated disease, chronic
XX PT obstructive pulmonary disease or cancer.
PS Example 7; Page 83; 265pp; English.
XX
XX This invention relates to the identification of a novel susceptibility
XX locus AST-1 for asthma and other IGE mediated diseases mapped to the
XX human chromosome 7p14-p15. Specifically, it refers to two overlapping
XX genes namely GPRA (G-protein coupled receptor for asthma susceptibility)
XX and AAA1 (asthma associated alternatively spliced gene 1). The present

CC Invention describes identifying single nucleotide polymorphisms, as well
 CC as insertion or deletion polymorphisms, occurring at different positions
 CC in the AST-1 locus, and furthermore providing vectors, host cells,
 CC primers and probes in order to determine the status of an individual.
 CC Accordingly, it provides a kit to diagnose or assess predisposition to
 CC asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease or cancer and other IGE
 CC mediated diseases including rhinitis and dermatitis, such that derived
 CC pharmaceutical compositions exhibit cytostatic and antiasthmatic
 CC activities. Furthermore, it provides a transgenic animal comprising the
 CC asthma locus-1 (AST-1) DNA. This oligonucleotide sequence is a 5' splice
 CC junction of the human AAI1 gene, given in Table 11 of the invention.

XX Sequence 20 BP; 1 A; 8 C; 2 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 20;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 8.6e+02;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 320 TTCTCCGACGTCGATTTC 339

DB 1 TTCTCCGACGTCGATTTC 20

RESULT 1104

AAQ36824 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAQ36824;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

XX 22-JUN-1993 (first entry)

XX Oligomer SM 90 used in construction of SSP polypeptides.

XX Hepatid; plants; custom tailored storage proteins; in vivo; expression;

XX Synthetic.

XX MO9303160-AI.

XX 18-FEB-1993.

XX 07-AUG-1992; 92WO-US006412.

XX 09-AUG-1991; 91US-00743006.

XX (DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I.

XX Falco SC, Keeler SJ, Rice JA;

XX WPI; 1993-076517/09.

XX Synthetic polypeptide(s) contg. specified heptad units - expressed in

XX vivo in plants to serve as custom-tailored storage proteins with

XX specified aminoacid content.

XX Disclosure; Page 112; 176pp; English.

XX The sequence represents the DNA sequence encoding a synthetic heptad

XX polypeptide. The synthetic polypeptide can be expressed in vivo in plants

XX to serve as a synthetic seed storage protein which can be custom-tailored

XX for specific end-user requirements. The DNA encoding the heptad may be

XX used to transform plants to increase the content of partic. amino acids

XX such as lysine or methionine in seeds or leaves. See also AAQ36810-28,

XX AAQ37265-301. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN field.)

XX Sequence 21 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2800 AGGACGAGAAATGAGAA 2819

DB 2 ATGACGAGAGAAATGAGAA 21

RESULT 1105

AAQ40354 standard; cDNA to mRNA; 21 BP.

XX AAQ40354;

XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)

XX 09-AUG-1993 (first entry)

XX Sequence of PCR primer for the ADMLX gene.

XX X-linked Kallmann syndrome; ADMLX gene; diagnosis; PCR; ss.

XX Synthetic.

XX MO9307267-AI.

XX 15-APR-1993.

XX 09-OCT-1992; 92WO-FR000956.

XX 09-OCT-1991; 91FR-00012451.

XX (INSP) INST PASTEUR.

XX (USSH) US DEPT HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICE.

XX Petit C, Claverie J, Leuilliers J, Legouis R, Harelain J;

XX Lutfalla G;

XX MPI; 1993-134456/16.

XX Nucleic acid sequence of gene with X-linked Kallmann syndrome - useful

XX for diagnosing Kallmann syndrome by amplification to detect genetic

XX anomalies.

XX Claim 6; Page 30; 60pp; French.

XX The nucleic acid sequence is derived from the ADMLX gene associated with

XX KS (or Hypogonadotropic hypogonadism and anosmia). Oligonucleotide pairs

XX which act as primers for specific amplification of the gene are used in

XX amplification methods to detect genetic anomalies which cause KS. The

XX primer pairs corresp. to the coding and non-coding regions of exon 1 of

XX the ADMLX gene and one pair each for the other 13 exons. The primer

XX sequence in this index is paired with AAQ40355. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003

XX to correct PN field.)

XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4876 GTGCCAGTTCCTGCGCC 4895

DB 2 GTGCCAGTTCCTGCTC 21

RESULT 1106

AAAT03485 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX AAAT03485;

XX 17-MAY-1996 (first entry)

XX p53 exon 4 detection probe.

XX Restriction enzyme site; target DNA; hybridisation; probe; primer; PCR;

KM Immobilisation; hybrid; amplification; p53; biotin; avidin; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX FR2718461-A1.
 PN
 XX 13-OCT-1995.
 PD
 XX
 PF 07-APR-1994; 94FR-00004097.
 XX
 PR 07-APR-1994; 94FR-00004097.
 XX
 PA (CISB-) CIS BIO INT.
 XX
 PI Chypre C, Marchand J, Lopez-Crapez E, Grenier J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-360510/47.
 XX
 PT Detection of restriction sites in DNA sequences - by hybridising with
 PT probe to form labelled hybrid and digesting with restriction enzyme after
 PT immobilisation on solid support.
 XX
 PS Example; Page 9; 24pp; French.
 XX
 CC A novel method for determining the presence of an enzyme-specific
 CC restriction site in a target DNA sample involves: a) hybridising a
 CC nucleic acid target contg. the target sequence with a probe so that they
 CC form a double stranded target sequence, b) immobilising the hybridised
 CC complex onto a solid support, c) treating the hybrid with the specific
 CC enzyme and d) detecting prods. of the reaction. The primers T023403-4 are
 CC used to generate a 267 bp target sequence contg. codon 72 from exon 4 of
 CC the p53 gene. The target sequence is annealed with the probe AA03485
 CC which contains the restriction enzyme BstUI site and the complex is
 CC digested with BstUI. The primer AA03484 is biotinylated and the
 CC resultant strand can be immobilised on avidin-coated beads after
 CC hybridisation with the iodine-125 labelled probe
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 11 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3359 CTCGCCGCTGGGGCCCTGCA 3378
 DB 2 CTCGCCGCTGGGGCCCTGCA 21
 RESULT 1107
 AA080605/c
 ID AA080605 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AA080605;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 21-OCT-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Primer for HLA-DP.
 XX
 KM DNA primer; IGE receptor; mutation; polymorphism; atopy diagnosis; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN W09505481-A1.
 XX
 PD 23-FEB-1995.
 XX
 PF 17-AUG-1994; 94WO-GB001801.
 XX
 PR 18-AUG-1993; 93GB-00017185.
 PR 27-MAY-1994; 94GB-00010669.
 XX
 PA (ISIS-) ISIS INNOVATION LTD.

XX
 PI Cookeon WOCW, Hopkin JM, Shirakawa T;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-098778/13.
 XX
 XX
 PT diagnostic method for atopy - comprises detecting presence of mutation or
 PT polymorphism in gene encoding beta-sub:unit of high affinity IGE
 PT receptor.
 XX
 PS Example 2; Page 14; 48pp; English.
 XX
 CC Amplification of the HLA-DP sequence with the primer and primer AA080606
 CC is performed as a positive control during an amplification refractory
 CC mutation system (ARMS) PCR technique for allele-specific amplification of
 CC exon 6 of a wild-type or variant gene encoding the high affinity IGE
 CC receptor on chromosome-11q using primers AA080601 with primers AA080602-
 CC 04. Mutations in exon 6 can be detected in a method for the diagnosis of
 CC atopy or predisposition to atopy. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to correct PN
 CC field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 9 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4383 CTCGACGCCGCGATTGAGCG 4402
 DB 21 CTCGACGCCGCGAGTGAGTG 2
 RESULT 1108
 AA080816/c
 ID AA080816 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AA080816;
 XX
 DT 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 01-AUG-1995 (first entry)
 XX
 DE LH gene primer LHIII Reverse.
 XX
 KM Luteinising hormone; LH-beta; lutropin; primer; PCR;
 KM polymerase chain reaction; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN EP633269-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-JAN-1995.
 XX
 PF 17-JUN-1994; 94EP-00850108.
 XX
 PR 07-JUL-1993; 93US-00086915.
 XX
 PA (WALL-) WALLAC OY.
 XX
 PI Peterson KSI;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1995-038479/06.
 XX
 PT DNA encoding variant form of luteinising hormone - with mutation(s) at
 PT positions 8 and 15 of luteinising hormone beta chain.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Fig 1; 8pp; English.
 XX
 CC DNA recovered from white cells of variant and normal LH individuals was
 CC amplified using 4 pairs of primers (given in AA080811-12, AA080813-14,
 CC AA080815-16 and AA080817-18) designed for regions of DNA showing the
 CC highest variation between the beta genes of HCG and human LH, to obtain
 CC DNA fragments covering the LH-beta gene. (Updated on 25-MAR-2003 to
 CC correct PN field.)
 XX

SQL Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 5076 TCTCTGTGCTTCACGCTCT 5095
21 TCCCTGTGCTCTCAGCTCT 2

RESULT 1109

AAQ94988 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AAQ94988;

16-JUL-1996 (first entry)

SSP10 Oligonucleotide SM 90.

Lysine; synthetic storage protein; SSP; vector; PSK6;

glycine max; transgenic plant; essential amino acid; ss.

Synthetic.

Key Location/Qualifiers

FT misc_feature 1..21
/tag= a
/standard_name= "SM 90"

FT CDS 2..21
/tag= b

MO9515392-A1.

08-JUN-1995.

21-NOV-1994; 94MO-US013190.

30-NOV-1993; 93US-00160117.

17-JUN-1994; 94US-00261661.

(DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I.

Falco SC, Keeler SJ, Rice JA;

WPI, 1995-215272/28.

P-PSDB; AAR78247.

New chimeric gene providing increased lysine content in plant seeds -
containing dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase gene coupled to chloroplast
transport sequence and seed specific promoter, also new plants of
improved nutritional value.

Example 8; Page 78; 180pp; English.

Oligonucleotide SM90 (AAQ94988) and complementary sequence SM91

and used in the construction a DNA fragment (see also AAQ94986) that was
inserted into vector PSK6 (see also AAR78236). The DNA fragment codes for
a synthetic storage protein (SSP) contg. multiple lysine-rich heptad
repeats (see AAR78253). This can be expressed in the seeds of transformed
plants, e.g. soybean and corn, to increase lysine content

Sequence 21 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2800 AGGAGGAGGAAATGAAGAA 2819

DB 2 ATGAGAGAGAGATGAAGAA 21

RESULT 1110

AAAT12322/C

AAAT12322 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AAAT12322;

05-JUL-1996 (first entry)

Human procathepsin B cDNA polymerase chain reaction primer.

Procathepsin B; immunisation; diagnosis; Alzheimer's disease; PCR;

primer; ss.

Synthetic.

JP07309900-A.

28-NOV-1995.

20-MAY-1994; 94JP-00131037.

20-MAY-1994; 94JP-00131037.

(IDEX) IDEMITSU KOSAN CO LTD.

WPI, 1996-045395/05.

Anti-human procathepsin B monoclonal antibody - useful for diagnosis of
e.g. Alzheimer's disease and cancers, where procathepsin B is indicative
of the disease.

Example 1; Page 5; 12pp; Japanese.

AAAT12321-T12322 are PCR primers used to amplify human cathepsin B cDNA
which is used to produce an anti-procathepsin B monoclonal antibody. The
antibody is made using hybridoma techniques and a new hybridoma cell line
was also created. The antibody is used in a method for identifying the
presence of procathepsin B. Procathepsin B can be used as a marker for
various diseases so the antibody can be used for the diagnosis of these
diseases e.g. Alzheimer's disease, liver, oesophagus, pancreas and
prostate cancer

Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1765 CCAGAGATCAGTCCTGG 1784

20 CCAGAGAGCCAGTCCTGG 1

RESULT 1111

AAAT16424/C

AAAT16424 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

AAAT16424;

13-SEP-1996 (first entry)

Primer #1 for SMS2619 human obesity gene.

Obesity; mouse; OBP; leptin; hormone; body weight regulation; diabetes;
food intake; energy expenditure; high blood pressure; cholesterol; human;
gene therapy; antibody; cancer; Kobe beef; Fole gras; immunosassay; PCR;

primer; amplity; polymerase chain reaction; ss.

Synthetic.

QY 2800 AGGAGGAGGAAATGAAGAA 2819

PN GB2292382-A.
 XX 21-FEB-1996.
 PD 17-AUG-1995; 95GB-00016947.
 XX 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292345.
 PR 30-NOV-1994; 94US-00347563.
 PR 10-MAY-1995; 95US-00438431.
 PR 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00483211.
 XX (UYRQ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.
 PA Friedman JM, Zhang Y, Proenca R, Maffei M, Halaas JL, Gajiwala K,
 PI Burley SK;
 DR WPI; 1996-099009/11.
 XX Obesity polypeptide(s) able to modulate body wt. - useful for e.g.
 PT reducing wt. in treatment of diabetes, high blood pressure and high
 PT cholesterol and for cosmetic reasons.
 PS Example 10; Page 142; 304pp; English.
 XX AAT16392-T16429 represent amplification primers for the human obesity
 CC polypeptide (OBP) gene sequence (see AAT16373). These sequences were used
 CC to amplify the OBP gene sequence from the YAC contig containing the human
 CC OBP gene, in a series of sequence tagged-site (STS)-specific PCR assays.
 CC There were 19 STS found within the YAC contig human OBP gene sequence.
 CC This sequence was used in conjunction with AAT16425 to amplify the STS
 CC BMS2219. OBP has effects on both food intake and energy expenditure. OBP
 CC and its analogues are useful for modifying body weight (optionally
 CC combined with known medicaments), for treating diabetes, high blood
 CC pressure or high cholesterol. The OBP coding sequence (and sequences
 CC complementary to it) can be used in gene therapy for modifying body
 CC weight. The protein can be used for reducing weight for health or
 CC cosmetic reasons in obese humans, or to produce leaner food animals.
 CC Antagonists of OBP (including antibodies) are useful for increasing body
 CC weight, e.g. for treating weight loss associated with cancer, or for
 CC cosmetic reasons in humans, or for production of Kobe beef or Fole gras
 CC in domestic animals. OBP antibodies (Ab) can also be used in diagnostic
 CC immunoassays for the presence of OBP. The formation of Ab-OBP complexes
 CC enables in vitro evaluation of levels of OBP in a sample, especially to
 CC detect diseases associated with elevated or decreased levels, and to
 CC monitor treatment of these diseases
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3581 CTTGAGTCTTCCTTCCCTAAGC 3600
 DB 21 CCAGAGTCTTCCTTCCCTTAAC 2
 RESULT 1112
 AAT69944
 ID AAT69944 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX AAT69944;
 AC 22-JUL-1997 (first entry)
 XX Digoxigenin-labelled probe PCR primer for lcc2.
 DE Benzenediol:oxygen oxidoreductase; laccase; lignin; Kraft pulp; dye;
 KM fungus; polymerase chain reaction; papermaking; ss.
 XX Synthetic.
 OS
 XX WO9708325-A2.
 PN

XX 06-MAR-1997.
 PD 20-AUG-1996; 96WO-US013728.
 XX 25-AUG-1995; 95US-0002800P.
 PR (NOVO) NOVO NORDISK BIOTECH INC.
 PA (NOVO) NOVO-NORDISK AS.
 XX Yaver DS, Brown KM, Kaupinen S, Halkier T;
 PI WPI; 1997-179282/16.
 DR New laccase from Coprinus striatus - useful for polymerising lignin,
 PT depolymerising Kraft pulp, oxidising dyes and their precursors, etc.
 PT
 XX Example 10; Page 36; 62pp; English.
 PS A cDNA library from IFO 8371 was prepared and subjected to PCR with
 CC oligonucleotides based on the conserved motifs in other fungal laccases.
 CC The amplification product was cloned and 7 subclones were produced and
 CC sequenced. They correspond to 3 different laccases designated lcc1, 2 and
 CC 3. To isolate full-length DNA, a genomic DNA library of IFO 8371 was
 CC constructed. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in the
 CC preparation of a digoxigenin-labelled probe by PCR using lcc2 partial
 CC cDNA as a template. This probe was used to screen the genomic library. No
 CC single clone contained the complete lcc2 gene which was isolated from two
 CC partial clones. The laccases are used to polymerise a lignin or
 CC lignosulphate in solution; for in situ depolymerisation of Kraft pulp;
 CC for oxidising dyes or their precursors (particularly to prevent dye
 CC transfer between fabrics and in hair dyeing) and for polymerising or
 CC oxidising phenolic compounds (e.g. to precipitate phenolics from fruit
 CC juices to give a more stable product). They can also be used for soil
 CC detoxification. Use of the polypeptide avoids the need to use chlorine
 CC for lignin depolymerisation. They have better activity than known
 CC laccases under the alkaline conditions usually encountered in papermaking
 CC processes
 XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 6 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3097 AGCTTAGTACCTTGTGAG 3116
 DB 1 AGCTGATGACTTGTAGC 20
 RESULT 1113
 AAV24179
 ID AAV24179 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX AAV24179;
 AC 28-SEP-1998 (first entry)
 XX Homo sapiens BARD1 gene PCR primer.
 DE BARD1; BRCA1; breast cancer; risk; diagnosis; PCR primer; ss.
 KM
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX WO9812327-A2.
 PN 26-MAR-1998.
 PD 19-SEP-1997; 97WO-US016842.
 XX 20-SEP-1996; 96US-0025296P.
 PR 03-APR-1997; 97US-0042611P.
 PR

PR 04-APR-1997; 97US-0042985P.
XX (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
XX
XX
PI Bowcock AM, Baer R;
DR WPI; 1998-230317/20.
XX
PT DNA sequence encoding BARD1, B123, BE2, BE14, BE31 or BE445 - which as
PT breast cancer antigen, BRCA1, binding proteins are useful to identify
PT patient having or at risk of developing cancer.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 156; 348pp; English.
XX
XX The sequence is that of a PCR primer which can be used in the preparation
CC of the recombinant breast cancer antigen, BRCA1, binding proteins BARD1,
CC B123, BE2, BE14, BE31 or BE445, or a composition for the detection of a
CC BARD1, B123, BE2, BE14, BE31 or BE445 nucleic acid sequence, specifically
CC a wild type BARD1 composition for the detection or purification of BRCA1,
CC useful to identify a patient having, or at risk of developing cancer.
CC BARD1 can be used in the preparation of an anti-BARD1 antibody, and in
CC the detection and purification of a BRCA1 protein. BARD1, B123, BE2,
CC BE14, BE31 or BE445 can be used in the identification of a binding protein
CC agonist or antagonist that alters the binding of BARD1, B123, BE2, BE14,
CC BE31 or BE445 to BRCA1 or the biological activity of the BRCA1-BARD1.
CC B123, BE2, BE14, BE31 or BE445 complex. The antibodies can be used to
CC detect BARD1, B123, BE2, BE14, BE31 or BE445, a specific anti-BARD1
CC antibody can be used to identify a patient having or at risk of
CC developing cancer
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 1 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best local similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2229 AACATCACTACGCCCTTCAC 2248
DB 2 AAATGACTCACCACCTTCAC 21
RESULT 1114
AAV40590
ID AAV40590 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAV40590;
XX
DT 21-DEC-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX Human TSC gene exon 12 reverse primer hTSCex12.
DE
XX Thiazide-sensitive Na-Cl cotransporter; TSC; hTSC gene; human;
KM ion transport; Gitelman's syndrome; Bartter's syndrome;
KM hypokalaemic alkalosis; hypocalcaemia; hypomagnesaemia; diagnosis;
KM therapy; SSCP; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO9829431-A1.
PN
XX 09-JUL-1998.
PD
XX 19-DEC-1997; 97WO-US023553.
PF
XX 31-DEC-1996; 96US-00778052.
PR
XX (UYA) UNIV YALE.
PA
XX Lifton RP, Simon DB;
PI
XX WPI; 1998-388029/33.
DR
XX

PT Thiazide sensitive cotransporter and ATP sensitive potassium channel
PT genes - useful for developing products for the diagnosis and treatment of
PT ion transport disorders, e.g. Gitelman's Syndrome or Bartter's Syndrome.
XX
XX
PS Example 1; Page 51; 105pp; English.
XX
XX Primers hTSCex12 forward and reverse (see AAV40589 and AAV40590,
CC respectively) are designed to amplify exon 12 of the human hTSC gene (see
CC AAV40561) that codes for thiazide-sensitive Na-Cl cotransporter TSC (see
CC AAM29682). Both primers are located within introns of hTSC. 27 sets of
CC specific primers (see AAV40565-V40618) were used for SSCP analysis of
CC hTSC. Amplified products were analysed for molecular variants by
CC electrophoresis, and identified variants were sequenced. Complete linkage
CC of Gitelman's syndrome with TSC was demonstrated. Identification of the
CC molecular basis of Gitelman's syndrome allows for the genetic diagnosis
CC of this disorder. The invention provides products and methods useful for
CC diagnosis and treatment of Gitelman's syndrome and other ion transport
CC disorders
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 8 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best local similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3473 ACAGAGTCAAGCCCAAGTG 3492
DB 2 ACAGAGGCCAGGCCCTGTG 21
RESULT 1115
AAZ26774/C
ID AAZ26774 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAZ26774;
XX
DT 30-NOV-1999 (first entry)
XX
XX Human polymorphic region 963.
DE
XX Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;
KM cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;
KM allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;
KM atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;
KM dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;
KM graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO9841648-A2.
PN
XX 24-SEP-1998.
PD
XX 19-MAR-1998; 98WO-US005419.
PF
XX 20-MAR-1997; 97US-0041057P.
PR
XX (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.
PA
XX Houseman D, Ledley FD, Stanton VP,
PI
XX WPI; 1998-521232/44.
DR
XX Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,
PT prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque,
PT dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease.
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 7; 605pp; English.
PS
XX This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor
CC potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active
CC on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is
CC subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is

CC used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a
CC precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele
CC specific inhibitor (ASI) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene
CC present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic
CC cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor
CC is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene
CC present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the
CC normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be
CC used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g.
CC cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic
CC lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and
CC graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove
CC malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AA225812-226825 represent
CC human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention

XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 6 C; 10 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 1658 CTTCTGCCAGCTCTCTGAGC 1677
20 CGTCTGCCAGCCGCTGAGC 1

RESULT 1116
AA226485/c
ID AA226485 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AA226485;
XX
XX 30-NOV-1999 (first entry)
DE Human polymorphic region 674.
XX
XX Polymorphism; human; inhibitor; cancer; treatment; cell growth; LOH;
XX cell viability; loss of heterozygosity; precancerous condition; ASI;
XX allele specific inhibitor; somatic cell; diagnosis; prevention;
XX atherosclerotic plaque; premalignant metaplastic lesion; endometriosis;
XX dysplastic lesion; benign tumour; polycystic kidney disease; transplant;
XX graft versus host disease; malignant cell removal; bone marrow; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
XX WO9841648-A2.
XX
XX 24-SEP-1998.
XX
XX 19-MAR-1998; 98MO-US005419.
XX
XX 20-MAR-1997; 97US-0041057P.
XX
XX (VARI-) VARIAGENICS INC.
XX
XX Housman D, Ledley FD, Stanton VP;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-521232/44.
XX
XX Identifying target genes for allele-specific drugs - used for diagnosis,
XX prevention and treatment of, e.g. cancers, atherosclerotic plaque,
XX dysplastic lesions, endometriosis or graft versus host disease.
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 7; 605bp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel method for identifying an inhibitor
XX potentially useful for treatment of cancer, where the inhibitor is active
XX on a gene vital for cell growth or viability, and where the gene is
XX subject to loss of heterozygosity (LOH) in a cancer. The inhibitor is
XX used for preventing the development of cancer in a patient having a
XX precancerous condition, by administering to the patient a first allele
XX specific inhibitor (ASI) targeted to an allele of a first essential gene
XX present in cells of the precancerous condition, where the normal somatic

CC cells of the patient are heterozygous for the first gene, the inhibitor
CC is active on at least one but less than all allelic forms of the gene
CC present in a population and targets only one allelic form present in the
CC normal somatic cells, and the first gene. The products and methods can be
CC used in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of LOH disorders, e.g.
CC cancers, atherosclerotic plaques, premalignant metaplastic or dysplastic
CC lesions, benign tumours, endometriosis, polycystic kidney disease, and
CC graft versus host disease. The method can also be used to remove
CC malignant cells from bone marrow transplants. AA225812-226825 represent
CC human polymorphic sites described in the method of the invention

XX Sequence 21 BP; 16 A; 0 C; 5 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 277 TCTTCTCTCTCTCTCTT 296
20 TTTTCTCTCTCTCTT 1

RESULT 1117
AAV11946/c
ID AAV11946 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAV11946;
XX
XX 14-AUG-1998 (first entry)
XX
XX HIV-1 sub-type B gag gene 3'-end PCR primer GAG1177.
DE gag gene; HIV-1; amplification; detection; recognition; subtype;
XX ss. PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
XX
XX
XX PN DE19644248-A1.
XX
XX 30-APR-1998.
XX
XX 24-OCT-1996; 96DE-01044248.
XX
XX 24-OCT-1996; 96DE-01044248.
XX
XX 24-OCT-1996; 96DE-01044248.
XX
XX (BOEF) BOEHRINGER MANNHEIM GMBH.
XX
XX Kasper P;
XX
XX WPI; 1998-252031/23.
XX
XX HIV-1 gag oligo:nucleotides - useful as primers and probes for HIV-1
XX detection.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 7; 8bp; German.
XX
XX AAV11944-V11947 are primers designed to amplify a fragment of the human
XX immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) subtype B gag gene corresponding to
XX nucleotide 900 to the 3'-end. These primers can be used to detect nucleic
XX acids of at least 5 HIV-1 subtypes
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db 2616 CCGTCTCTTGGCCACATTGA 2635
21 CCCTCTTGGCCACATTGA 2

```
RESULT 1118
AA217874
ID AA217874 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AA217874;
XX
DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE RT-PCR primer specific for homeobox gene groups.
XX
KM Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterization; homeobox gene;
KM genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
KM kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
KM primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO934016-A2.
XX
PD 08-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.
XX
PR 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.
PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.
XX
PA (GENE-) GENENEA LTD.
XX
PI Vidar B;
XX
PT MPI; 1999-419113/35.
XX
PS Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene
expression in a selected gene family.
XX
Claim 4; Page 29; 102pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterizing
CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
CC characterizing cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
CC gene family. Sequences AA217803-Z18342 represent primers that can be used
CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3676 TGTGCGCCAGCATGCTGCTC 3695
DB 2 TGTGTCGACAGATGATGCC 21
XX
RESULT 1119
AA218000
ID AA218000 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
```

```
AC AA218000;
XX
DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE Bicoid specific primer.
XX
KM Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterization; homeobox gene;
KM genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
KM kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
KM primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO934016-A2.
XX
PD 08-JUL-1999.
XX
PF 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.
XX
PR 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.
PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.
XX
PA (GENE-) GENENEA LTD.
XX
PI Vidar B;
XX
PT MPI; 1999-419113/35.
XX
PS Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene
expression in a selected gene family.
XX
Claim 4; Page 36; 102pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterizing
CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
CC characterizing cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
CC gene family. Sequences AA217803-Z18342 represent primers that can be used
CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3676 TGTGCGCCAGCATGCTGCTC 3695
DB 2 TGTGTCGACAGATGATGCC 21
XX
RESULT 1120
AA218340
ID AA218340 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AA218340;
XX
DT 11-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
```

DE House keeping gene specific primer.
 XX
 KW Genetic proximity; gene expression; cell characterization; homeobox gene;
 KW genetic defect; reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction; RT-PCR;
 KW kinase gene; protein phosphatase; P450; steroid receptor; cadherin;
 KW primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9934016-A2.
 XX
 PD 08-JUL-1999.
 XX
 XX 28-DEC-1998; 98WO-IL000625.
 XX
 XX 29-DEC-1997; 97IL-00122793.
 PR 16-OCT-1998; 98IL-00126627.
 XX
 PA (GENE-) GENENIA LTD.
 XX
 PI Valder B;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-419113/35.
 XX
 PT Identifying and characterizing cells by comparing the pattern of gene
 PT expression in a selected gene family.
 XX
 PS Claim 4; Page 55; 102pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention provides a new method for identifying and characterizing
 CC cells. The method for determining the genetic proximity of a first cell
 CC and a second cell comprises: (a) obtaining the first cell and the second
 CC cell; (b) determining in the first cell and the second cell the pattern
 CC of expression of genes in a selected gene family; and (c) calculating a
 CC proximity index using a specified formula. The methods can be used for
 CC characterizing cells, e.g. for determining the origin of a cell, its
 CC genetic status, whether it carries a genetic defect, or whether it is
 CC transformed. They can be used for detecting a selected genetic defect in
 CC an individual, e.g. a fetus. They can also be used for determining the
 CC effect of a selected treatment on a test cell. They can also be used for
 CC obtaining cells capable of expressing an homeobox related desired
 CC property. The method uses reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction
 CC (RT-PCR) for determining the pattern of gene expression in a selected
 CC gene family. Sequences AA217803-218342 represent primers that can be used
 CC in the RT-PCR reactions to determine the pattern of gene expression. The
 CC gene family can be selected from a set of homeobox genes, kinase genes,
 CC protein phosphatase genes, P450 enzyme genes, steroid receptor
 CC superfamily genes or cadherin superfamily genes
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 3238 TCATCAACCCCACTACATG 3257
 Db 2 TCATTGACCTCACTACATG 21
 RESULT 1121
 AAV9523
 ID AAV9523 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV9523;
 XX
 XX 29-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Oligonucleotide SM6 encoding SSF10 heptad repeat.
 XX
 KW Lysine; transgenic plant; seed storage protein; vector; psks; ds.

OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX
 FT Key Location/Qualifiers
 FT misc_feature 1..3
 FT /*tag= a
 FT /note= "5' single stranded overhang"
 FT misc_feature 21
 FT /*tag= b
 FT /note= "5' overhang on complementary strand of sequence
 FT 5'-ATC-3'."
 XX
 PN WO9842831-A2.
 XX
 PD 01-OCT-1998.
 XX
 XX 27-MAR-1998; 98WO-US006051.
 XX
 XX 27-MAR-1997; 97US-00824627.
 XX
 PA (DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E. I.
 XX
 PI Falco SC, Mcdevitt RE, Epelbaum SU;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-045139/04.
 XX
 PT Nucleic acids and chimeric genes for increasing seed lysine content -
 PT comprise sequence encoding all or part of lysine ketoglutarate reductase,
 PT useful to improve nutritional quality of seeds from transformed plants.
 XX
 PS Example 21; Page 104; 231pp; English.
 XX
 CC This synthetic double-stranded oligonucleotide encodes a lysine-rich
 CC heptad repeat peptide. It can be inserted into the unique BstI site in
 CC the 'base gene' (see AAV9505) of vector psks to provide repetitive
 CC heptad coding sequences. Chimeric genes for lysine-rich synthetic seed
 CC storage proteins suitable for expression in the seeds of plants have been
 CC constructed (see AAV9513-18, AAV9527-32, AAV9539-41). The invention
 CC provides methods for improving the nutritional quality of seeds from
 CC transgenic plants by increasing lysine content
 CC
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Oy 2800 AGGAGGAGGAAATGAAGA 2819
 Db 2 ATGGAGGAGGAGATGAAGA 21
 RESULT 1122
 AAX88966
 ID AAX88966 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX88966;
 XX
 XX 16-SEP-1999 (first entry)
 DT
 XX
 DE Mouse vascular endothelial growth factor PCR primer SEQ ID NO:9.
 XX
 KW Mouse; vascular endothelial growth factor; VEGF15; PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Mus sp.
 XX
 PN JP1169183-A.
 XX
 PD 29-JUN-1999.
 XX
 XX 11-DEC-1997; 97JP-00362118.
 PF 11-DEC-1997; 97JP-00362118.
 XX
 PR 11-DEC-1997; 97JP-00362118.

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XX (AGEN ) AGENCY OF IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY.
PA (TOAG ) TOA GOSSEI CHEM IND LTD.
XX
XX WPI, 1999-422621/36.
XX
XX Vascular endothelial growth factor - and DNA encoding it.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 5; 16pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present sequence represents a PCR primer for mouse vascular
CC endothelial growth factor (VEGF). The present invention describes mouse
CC VEGF15
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY      3238 TCATCAACCCCACTACATG 3257
DB      2 TCATTGACCTCACTACATG 21

RESULT 1123
AA10589
ID AA10589 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AA10589;
XX
XX 29-JUN-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE PCR primer for human Smad2 amplification.
XX
XX Human; Smad2; MADR2; hMADR2; JV18-1; transcription factor;
XX chromosome 18q21; antisense compound; treat; prevent; infection;
XX inflammation; tumour; diagnostic reagent; research reagent; cancer;
XX PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6037142-A.
XX
XX 14-MAR-2000.
XX
XX 23-FEB-1999; 99US-00255912.
XX
XX 23-FEB-1999; 99US-00255912.
XX
XX (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
XX Monla BP, Cowesert LM;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-269886/23.
XX
XX New antisense compound that inhibits human Smad2; useful e.g. for
XX treating or preventing infection, inflammation and tumors.
XX
XX Example 13; Col 37; 31pp; English.
XX
XX This sequence represents a PCR primer used to amplify the nucleotide
XX sequence encoding human Smad2. Smad2 is also known as MADR2, hMADR2
XX and JV18-1, and is a member of a subgroup of Smad family transcription
XX factors which are cytosolic proteins regulated by transforming growth
XX factor-beta (TGF-beta) and activins. Smad2 exist as monomers in
XX unstimulated cells as homo- or heterodimerise and translocate to the
XX nucleus and activate target gene transcription upon ligand binding. The
XX Smad2 gene is located on chromosome 18q21. The invention relates to
XX antisense compounds (see AA10548-A10587) targeted to the Smad2
XX nucleotide sequence. The antisense oligonucleotide sequences inhibit
XX Smad2 expression by hybridising to DNA or RNA. The antisense nucleotides
XX are used to treat or prevent diseases associated with expression of

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CC Smad2, e.g. infection, inflammation and tumours. The oligonucleotides can
CC also be used as diagnostic or research reagents
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY      1194 CCATCCCTGAGCTCTCTGCA 1213
DB      2 CCATCCACAGCTCTCTCA 21

RESULT 1124
AAC62619/c
ID AAC62619 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX AAC62619;
XX
XX 01-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX Human OB gene sequence tagged-site-specific PCR primer #33.
XX
XX Human; mouse; OB gene; obesity; adiposity; body weight; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6124448-A.
XX
XX 26-SEP-2000.
XX
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00488208.
XX
XX 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292345.
XX
XX 30-NOV-1994; 94US-00347563.
XX
XX 10-MAY-1995; 95US-00438431.
XX
XX (UVRQ ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.
XX
XX Maffei M, Proenca R, Zhang Y, Friedman JM;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-601556/57.
XX
XX Nucleic acid primers and probes useful for detecting mutations in
XX mammalian OB gene associated with regulation of body weight and
XX adiposity.
XX
XX Example 10; Col 81-82; 153pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is a PCR primer which was used in an invention
XX relating to the control of body weight of animals including humans.
XX Nucleic acids of at least 10 nucleotides which are hybridisable to a non-
XX coding region of an OB nucleic acid have been created. The OB gene plays
XX a critical role in the regulation of body weight and adiposity. The
XX nucleic acids may be used as probes or as primers for PCR. They are
XX useful for evaluating the presence of mutations in the human OB gene or
XX for evaluating the level of expression of OB mRNA. Defects associated
XX with OB gene expression result in obese phenotypes
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match      0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY      3581 CCTGAGTTCCTTCCCTAAGC 3600
DB      21 CCAGAGTTCCTTCCCTTAC 2

RESULT 1125
AA288160

```

ID AA288160 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AA288160;
XX
DT 25-APR-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE GAPDH PCR primer SEQ ID NO:8.
XX
XX Testis specific factor; testin; cell death; regulation; spermatocyte;
KM differentiation regulatory factor; male germ cell regulatory actor;
KM germ cell differentiation; sterility; PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Unidentified.
XX
PN WO200004147-A1.
XX
PD 27-JAN-2000.
XX
PF 16-JUL-1999; 99WO-JP003859.
XX
PR 17-JUL-1998; 98JP-00219856.
XX
PA (CHUG-) CHUGAI RES INST MOLECULAR MEDICINE INC.
PA (AGEN) AGENCY OF IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY.
XX
PI Sugihara T, Wadhwa R, Kaul SC, Mitsui Y;
XX WPI; 2000-147785/13.
XX
PT New male germ cell regulatory factor testin expressed in spermatocytes
PT useful for investigation of germ cell differentiation and sterility.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 53; 63pp; Japanese.
XX
CC The present invention describes a male germ cell regulatory factor
CC expressed specifically in spermatocytes, designated testin. Testin can be
CC used in the investigation of the mechanisms of germ cell differentiation
CC and sterility. The present sequence represents a PCR primer used in an
CC example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3238 TCATCAACCCCACTACATG 3257
DB 2 TCATGACCTCACTACATG 21
RESULT 1126
AAA12341/c
ID AAA12341 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAA12341;
XX
DT 18-AUG-2000 (first entry)
XX
DE Human OB DNA PCR primer SMS2619 #1.
XX
KM OB gene; body weight; obesity; anorectic; adipose tissue; brain; human;
KM PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6048837-A.
XX
PD 11-APR-2000.
XX
PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00485942.
XX
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292345.
XX

PR 30-NOV-1994; 94US-00347563.
PR 10-MAY-1995; 95US-00438431.
XX
XX (UYRQ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.
XX
PI Proenca R, Zhang Y, Friedman JM;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-302788/26.
XX
PT Modifying body weight of an animal comprises administering mammalian
PT obesity polypeptide obtained from humans and murine.
XX
XX Example 10; Col 149-150; 153pp; English.
XX
CC This invention describes a novel method for modifying body weight of an
CC animal which comprises administering mammalian obesity (OB) polypeptide.
CC The products of the invention have anorectic activity. The OB polypeptide
CC at a dose of 5 mg/g/day in 300 micro litres of PBS was injected
CC intraperitoneally into mice. Control mice were injected with PBS
CC dialysate of the recombinant protein. The body weight of the mice was
CC noted. The results shows that recombinant the OB polypeptide is capable
CC of reducing a body weight and is found to be effective when it is
CC administered daily. The OB polypeptide acts as a part of the signalling
CC pathway by which adipose tissue communicates with the brain and other
CC organs. (I) is useful for modulating body weight of an animal especially
CC humans. This sequence represents a PCR primer used in the amplification
CC of a human OB protein described in the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3581 CCTGAGTCTCTCCCTAAC 3600
DB 21 CCAGAGTCTCTCCCTAAC 2
RESULT 1127
AAC62699/c
ID AAC62699 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAC62699;
XX
DT 01-FEB-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human OB gene sequence tagged-site-specific PCR primer #33.
XX
KM Human; mouse; anabolic; cytosstatic; immunostimulant;
KM OB polypeptide inhibitor; body weight; obesity; OB gene; cancer; AIDS;
KM anorexia nervosa; hypertension; heart disease; Type II diabetes;
KM PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN US6124439-A.
XX
PD 26-SEP-2000.
XX
PF 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00488214.
XX
PR 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292345.
PR 30-NOV-1994; 94US-00347563.
PR 10-MAY-1995; 95US-00438431.
XX
PA (UYRQ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.
XX
PI Proenca R, Zhang Y, Friedman JM;
XX
DR WPI; 2000-611018/58.
XX
PT Novel antibody to mammalian obesity polypeptide useful for diagnosis and

PT treatment of weight loss associated with disorders such as cancer, AIDS
XX and anorexia nervosa.
PS Example 10; Col 81-82; 150pp; English.
XX
CC The present sequence is a PCR primer which was used in an invention
CC relating to the control of body weight of animals including humans.
CC Antibodies against the mammalian obesity (OB) polypeptide have been
CC identified. The antibodies are useful for modulating the activity of OB
CC to control body weight and fat content and/or to treat certain
CC pathological conditions in which there is abnormal depression or
CC elevation of body weight. The antibodies are used to treat weight loss
CC associated with cancer, AIDS and anorexia nervosa. They are useful for
CC the diagnosis of nutritional disorders such as obesity and diseases
CC associated with obesity, such as hypertension, heart disease and Type II
CC diabetes. The kits are used to determine the presence or amount of OB in
CC the blood or plasma of an individual
SQ Sequence 21 BP, 6 A, 3 C, 8 G, 4 T, 0 U, 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3581 CCTGACTCTCTCCCTAAGC 3600
DB 21 CCAGACTCTCTCCCTTAAC 2
RESULT 1128
AAH62449/c
ID AAH62449 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAH62449;
XX
DT 09-SEP-2004 (revised)
DT 12-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DB Reelin polymorphism containing DNA fragment #350.
XX
XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human; cancer; inflammation;
KM heart disease; paternity testing; forensic science; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS Unidentified.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
FT variation 11
FT /tag= a
FT /standard_name= "single nucleotide polymorphism"
PN WO200138576-A2.
XX
PD 31-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 17-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US031639.
XX
PR 24-NOV-1999; 99US-0167334P.
XX
PA (WHED) WHITEHEAD INST BIOMEDICAL RES.
XX
PI Cargill M, Ireland JS, Lander ES;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-367705/38.
XX
PT New nucleic acid segments of the human genome, particularly from genes
PT including polymorphic sites, for phenotype correlation, forensics,
XX paternity testing, medicine and genetic analysis.
XX
PS Claim 1; Page 57; 80pp; English.
XX
CC DNA sequences AAH62100 - AAH62688 represent segments of human genes which
CC contain single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs). A method is included in

CC the invention for analyzing a nucleic acid sample, which consists of
CC determining the base occupying any one of the polymorphic sites given in
CC the SNP containing sequences. The nucleotide sequences can be used in the
CC diagnosis or monitoring of diseases, such as cancer, inflammation, heart
CC diseases, diseases of the cardiovascular system, and infection by
CC microorganisms. The oligonucleotides are also useful in the manufacture
CC of a medicament for the treatment or prophylaxis of the diseases, and as
CC a pharmaceutical. SNP containing oligonucleotides are useful in
CC applications such as phenotype correlation, forensics, paternity testing,
CC medicine and genetic analysis
CC
CC Revised record issued on 09-SEP-2004 : Correction to Feature Table Key
SQ Sequence 21 BP, 4 A, 7 C, 3 G, 7 T, 0 U, 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3089 GAGGAGAGAGCTCTATGACT 3108
DB 20 GCGGAGAGAGCACTATGACT 1
RESULT 1129
AAH63026
ID AAH63026 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAH63026;
XX
DT 06-AUG-2003 (revised)
DT 11-SEP-2001 (first entry)
DE Shrimp white spot Bacilliform virus (WSBV) oligonucleotide 187.
XX
XX Shrimp white spot Bacilliform virus; WSBV; diagnosis; viral infection;
KM antiviral agent; gene expression; antisense construct; probe; primer;
KM transgenic viral resistant shrimp; ss.
XX
XX Shrimp white spot syndrome virus.
OS
XX
PN WO200138351-A2.
XX
PD 31-MAY-2001.
XX
PF 08-NOV-2000; 2000WO-US028888.
XX
PR 24-NOV-1999; 99CN-00124717.
XX
XX (PENY-) PE CORP NY.
PA (THIR-) THIRD INST OCEANOGRAPHY STATE OCEANI C A.
XX (SINO-) SINOGENOMAX CO LTD.
XX
PI Xu X, Yang F, He J, Pham L, He M, Ye Y, Shen Y, Kodira C;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-355877/37.
XX
PT Primary nucleotide sequence of the shrimp white spot Bacilliform virus
PT (WSBV), useful for producing viral polypeptides that can be used to
PT screen for agents that are useful for treating WSBV infection.
XX
XX Disclosure; Fig 3; 626pp; English.
XX
CC The invention provides the primary nucleotide sequence of the WSBV genome
CC (AAH62689), predicted transcript sequences (AAH62689-AAH62839) and
CC encoded proteins (AAH684910-AAH685051) and oligonucleotide sequences
CC (AAH62840-63160) suitable for use as primers or probes. The nucleic acid
CC molecules and proteins of the invention are useful for diagnosis and
CC monitoring viral infection, in screens for antiviral agents and for
CC monitoring viral gene expression or activity during a treatment regimen.
CC The nucleic acid molecules are also useful as antisense constructs to
CC control viral gene expression in infected cells and tissues and to create
CC transgenic viral resistant shrimp. (Updated on 06-AUG-2003 to correct OS

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CC field.)
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3415 CCATATCACCAGAGATT 3434
DB 2 CCAATCACCAGAGATT 21
RESULT 1130
AAH44266
ID AAH44266 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AAH44266;
XX
DT 21-SEP-2001 (first entry)
XX
DE Human RNA helicase gene helicain PCR primer SEQ ID NO:7.
XX
KM Human; RNA helicase; helicain A; helicain B; helicain C; cancer;
KM thyroid gland; cytosolic; anti-cancer; diagnosis; cancer; PCR primer;
KM ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN WO200144470-A1.
XX
PD 21-JUN-2001.
XX
PF 15-DEC-2000; 2000WO-JP008908.
XX
PR 16-DEC-1999; 99JP-00357406.
XX
PA (CHUG-) CHUGAI RES INST MOLECULAR MEDICINE INC.
XX
PI Sugihara T, Madhwa R;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-408484/43.
XX
PT DNA controlling helicain transcription useful for treating and diagnosing
PT cancer.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 106; 117pp; Japanese.
XX
CC AAH44263, AAH44264 and AAH44265 represent RNA helicase genes which encode
CC the helicain A, B and C proteins given in AAB99890, AAB99891 and
CC AAB99892. The helicain proteins and polynucleotide sequences have
CC cytosolic activity, and can be used as anti-cancer agents and in
CC reagents for diagnosing cancer. The present sequence represents a PCR
CC primer used in the isolation of the human helicain sequences, which is
CC used in an example from the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3238 TCATCAACCCCACTACATG 3257
DB 2 TCATTGACCTCACTACATG 21
RESULT 1131
ABA10112/c
ID ABA10112 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABA10112;
XX

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```

DT 26-FEB-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Tail primer #105 from primer set 256 used in gene sorting method.
XX
KM Gene sorting; PCR primer; disease diagnosis; disease analysis;
KM cell differentiation; gene therapy; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO200175180-A2.
XX
PD 11-OCT-2001.
XX
PF 23-MAR-2001; 2001WO-US003992.
XX
PR 30-MAR-2000; 2000US-00538709.
XX
PA (OBIQ-) QBI ENTERPRISES LTD.
XX
PI Ujanovsky L, Mugasimangalam R, Binat P, Zezin-Sonkin D, Shlomit G;
XX
DR WPI; 2001-626451/72.
XX
PT Sorting genes into non-redundant groups, useful e.g. for gene isolation,
PT diagnosis and in gene therapy, by amplifying cDNA fragments attached to
PT selective adaptors.
XX
PS Example 2; Fig 13; 67pp; English.
XX
CC The present invention relates to a method for sorting genes. The method
CC comprises producing first double stranded (ds) cDNA from mRNA by reverse
CC transcription using a poly-T primer. The ds cDNA is then digested with a
CC restriction enzyme that generates cohesive ends with overhanging single
CC stranded sequence containing a constant number of nucleotides, and the
CC digestion products are ligated to a set of ds DNA oligonucleotide
CC adaptors. Each adaptor has at one end, a sequence complementary to a
CC redundant overhang and the other end a primer-template sequence specific
CC for the adaptor complementary sequence, and between these two ends the
CC same sequence is present for all adaptors. The ligated cDNA molecules are
CC amplified in separate PCR assays, using for each a primer that anneals to
CC polyT and a second primer, from a set that anneals to the cDNA specific
CC primer-template sequences. Amplicons are finally sorted into non-
CC redundant groups defined by the specific primer that annealed to the
CC primer-template sequence and thus primed PCR. The method is useful for
CC producing a collection of non-redundant cDNA groups, especially where
CC every expressed-gene transcript in the original sample is represented by
CC its own subgroup. The method is also useful for isolation, identification
CC or analysis of genes, analysis and diagnosis of diseases, for studying
CC cell differentiation and in gene therapy. The present sequence was used
CC to illustrate the method of the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match
Best Local Similarity 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2745 ACCAATTCTACTGAGTT 2764
DB 20 ACCAGCTTCACCTGAGTT 1
RESULT 1132
ABL58573
ID ABL58573 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ABL58573;
XX
DT 26-JUL-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE ARF/HK3 protein related primer #3.
XX
KM HK3; housekeeping gene 33; ARF; tumour; PCR; primer; ss.

```

XX OS Synthetic.
 XX PN WO200220770-A1.
 XX PD 14-MAR-2002.
 XX PF 06-SEP-2001; 2001WO-JP007732.
 XX PR 08-SEP-2000; 2000JP-00274209.
 XX PA (CHUG-) CHUGAI RES. INST. MOLECULAR MEDICINE INC.
 XX PI (NABD-) NAT. INST. ADVANCED IND. SCI. & TECHNOLOGY.
 XX PI Sugihara T, Madhwa R, Kaul SC;
 XX DR WPI; 2002-393846/42.
 XX PT New isolated human or mouse targeting peptide useful for targeted
 XX PT delivery of therapeutic agents, for inhibiting angiogenesis, tumor growth
 XX PT or pregnancy, and for inducing apoptosis or weight loss.
 XX PS Example 6; Page 76; 81pp; Japanese.
 XX CC The invention relates to the screening of antitumor agents by using the
 CC interaction between ARF protein and HK33 (Housekeeping 33) protein.
 CC CC Nuclear transport of ARF protein is inhibited by the expression of HK33
 CC gene, and thus p53-dependent transcription is suppressed. In immortalised
 CC cells, moreover, the expression of HK33 gene is significantly elevated.
 CC The invention provides a method of screening an antitumor agent by using
 CC the interaction between ARF protein and HK33 protein. It also provides a
 CC method for utilisation of HK33 protein and a gene encoding it in the
 CC examination of tumour related disease. The current sequence represents a
 CC ARF/HK33 protein related primer
 XX SO Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3238 TCATCAACCCCACTACATG 3257
 Db 2 TCATTGACCTCACTACATG 21.
 XX
 XX RESULT 1133
 XX ABR82233
 XX ID ABR82233 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX AC ABR82233;
 XX XX
 XX DT 27-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 XX XX
 XX DE Human ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporter probe #71.
 XX XX
 XX KW Human; ATP-binding cassette transporter; ABC transporter;
 KW expression rate; drug development; biochemical kinetic; antihelminthic;
 KW probe; ss.
 XX XX
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN JP2002112775-A.
 XX PD 16-APR-2002.
 XX PF 03-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00303404.
 XX PR 03-OCT-2000; 2000JP-00303404.
 XX PA (SAKA) OTSUKA SEIYAKU KOGYO KK.
 XX DR WPI; 2002-458864/49.

XX PT Probes for determination of human ATP-binding cassette (ABC) transporters
 XX PT capable of hybridization with 33 regions of genes.
 XX PS Claim 8; Page 27; 36pp; Japanese.
 XX CC The invention describes new probes for identification of human ATP-
 CC binding cassette (ABC) transporters capable of hybridisation with 33
 CC regions of genes. Elucidation of expression rate of ABC transporters is
 CC useful for development of drugs and their biochemical kinetics. This
 CC sequence represents a probe used to detect human ATP-binding cassette
 CC (ABC) transporters
 XX SO Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3682 CCAGCATCGTGTCAACCAA 3701
 Db 1 CCACATCGTGACATCAAA 20
 XX
 XX RESULT 1134
 XX AAL40540
 XX ID AAL40540 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX AC AAL40540;
 XX DT 25-SEP-2002 (first entry)
 XX DE Human ABCB1 gene region SEQ ID No 17.
 XX KW Plural mRNA; kit; reporter; quencher pigment; human; ABC gene; de.
 XX OS Homo sapiens.
 XX PN JP2002181818-A.
 XX PD 26-JUN-2002.
 XX PF 15-DEC-2000; 2000JP-00381621.
 XX PR 15-DEC-2000; 2000JP-00381621.
 XX PA (SAKA) OTSUKA SEIYAKU KOGYO KK.
 XX DR WPI; 2002-543426/58.
 XX PT Simultaneous determination of a number of different molecular species of
 PT protein mRNAs and a kit for the determination composed of primers and
 PT probes.
 XX PS Example 1; Page 14; 23pp; Japanese.
 XX CC The invention relates to a method for the simultaneous determination of a
 CC number of different molecular species of protein mRNAs by the polymerase
 CC chain reaction (PCR). The kits of the invention comprise of holes each
 CC containing one primer and probe. The invention particularly comprises a
 CC combination of a kit of reporter and quencher pigments, for the
 CC determination of different molecular species. This polynucleotide
 CC sequence represents a human ABC gene region relating to the invention
 XX SO Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 8 C; 2 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3682 CCAGCATCGTGTCAACCAA 3701
 Db 1 CCACATCGTGACATCAAA 20

RESULT 1135
 ABS98132 standard; DNA, 21 BP.
 ID ABS98132 standard; DNA, 21 BP.
 AC ABS98132;
 XX
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human multidrug resistance gene polymorphic sequence #34.
 XX
 KM Human; db; cytochrome P450 A1; CYP4501A1; UGT2B4; MDR1;
 KM cytochrome P450 A2; CYP4501A2; cytochrome P450 02B; CYP45002B1; LTF;
 KM adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR112;
 KM aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;
 KM cyclooxygenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;
 KM epoxide hydrolase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;
 KM glutathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;
 KM HNMT; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;
 KM NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfoxtransferase thermolabile; STM;
 KM UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;
 KM UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; urokinase receptor; uPA;
 KM multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;
 KM multidrug resistance associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;
 KM acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;
 KM altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;
 KM central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological; SNP;
 KM single nucleotide polymorphism.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO200257410-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-JUL-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044838.
 XX
 PR 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724389.
 XX
 PA (DNAS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.
 XX
 PI Guida M, Hall J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-698522/75.
 XX
 PT Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes
 for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for
 disorder-related traits.
 XX
 PS Example 22; Page 144; 714pp; English.
 XX
 CC This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid
 CC molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known
 CC human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP4501A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP4501A2),
 CC cytochrome P450 02B1 (CYP45002B1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADBR1),
 CC aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator
 CC (ARNT), cathepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding
 CC inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydrolase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase activating
 CC protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12), histamine-N-methyl
 CC transferase (HNMT), (kallikrein 2) KLK2, nicotinamide-N-methyl
 CC transferase (NNMT), NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2 (NQO2),
 CC sulfoxtransferase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4
 CC (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl
 CC transferase (UGT2B15), urokinase receptor (uPA), multidrug resistance 1
 CC (MDR1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated protein 3
 CC (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR112), or acetylcholine muscarinic
 CC receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.
 CC The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as
 CC genetic linkage markers for locating and characterizing the genes that
 CC are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually
 CC identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related

CC traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive
 CC expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing the
 CC and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the
 CC polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2, CYP4502B1, AHR,
 CC ARNT, EPHX2, GST12, NNMT, NQO2, NR112, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR,
 CC MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug
 CC metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP4501A1, CYP4501A2,
 CC AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for
 CC susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are
 CC used to screen for altered cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered
 CC susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central
 CC nervous system function, in FLAP and HNMT for altered pulmonary,
 CC immunological or haematological function, in KLK2 for altered serine
 CC protease activity in the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or
 CC haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central or
 CC peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a
 CC polymorphic DNA sequence of the invention
 XX
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 7 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 CC
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 OY 4886 CCCTGTCCTCCTCGAGGT 4905
 DB 2 CCCTTGCCCTTCAAGGT 21
 CCCTTGCCTCCTCCTCGAGGT 4905
 CCCTTGCCCTTCAAGGT 21
 RESULT 1136
 ABS97270
 ID ABS97270 standard; DNA, 21 BP.
 AC ABS97270;
 XX
 DT 23-DEC-2002 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human aryl hydrocarbon receptor B1 (AHR) polymorphic sequence #4.
 XX
 KM Human; sb; primer; cytochrome P450 A1; CYP4501A1; UGT2B4; MDR1; PCR;
 KM cytochrome P450 A2; CYP4501A2; cytochrome P450 02B; CYP45002B1; LTF;
 KM adrenergic receptor beta1; ADRB1; aryl hydrocarbon; AHR; MRP3; NR112;
 KM aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator; ARNT; cathepsin S; CTSS;
 KM cyclooxygenase 2; COX2; diazepam binding inhibitor; DBI; haematological;
 KM epoxide hydrolase 2; EPHX2; 5-lipoxygenase activating protein; FLAP;
 KM glutathione-S-transferase 12; GST12; histamine-N-methyl transferase;
 KM HNMT; kallikrein 2; KLK2; nicotinamide-N-methyl transferase; NNMT;
 KM NADPH quinone oxidoreductase 2; NQO2; sulfoxtransferase thermolabile; STM;
 KM UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7;
 KM UGT2B7; UDP-glucuronosyl transferase; UGT2B15; urokinase receptor; uPA;
 KM multidrug resistance 1; lactotransferrin; orphan nuclear receptor;
 KM multidrug resistance associated protein 3; cancer; prostate;
 KM acetylcholine muscarinic receptor; CHMR1; CHMR2; CHMR3; CHMR4; CHMR5;
 KM altered drug metabolism; cardiovascular function; colorectal tumour;
 KM central nervous system; pulmonary; immunological.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN MO200257410-A2.
 XX
 PD 25-JUL-2002.
 XX
 PF 28-NOV-2001; 2001WO-US044838.
 XX
 PR 28-NOV-2000; 2000US-00724389.
 XX
 PA (DNAS-) DNA SCI LAB INC.
 XX
 PI Guida M, Hall J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2002-698522/75.
 XX
 PT Isolated nucleic acid molecules having polymorphisms in known human genes

PT e.g. cytochrome p450 and catepsin S useful as genetic linkage markers
PT for locating, identifying and characterizing the genes responsible for
PT disorder-related traits.

PS Example 5; Page 107; 714pp; English.

XX This invention relates to the sequence of an isolated nucleic acid
CC molecule comprising at least one base variation from that of a known
CC human cytochrome P450 A1 (CYP450A1), cytochrome P450 A2 (CYP450A2),
CC cytochrome P450 02B1 (CYP45002B1), adrenergic receptor beta1 (ADRB1),
CC aryl hydrocarbon (AHR), aryl hydrocarbon receptor nuclear translocator
CC (ARNT), catepsin S (CTSS), cyclooxygenase 2 (COX2), diazepam binding
CC inhibitor (DBI), epoxide hydrolase 2 (EPHX2), 5-lipoxygenase activating
CC protein (FLAP), glutathione-S-transferase 12 (GST12), histamine-N-methyl
CC transferase (HNMT), (kallikrein 2) KLK2, nicotinamide 2 (N002),
CC sulfinyltransferase thermolabile (STM), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B4
CC (UGT2B4), UDP-glucuronosyl transferase 2B7 (UGT2B7), UDP-glucuronosyl
CC transferase (UGT2B15), urokinase receptor (uPR), multidrug resistance 1
CC (MDR1), lactotransferrin (LTF), multidrug resistance associated protein 3
CC (MRP3), orphan nuclear receptor (NR112), or acetylcholine muscarinic
CC receptor 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 (CHMR1, CHMR2, CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5) sequence.
CC The polymorphisms in the human genes cited in the invention are useful as
CC genetic linkage markers for locating and characterizing the genes that
CC are responsible for specific traits within the genome and eventually
CC identifying the genes responsible for a variety of disorder-related
CC traits as a result of their e.g., overexpression, constitutive
CC expression, mutation or underexpression, which may be used in diagnosing
CC and/or treating the disorders. The nucleic acid molecules comprising the
CC polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2, CYP4502B1,
CC ARNT, EPHX2, GST12, HNMT, N002, NR112, STM, UGT2B4, UGT2B7, UGT2B15, AHR,
CC MDR1 and/or MDR3 are useful for screening individuals for altered drug
CC metabolism. The polymorphic sequences contained in CYP450A1, CYP450A2,
CC AHR, MDR1 and/or MDR3 may also be used to screen individuals for
CC susceptibility to cancer. Polymorphic sequences in ADRB1 or CHMR2 are
CC used to screen for altered cardiovascular function, in COX2 for altered
CC susceptibility to colorectal tumours, in DBI or CHMR1 for altered central
CC nervous system function, in FLAP and HNMT for altered pulmonary,
CC immunological or haematological function, in KLK2 for altered serine
CC protease activity in the prostate, in LTF for altered immunological or
CC haematological function, in CHMR3, CHMR4 or CHMR5 for altered central and
CC peripheral nervous system function. The present sequence represents a PCR
CC primer used to amplify the sequences of the invention

XX Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 4 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1090 AGGACTCTGATTGTGAAG 1109

DB 2 AGCACCTGATTTGGGAAG 21

RESULT 1137

ID ABX89573/c

XX ABX89573 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ABX89573;

XX 08-MAY-2003 (first entry)

XX Human sequence tagged specific PCR primer sWes2619 #1.

KW as; human; obese polypeptide; body weight; PCR; ob polypeptide; leptin;
KW adipocyte; appetite reduction; cosmetic; primer; fat deposit reduction;
KW improved body appearance; heart disease; obesity; agriculture;
KW nutritional disorder; cancer associated weight loss; type II diabetes;
KW obesity associated disease; AIDS associated weight loss; hypertension;
KW gene therapy.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX US2002107211-A1.

XX 08-AUG-2002.

XX 13-DEC-2000; 2000US-00736084.

XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00485943.

XX (UYRQ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.

PI Friedman JM, Halaas JL, Gajwala K, Burley SK, Zhang Y;

PI Proenca R, Maffei M;

DR WPI; 2002-722695/78.

PT New obese polypeptide useful for inducing reduction of body weight in an
PT animal, for preparing a composition for treating obesity, disease
PT associated with obesity such as hypertension, heart disease or type II
PT diabetes.

PS Example 10; Page 44; 144pp; English.

XX The invention relates to an obese (ob) polypeptide, also known as leptin,
CC expressed predominantly by adipocytes and capable of inducing reduction
CC of body weight in an animal. The polypeptide is useful for monitoring
CC therapeutic treatment of a disease associated with elevated or decreased
CC levels of ob polypeptide in a mammalian subject; for use in
CC radioimmunoassays for measuring fat and/or plasma levels of ob protein or
CC for detecting the presence and level of receptor for ob on tissues, such
CC as hypothalamus; for screening expression libraries to isolate active
CC receptors; for use in cosmetics by improving body appearance by reducing
CC fat deposits or appetite or both and is used independently or in
CC conjugation with other cosmetic strategies e.g. surgery for its cosmetic
CC effect; for identifying agonists or antagonists that affect its activity
CC and has potential agricultural uses e.g. increasing the body weight of
CC animals. Nucleic acid encoding the polypeptide is useful for identifying
CC mutation in ob nucleotide, in gene therapy for obesity and in the
CC measurement of its encoded RNA and protein in nutritional disorders. A
CC host cell transfected with a vector expressing the polypeptide is useful
CC in the preparation of modulators of the polypeptide and its nucleic acid.
CC An immunogenic fragment of the polypeptide is useful for preparing an
CC antibody. The antibody is useful for measuring the presence of the
CC polypeptide in a sample; for evaluating the level of ob polypeptide in a
CC biological sample to detect or diagnose the presence of a disease
CC associated with elevated or decreased levels of ob polypeptide in a
CC mammalian subject; for imaging ob polypeptide in situ. A composition
CC comprising the polypeptide is useful for reducing body weight of an
CC animal, in particular humans. A composition comprising an antagonist of
CC the polypeptide is useful for increasing body weight of an animal.
CC Compositions containing the polypeptide and the antagonist are useful for
CC treating obesity, weight loss associated with cancer or AIDS, disease
CC associated with obesity such as hypertension, heart disease or type II
CC diabetes. The present sequence represents a human sequence tagged
CC specific PCR primer

XX Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 3581 CCTGAGTCTCTCTCTAAGC 3600

DB 21 CCGAGTCTCTCTCTAAGC 2

RESULT 1138

ID ABL61447/c

XX ABL61447 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ABL61447;

DT 16-OCT-2002 (first entry)
XX
XX Human Ob gene SRS SMS2619ob PCR primer #1.
DE
XX Ob; human; obese; adiposity; body weight; anorectic; anabolic; PCR;
KM primer; chromosome 7; STS; sequence tagged site; 7q31.3;
KM microsatellite marker; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX US6350730-B1.
XX
XX 26-FEB-2002.
XX
XX 07-JUN-1995; 95US-00488223.
XX
XX 17-AUG-1994; 94US-00292345.
XX 30-NOV-1994; 94US-00347563.
XX 10-MAY-1995; 95US-00438431.
XX
XX (UVRQ) UNIV ROCKEFELLER.
XX
XX Friedman JM, Zhang Y, Proenca R;
XX WPI; 2002-412914/44.
XX
XX Modifying the body weight of an animal comprises administering an obese
PT gene (OB) polypeptide analog.
XX
XX Example 10; Col 79-80; 152pp; English.
XX
XX This invention describes a novel method of modifying the body weight of
CC an animal comprising administering an obese gene (OB) polypeptide
CC analogue, capable of modulating body weight and adiposity. The invention
CC has anorectic and anabolic activity. AB161415-AB161468 represent PCR
CC primers used in the detection of sequence tagged sites (STS's) and
CC microsatellite markers used in the mapping of the human Ob gene onto
CC chromosome 7. These genetic markers represent an important tool for
CC studying the possible role of the Ob gene in inherited forms of human
CC obesity
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 3 C; 8 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3581 CCTGAGTTCCTTCCCTAAGC 3600
DB 21 CCAGAGTTCCTTCCCTTAC 2
RESULT 1139
ABV76832/c
ID ABV76832 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ABV76832;
AC
XX 12-FEB-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Control PCR primer used to amplify a beta-actin cDNA fragment.
DE
XX
XX Arthritic condition; CD21L; lymphotoxin-beta; chemoattractant; arthritis;
KM beta-actin; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200260010-A1.
XX
XX 10-OCT-2002.
XX
XX 22-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US008856.
XX

PR 23-MAR-2001; 2001US-00816814.
XX
XX (MAYO-) MAYO FOUND MEDICAL EDUCATION RES.
XX
XX Goronzy JJ, Weyand CM;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-058450/05.
XX
XX
XX Determining the severity of arthritic conditions, e.g. rheumatoid
PT arthritis, in a mammal or human by detecting whether a sample contains
PT elevated levels of marker(s), e.g. CD21L polypeptides or lymphotoxin-beta
PT polypeptides.
XX
XX
XX Example 2; Page 12; 27pp; English.
XX
XX The specification describes a method for determining the severity of an
CC arthritic condition in a mammal. The method comprises determining whether
CC or not a sample from the mammal contains at least 1 marker (e.g. an
CC elevated level of a CD21L polypeptide, an elevated level of a lymphotoxin
CC -beta polypeptide, or an elevated level of a chemoattractant
CC polypeptide). The presence of the marker indicates that the arthritis
CC condition is severe. The method is useful for diagnosing the severity of
CC an arthritis condition (e.g. rheumatoid arthritis) in a mammal,
CC particularly a human. Control PCR primers ABV76832-33 were used to
CC amplify a beta-actin cDNA fragment from a synovial tissue sample. The
CC primers were used in the method of the invention
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 8 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 385 GGTGGACGACGCCGAGGCCA 404
DB 21 GCTGGAAGCAGCGCTGAGCCA 2
RESULT 1140
ACA98621/c
ID ACA98621 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ACA98621;
AC
XX
XX 28-JUL-2003 (first entry)
DT
XX
XX Human CYP2C8 SNP detection PCR primer #61.
DE
XX
XX Cytochrome P450 polypeptide 2C8; CYP2C8; arachidonic acid metabolism;
KM cancer; cardiovascular disease; cytosolic; cardiovascular; gene therapy;
KM single nucleotide polymorphism detection; SNP detection; PCR; primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX WO200299099-A2.
XX
XX 12-DEC-2002.
XX
XX 31-MAY-2002; 2002WO-EP006000.
XX
XX 01-JUN-2001; 2001EP-00112899.
XX
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
XX Penger A, Sprenger R, Brinkmann U;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-167344/16.
XX
XX
XX New polymorphic variants of the gene encoding Cytochrome P450 polypeptide
PT 2C8 (CYP2C8), useful for diagnosing or treating a disease, e.g.
PT arachidonic acid metabolism, cancer or cardiovascular diseases.
XX
XX Example 2; Page 49; 178pp; English.
XX

Db 21 CCAGAGTTCCTCCCTTAC 2

RESULT 1143

ADAI5941

ADAI5941 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

ADAI5941;

06-NOV-2003 (first entry)

Synthetic storage protein oligonucleotide SM90.

ss; lysC; transgenic; lysine accumulation; dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase; DHDS; lysine inhibition; lysine ketoglutarate reductase; LKR; chloroplast transit sequence; CTS; aspartokinase III; AKIII; synthetic seed storage protein; SSP.

Synthetic.

US6459019-B1.

01-OCT-2002.

24-MAR-1997; 97US-00823771.

19-MAR-1992; 92US-00855414.

06-JAN-1994; 94US-00178212.

07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474633.

(DUPO) DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO E I.

Falco SC, Keeler SJ, Rice JA;

WPI; 2003-028272/02.

P-PSDB; ADAI5947.

Example 21; Col 79; 109pp; English.

The invention relates to a plant comprising two foreign nucleotide sequences which cause seeds obtained from the plant to accumulate lysine at a level of at least 10% higher than seeds of a plant that do not comprise the nucleotide, where the nucleotide comprises a fragment encoding a dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase (DHDS) that is insensitive to lysine inhibition, and a fragment encoding a plant lysine ketoglutarate reductase (LKR) or its subfragment. The nucleotide fragment is operably linked to a plant chloroplast transit sequence (CTS) and the plant lysine ketoglutarate reductase subfragment is used in antisense inhibition or cosuppression. Also included are progeny plants from the above mentioned plant and seeds obtained from the above mentioned plant. The seeds obtained from the above mentioned plant (e.g., rapeseed, soybean or corn) comprising the foreign nucleic acid sequences accumulate lysine at a higher level, preferably at a level of at least 10% higher than seeds of a plant that do not comprise the foreign nucleic acid sequences. Chimeric gene comprising DHDS from C. glutamicum and aspartokinase III (from the lysC gene) of E. coli (mutated to be lysine-insensitive) are also used to generate the above transgenic plants. Also disclosed are synthetic seed storage proteins (SSP) used as an internal source of lysine, built up from synthetic peptide monomers based around an Earl site sequence (for generating multimeric proteins). The present sequence is a strand of an oligonucleotide encoding an SSP monomer.

Sequence 21 BP; 10 A; 0 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 1; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 2800 AGGAGAGAGAAATGAGAA 2819

2 ATCGAGCAGACAGTGAAGA 21

RESULT 1144

ACH03697

ACH03697 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

ACH03697;

25-SEP-2003 (first entry)

Ear I-based lysine-rich heptad repeat oligonucleotide SM90.

Aspartokinase; AKIII; dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase; DHDS; seed lysine content; seed threonine content; seed storage protein; SSP; chloroplast transit sequence; lysine-rich protein; lysine ketoglutarate reductase; LKR; transgenic; ss.

Synthetic.

US2003056242-A1.

20-MAR-2003.

17-DEC-2001; 2001US-00023066.

19-MAR-1992; 92US-00855414.

18-MAR-1993; 93WO-US002480.

06-JAN-1994; 94US-00178212.

07-JUN-1995; 95US-00474633.

24-MAR-1997; 97US-00823771.

(FALC/) FALCO S C.

Falco SC;

WPI; 2003-521869/49.

P-PSDB; ABO44334.

New nucleic acid fragment encoding aspartokinase and dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase, useful for increasing threonine or lysine content of seeds of plant.

Example 21; Page 43; 116pp; English.

The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid fragment comprising a first nucleic acid subfragment encoding aspartokinase (AK) that is substantially insensitive to inhibition by lysine, and a second nucleic acid subfragment encoding dihydrodipicolinic acid synthase (DHDS) that is substantially insensitive to inhibition by lysine. Also included are an isolated nucleic acid fragment comprising a nucleic acid subfragment encoding lysine ketoglutarate reductase (LKR), a chimeric gene (where the nucleic acid fragment is operably linked to a plant chloroplast transit sequence and to a seed-specific regulatory sequence, a plant comprising the nucleic acid/chimeric gene in its genome, a seed obtained from the plant, increasing threonine or lysine content of the seeds of plant, a plant capable of transmitting the chimeric gene to a progeny of plant having the ability to produce levels of free threonine or lysine at least two times greater than the free threonine levels of untransformed plants, a transformed (soybean) plant comprising seeds that accumulate lysine at a level at least ten percent to four-fold higher than the seeds of an untransformed plant, a transformed rapeseed comprising seeds that accumulate lysine to a level between ten percent and one hundred percent higher than that of the seeds of an untransformed plant, a monocot plant comprising in its genome the nucleic acid fragment having the monocot-embryo specific promoter and a transformed corn plant comprising seeds that accumulate lysine to a level between ten percent and one hundred thirty percent higher than the seeds of the untransformed plant. Also disclosed are synthetic lysine-rich seed storage proteins (SSP), built up from monomer lysine-rich heptad repeats (encoded by Earl restriction enzyme-based oligonucleotides) used as a pool of lysine in a transformed

QY 3920 GACCGCGCGCGCGCTGC 3939
 |||||
 Db 21 GACACCGCGCGCTGCCTGC 2

RESULT 1147

ID ADF75332 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ADF75332;

XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX Human RT-PCR primer to amplify an epigenetically silenced gene (SeqID12).

XX human; primer; RT-PCR; PCR; ss; epigenetically silenced gene;
 KW tumour suppressor; cancer; proliferative disorder; head and neck cancer;
 KW oesophageal squamous cell carcinoma; ESCC; gene therapy;
 KW methyltransferase inhibitor; 5Aza-dc; histone deacetylase inhibitor.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX WO2003076594-A2.

XX 18-SEP-2003.

XX 07-MAR-2003; 2003WO-US007245.

XX 07-MAR-2002; 2002US-0362577P.

XX (UYJO) UNIV JOHNS HOPKINS.

XX Sidransky D;

XX WPI; 2003-756817/71.

XX Identifying at least one epigenetically silenced gene associated with
 PT cancer useful for treating cancer comprises contacting an array of genome
 PT with nucleic acid molecule that reactivates expression of epigenetically
 PT silenced gene.

XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 12; 97pp; English.

XX This invention relates to novel methods of screening to identify
 CC epigenetically silenced genes. Specifically, it refers to the detection
 CC of epigenetically silenced tumour suppressor genes in cancer cells, which
 CC are transcriptionally inactive due to aberrant methylation at normally
 CC unmethylated CpG islands. Accordingly, these genes provide diagnostic
 CC markers for immortalised and transformed cells and hence can be used to
 CC diagnose various proliferative disorders, particularly oesophageal cancer
 CC and head and neck cancer. The present invention describes a genomic
 CC screening method to identify silenced genes in a cell suspected of a
 CC predisposition to, or exhibiting, unregulated growth. Accordingly,
 CC oligonucleotides of the genes identified herein are useful for detecting
 CC oesophageal squamous cell carcinoma (ESCC) or neck squamous cell
 CC carcinoma. Furthermore, treatment can occur via gene therapy, using a
 CC demethylation agent such as a methyltransferase inhibitor (5Aza-dc) or a
 CC histone deacetylase inhibitor to restore expression of at least one
 CC methylation silenced gene in cancer cells. This oligonucleotide sequence
 CC is an RT-PCR primer used to amplify those genes that were up-regulated as
 CC a result of treatment with a demethylation agent i.e epigenetically
 CC silenced genes of the invention.

XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 4 C; 6 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;

XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2833 AGCTGTGTGTAAGTTGGT 2852
 |||||
 Db 2 AGCTGTGTGTAAGTTGGT 21

RESULT 1148
 ID ADG35080/c standard; RNA; 21 BP.

XX ADG35080;

XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

XX Human TNF siNA oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO:432.

XX RNA interference; short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;
 KW short interfering RNA; siRNA; double-stranded RNA; micro-RNA; miRNA;
 KW short hairpin RNA; shRNA; expression modulation; gene therapy;
 KW drug screening; diagnosis; therapeutic target identification;
 KW pharmacogenomics; gene function analysis; gene mapping;
 KW tumour necrosis factor; TNF; human; DNA-RNA hybrid; ss; antibacterial;
 KW immunosuppressive; antineoplastic; antitubercular; anti-HIV; antiproliferative;
 KW antiinflammatory; septic shock; rheumatoid arthritis; HIV/AIDS;
 KW psoriasis; inflammation; autoimmune disease.

XX Synthetic.

XX Homo sapiens.

XX Key Location/Qualifiers

XX modified_base 20..21

XX /tag= a

XX /mod_base= OTHER

XX /note= "Chymidines"

XX WO2003070897-A2.

XX 28-AUG-2003.

XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US004741.

XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.

XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.

XX 06-UTN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.

XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.

XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.

XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.

XX 28-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429359P.

XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.

XX (RIBO-) RIBOZYME PHARM INC.

XX Mowlsigen J, Beigelman L;

XX WPI; 2003-697609/66.

XX New short interfering nucleic acid, useful e.g. for treatment and

XX diagnosis of septic shock or rheumatoid arthritis, downregulates

XX expression of the tumor necrosis factor gene.

XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 432; 141pp; English.

XX The invention relates to short interfering nucleic acids (siNA) which
 CC downregulate expression of the human tumour necrosis factor (TNF) gene by
 CC RNA interference. The siNAs may or may not comprise ribonucleotides and
 CC may be double or single stranded. They further comprise sense and
 CC antisense regions, or alternatively are assembled from a sense
 CC oligonucleotide and an antisense oligonucleotide. Specifically, the siNAs
 CC include short interfering RNA (siRNA), double-stranded RNA, micro-RNA
 CC (miRNA) and short hairpin RNA (shRNA). The siNAs can be unmodified or
 CC chemically modified, can contain deoxyribonucleotides, and can be
 CC synthetically synthesised, expressed from a vector or enzymatically
 CC synthesised. The invention also relates to kits for the in vitro or in
 CC vivo delivery of siNA, conjugates and/or complexes of siNA, and vectors
 CC that express siNA. The siNAs are used to modulate expression of the TNF
 CC gene in cells, tissue explants or organisms (e.g., by ex vivo gene
 CC therapy), or in grafts and transplants for the treatment of a variety of
 CC conditions. The TNF siNAs have antibacterial, immunosuppressive,

CC anti-infective, anti-infective, anti-HIV, antiparasitic and
CC anti-infective activities. They may be used for treating septic shock,
CC rheumatoid arthritis, HIV/AIDS, psoriasis, inflammation and autoimmune
CC diseases. The siRNAs are also useful for drug screening, diagnosis,
CC therapeutic target identification and validation, genetic engineering,
CC pharmacogenomics, studying gene function, and gene mapping (e.g., of
CC single nucleotide polymorphisms). The present sequence represents a
CC chemically modified siRNA targeted to the human TNF mRNA transcript.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 2 G; 2 T; 7 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1602 AAGAGAGAGATCTGCGGAA 1621
Db 21 AAGAGAGAGAGCTGAGGAA 2
RESULT 1149
ADG30330/c
ID ADG30330 standard; RNA; 21 BP.
AC ADG30330;
XX
XX 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX TNF-targeted siRNA DNA-RNA hybrid - SEQ ID 896.
DE
XX double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid; siNA;
XX anti-arteriosclerotic; neuroprotective; nootropic; antiparkinsonian;
XX anticonvulsant; pulmonary disease; restenosis; atherosclerosis;
XX Alzheimer's; Parkinson's; epilepsy; dementia; Huntington's;
XX amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; gene therapy; ss; DNA-RNA hybrid; TNF.
XX
XX Unidentified.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX MO2003074654-A2.
XX
XX 12-SEP-2003.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003; 2003WO-US05028.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2002; 2002US-0358580P.
XX 11-MAR-2002; 2002US-0363124P.
XX 06-JUN-2002; 2002US-0386782P.
XX 29-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406784P.
XX 05-SEP-2002; 2002US-0408378P.
XX 09-SEP-2002; 2002US-0409293P.
XX 15-JAN-2003; 2003US-0440129P.
XX
XX (SIRN-) SIRNA THERAPEUTICS INC.
XX
XX Mcswigen J, Beiselman L, Chowrira B, Pavco P, Fornaugh K;
XX Jamison S, Usman N, Thompson J;
XX
XX MPI; 2003-731676/69.
XX
XX New double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid molecule, useful for
XX down-regulating the expression of an endogenous mammalian target gene or
XX for treating diseases that respond to modulation of gene expression or
XX activity.
XX
XX Example 24; SEQ ID NO 896; 593bp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a double-stranded short interfering nucleic acid
XX (siNA) molecule that down-regulates expression of an endogenous mammalian
XX target gene comprising one or more chemical modifications and each strand
XX of the double-stranded siNA comprises about 21 nucleotides. The siNA of
XX the invention demonstrates anti-arteriosclerotic, neuroprotective,
XX nootropic, antiparkinsonian and anticonvulsant activities and may be

CC useful for down-regulating the expression of an endogenous mammalian
CC target gene and therefore in the treatment of any disease or condition
CC that responds to modulation of gene expression or activity in a cell,
CC tissue or organism. The disease or condition may include pulmonary
CC diseases such as restenosis, atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's disease,
CC Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, dementia, Huntington's disease or
CC amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Furthermore, the siNA may be utilized for
CC gene therapy applications. The current sequence is that of the siNA DNA-
XX RNA hybrid of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 1 A; 9 C; 2 G; 2 T; 7 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1602 AAGAGAGAGATCTGCGGAA 1621
Db 21 AAGAGAGAGAGCTGAGGAA 2
RESULT 1150
ADH93971
ID ADH93971 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC ADH93971;
XX
XX 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human gene PCR primer #816.
DE
XX human; gene sequence; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP;
XX disease diagnosis; ss; PCR; primer.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX JP2003174883-A.
XX
XX 24-JUN-2003.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.
XX
XX 11-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00377637.
XX
XX (KAGA-) KAGAKU GIUTSU SHINKO JIGYODAN.
XX
XX MPI; 2003-819215/77.
XX
XX Polynucleotide for detecting single nucleotide polymorphisms existing in
XX human gene, contains isolated human gene having specified sequence.
XX
XX Claim 2; SEQ ID NO 1808; 529bp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention comprises isolated human gene sequences and PCR primer
XX sequences which can be used to detect single nucleotide polymorphisms
XX (SNPs). The DNA sequences of the invention are useful for detecting SNPs
XX existing in human genes and for the diagnosis of human disease. The
XX present DNA sequence represents a human gene PCR primer of the invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 2 C; 9 G; 2 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2374 CAGAGAGAGAGGAGGAGG 2393
Db 2 CAAAGAGAGAGGTTGAGGAG 21
RESULT 1151
ACC43493
ID ACC43493 standard; DNA; 21 BP.

XX ACC43493;
AC 11-AUG-2003 (first entry)
XX
XX
XX PCR primer for plant glycogenin-like starch initiation protein cDNA.
DE plant glycogenin-like starch initiation protein; PGSP; plant;
XX starch synthesis; starch granule, food; paper; textile; adhesive; PCR;
KM primer, ss.
XX
XX Arabidopsis thaliana.
OS
XX
XX WO2003014365-A2.
PN
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003.
PD
XX
XX 08-AUG-2002; 2002WO-GB003636.
PF
XX
XX 08-AUG-2001; 2001GB-00019342.
PR
XX 08-JAN-2002; 2002US-0346907P.
PR
XX
XX (GEMS-) GEMSTAR CAMBRIDGE LTD.
PA
XX
XX Chatterjee M, Burrell MM;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 2003-256590/25.
DR
XX
XX Novel plant glycogenin-like nucleic acid molecules useful for altering
PT starch synthesis in plants such as maize, wheat, rice and sorghum.
XX
XX
XX Example 2; Page 52; 160pp; English.
PS
XX
XX PCR primers ACC43493-96 were used to amplify cDNA encoding a plant
CC glycogenin-like starch initiation protein (PGSP). PGSP polynucleotides
CC are useful for altering starch synthesis and starch granules in a plant.
CC Modulation of initiation of starch synthesis allows various aspects of
CC the biosynthetic process to be regulated. By altering aspects of the
CC biosynthetic process such as temporal and spatial specificity, yield and
CC storage, the carbohydrate profile of the plant may be altered in
CC magnitude and directions that may be favourable for nutritional or
CC industrial uses. Alteration in the structure of starch can in turn effect
CC the functional characteristics of starch such as viscosity, elasticity,
CC or rheological properties of the starch as measured using viscometric
CC analysis. The method is applicable to all plants which produce or store
CC starch, e.g. maize, wheat, rice, fruit producing species e.g. banana,
CC apple, tomato or pear, root crops such as cassava, potato, yam, beet or
CC turnip, oilseed such as rapeseed, canola, sunflower, oil palm, coconut,
CC linseed or groundnut, and meal crops such as soya, bean and any other
CC suitable species. Modified starches can be used in foods, paper, textiles
CC and adhesives
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 9 C; 4 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 529 ACCATGGCAACATCATCCCGC 548
Db |||||
2 ACCATGGCAACATCATCCCGC 21

KM drug testing; hyperlipaemia; arteriosclerosis; hyperglycaemia;
KM antihypertensive; antidiabetic; antidiabetic; gene therapy;
KM angiotensin-related protein 3; Angptl3; PCR primer, ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX Rattus norvegicus.
XX
XX WO2002101039-A1.
PN
XX
XX 19-DEC-2002.
PD
XX
XX
XX 07-JUN-2002; 2002WO-JP005657.
PF
XX
XX 08-JUN-2001; 2001JP-00173758.
PR
XX 13-JUN-2001; 2001JP-00178548.
PR
XX 13-JUL-2001; 2001JP-00213344.
PR
XX 28-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00300715.
PR
XX 28-SEP-2001; 2001JP-00300716.
PR
XX 22-NOV-2001; 2001JP-00357037.
PR
XX 18-DEC-2001; 2001JP-00384103.
PR
XX 05-APR-2002; 2002JP-00103583.
XX
XX (SANY) SANKYO CO LTD.
PA
XX
XX
XX Koishi R, Ando Y, Ono M, Yasuno H, Shimogawa T, Yoshida K;
PI Shimamura M, Furukawa H;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-148803/14.
DR
XX
XX Testing drugs to treat or prevent diseases e.g. hyperlipaemia,
PT arteriosclerosis and hyperglycaemia by culturing with transformant cells
XX then detecting e.g. decrease in mRNA expression dose.
XX
XX
XX Example 6; Page 110; 279pp; Japanese.
PS
XX
XX The present invention describes a method for testing drugs that have
CC activity on treating or preventing at least 1 disease selected from
CC hyperlipaemia, arteriosclerosis and hyperglycaemia, which comprises
CC culturing cells originating from a mammal in the presence or absence of a
CC test substance, and detecting expression dose of the mRNA with any of the
CC specified nucleotide sequences. More specifically the method comprises:
CC (a) culturing cells originating from a mammal in the presence or absence
CC of a test substance; (b) detecting expression dose of the mRNA with any
CC of the nucleotide sequences (i)-(v) (where t and u are exchangeable): (i)
CC nucleotides 47-141 of a 1604 base pair sequence (ADA01398); (ii)
CC nucleotides 78-145 of a 1716 base pair sequence (ADA01400); (iii) the
CC DNA inserted with a phagemid sustaining in the transformant E. coli
CC PBK/MS-1 SANX 72199 (FERM BP-6940); (iv) the DNA inserted with a
CC phagemid sustaining in the transformant E. coli PTrip/MS-1 SANX 72299
CC (FERM BP-6941); or (v) a nucleotide sequence hybridisable with a
CC polynucleotide containing the antisense sequence of (i)-(iv) under
CC stringent conditions and encoding a polypeptide with the activity of
CC increasing neutral lipid concentration in serum; and (c) comparing the
CC resultant expression doses for selecting a test substance and
CC sequences (i)-(v) have antihypertensive, antidiabetic and
CC antidiabetic activities, and can be used in gene therapy. The method is
CC for testing drugs to treat or prevent diseases e.g. hyperlipaemia,
CC arteriosclerosis and hyperglycaemia. The present sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 6 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
XX 733 GGTTCCTTCAACCAAGCTGAC 752
Db |||||
1 GGTTCGAACCAAGCTGTC 20

RESULT 1153
ADL8197

ID ADL18197 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADL18197;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Platelet glycoprotein V thrombin cleavage sequence SEQ ID NO:117.
XX
XX chimeric protein; signal protein; trafficking signal targeting;
XX proteolytic cleavage site; protease; protease inhibitor; gene; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
OS Synthetic.
PN WO2003014381-A1.
XX
XX 20-FEB-2003.
XX
XX 08-AUG-2002; 2002WO-KR001515.
XX
XX 10-AUG-2001; 2001KR-00048123.
XX
XX (AHRM-) AHRM BIOSYSTEMS INC.
XX
XX Hwang I, Kim DH, Lee YJ;
XX
XX WPI; 2003-256596/25.
XX
XX P-PSDB; ADL18198.
XX
XX New chimeric protein, useful for detecting protease inhibitors inside the
XX cell or tissue.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 117; 214pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a chimeric protein comprising at least
XX one signal protein that has a trafficking signal targeting to a
XX subcellular organelle and at least one proteolytic cleavage site for a
XX protease. The chimeric protein is constructed, so that: (a) the
XX trafficking signals of all the signal proteins are inactivated by linking
XX the proteolytic site or a signal masking protein through the proteolytic
XX site to the N-or C-terminus of the signal protein, and so the chimeric
XX protein is present in cytosol; (b) the trafficking signal of at least one
XX signal protein is activated when the proteolytic cleavage site is cleaved
XX by the protease, and as a result at least one fragment protein that
XX includes the activated signal protein is transported to a subcellular
XX organelle; and (c) the chimeric protein is labelled with at least one
XX fluorescent protein and the position and intensity distribution of the
XX fluorescent label signal in the cell is altered depending on the cleavage
XX by the protease. Also described: (1) a recombinant gene comprising a
XX nucleic acid sequence encoding the chimeric protein which is constructed
XX to express the chimeric protein in a cell; (2) a cell transformed with
XX the recombinant gene or vector; (3) analysing the activity of a protease
XX in vivo; (4) screening protease inhibitors in vivo; (5) a system for
XX detecting a protease inside a cell; (6) a nucleic acid comprising the
XX sequence encoding the chimeric protein for detecting protease activity in
XX a cell; (7) a vector comprising the nucleic acid; (8) a kit for detecting
XX a protease inside a cell comprising the chimeric protein or the vector;
XX (9) detecting a protease inside a cell or tissue; and (10) detecting a
XX protease inhibitor in vivo. The chimeric protein is useful for detecting
XX protease inhibitors inside the cell or tissue. The present sequence
XX represents a platelet glycoprotein V thrombin cleavage sequence, which is
XX used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 0 A; 12 C; 8 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

3844 CCCAGGCCCGGCGCGGCC 3863
DB 1 CCCGGCCCCCGGGCCCCGCC 20

RESULT 1154
ADP83374
ID ADP83374 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADP83374;
XX
DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human CYP2D6 gene single nucleotide polymorphism site.
XX
XX Human; antiemetic; serotonin; cytochrome P450; CYP2D6;
XX single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; db.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX variation replace(11,c)
XX FT /*tag= a
XX FT /standard_name="Single nucleotide polymorphism"
XX
XX WO2003100091-A1.
XX
XX 04-DEC-2003.
XX
XX 22-MAY-2003; 2003WO-EP005366.
XX
XX 24-MAY-2002; 2002EP-00011491.
XX
XX (EPID-) EPIDAUROS BIOTECHNOLOGIE AG.
XX
XX Brockmeier HJ;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-035165/03.
XX
XX Use of setriones for preparing a pharmaceutical composition for treating
XX or preventing serotonin-treatable diseases in a subject having in its
XX genome less than three copies of a polynucleotide encoding a functional
XX CYP2D6 polypeptide.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 24; 153pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence comprises a portion of a human cytochrome P450
XX CYP2D6 gene including nucleotide 5799G. In a variant allele of the gene
XX ADP83373, this nucleotide is substituted by C. The combination of this
XX SNP with the nucleotide substitutions 4469C to T ADP83369 and 5799G to C
XX ADP83373 is responsible for the *12 allele of the gene. The combination
XX of this SNP with nucleotide substitution 4469C to T is responsible for
XX the *2 allele, and its combination with the 1719C to T nucleotide
XX substitution ADP83351 is responsible for the *10 allele. CYP2D6
XX polymorphisms serve as genetic markers for CYP2D6 metabolic capacity. The
XX invention relates to the use of setriones (antiemetics) for treating
XX and/or preventing serotonin-treatable diseases in a subject having in its
XX genome fewer than 3 copies of a polynucleotide encoding a functional
XX CYP2D6 polypeptide. The subject has at least one first variant allele
XX selected from: CYP2D6*3, CYP2D6*4, CYP2D6*5, CYP2D6*6, CYP2D6*7,
XX CYP2D6*8, CYP2D6*11, CYP2D6*12 and CYP2D6*15, and preferably has at least
XX one first variant allele selected from: CYP2D6*1, CYP2D6*2, CYP2D6*9 and
XX CYP2D6*10. The variant allele results in altered (decreased) expression.
XX The treatment regimen can be modified according to the genotype of the
XX subject's CYP2D6 and/or HTR3B gene. Non-responders to antiemetic therapy
XX can be identified on a pharmacogenetic basis, allowing a suitable therapy
XX to be selected. The serotonin-treatable diseases are postoperative nausea
XX and/or vomiting, or nausea and/or vomiting secondary to cancer
XX chemotherapy, radiation therapy, migraine, acetaminophen poisoning,
XX prochlorperazine therapy, and opioid treatment, spinal or epidural opioid-
XX related pruritus, acute levodopa-induced psychosis, bulimia nervosa,
XX fibromyalgia, chronic fatigue syndrome, obsessive-compulsive disorders,
XX schizophrenia, alcoholism, cocaine addiction, opioid withdrawal syndrome,
XX drug withdrawal phenomena, anxiety disorders, cognitive disturbances,
XX neuroleptic-induced tardive dyskinesia, Tourette's syndrome, migraine
XX headache or gastrointestinal motility disorder (all claimed).

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 10 C; 4 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1264 TTCTGTGGTGGCCATCCC 1283
 |||||
 1 TTCTGTGGTGGCCATCCC 20

Db 1 TTCTGTGGTGGCCATCCC 20

RESULT 1155
 ADI61889
 ID ADI61889 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADI61889;
 XX
 DT 22-APR-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Adenovirus 35 E1B promoter PCR primer Ad35E1bpromrev.
 XX
 KM Adenovirus; viral vector; 89; PCR; primer; cytostatic; virucide; PIX;
 KM E1B 55K; cancer; viral infection; gene therapy; vector stability;
 KM vector packaging capacity.
 XX
 OS Human adenovirus type 35.
 XX
 PN WO2004001032-A2.
 XX
 PD 31-DEC-2003.
 XX
 PF 24-APR-2003; 2003WO-EP050126.
 XX
 PR 25-APR-2002; 2002WO-NL000281.
 PR 15-OCT-2002; 2002WO-NL000656.
 PR 25-NOV-2002; 2002EP-00102631.
 XX
 PA (CRUC-) CRUC-ELI HOLLAND BV.
 XX
 PI Vogels R, Havenga MJE, Zuidgeest DAT;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-082501/08.
 XX
 PT New recombinant adenovirus comprising a functional PIX coding sequence,
 PT useful for preparing a medicament for the treatment and prevention of
 PT diseases or disorders (e.g. cancer or viral infection) in humans or
 PT animal subjects.
 PS
 XX Example 17; SEQ ID NO 41; 181bp; English.

The invention relates to a recombinant adenovirus comprising a functional
 PIX coding sequence under the control of an expression sequence
 comprising part of an E1B 55K sequence capable of increasing expression
 of the PIX coding sequence in a given packaging cell, relative to the
 expression of the PIX coding sequence behind its endogenous proximal PIX
 upstream sequence without the part of the E1B 55K sequence, with the
 proviso that the part of an E1B 55K sequence does not code for a
 functional E1B 55K gene product. Also included are an isolated nucleic
 acid that upon introduction into a suitable packaging cell constitutes
 the genome of the above recombinant adenovirus, a method for increasing
 the stability and/or the packaging capacity of a recombinant adenovirus
 having at least a deletion in the E1-region (comprising expressing the
 elements necessary for production and assembly of the recombinant
 adenovirus into virus particles in a packaging cell in the presence of an
 elevated level of PIX gene product in the packaging cell, relative to the
 level of PIX gene product obtained when the PIX coding sequence is behind
 its endogenous proximal upstream sequence without E1B 55K sequences), a
 vaccine comprising the recombinant adenovirus (and, optionally, a
 suitable carrier or an adjuvant) and a recombinant adenovirus packaging
 cell comprising the above recombinant adenovirus. The composition and
 methods are useful for preventing or treating diseases or disorders (e.g.
 cancer or viral infection) in humans or animal subjects via gene therapy.
 The methods may also be used in increasing the stability and/or the

CC packaging capacity of the recombinant adenovirus. The present sequence is
 CC a PCR primer used in the construction of the recombinant adenovirus
 CC vectors of the invention.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 5 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

907 TGACTGCCAGCTCCTGTGAG 926
 |||||
 2 TGAAGCCAGCTCCTATGAG 21

Db 2 TGAAGCCAGCTCCTATGAG 21

RESULT 1156
 ADL67217
 ID ADL67217 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADL67217;
 XX
 DT 03-JUN-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human 14171 protein kinase siRNA target sequence #9.
 XX
 KM Human; 14171 protein kinase; cancer; immunological disorder;
 KM inflammation; heart failure; hypertension; atrial fibrillation;
 KM viral disorder; apoptotic disorder; chromosome mapping; tissue typing;
 KM predictive medicine; forensic biology; ds.
 XX
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US2004048305-A1.
 XX
 PD 11-MAR-2004.
 XX
 PF 10-SEP-2003; 2003US-00658904.
 XX
 PR 11-FEB-2000; 2000US-0182096P.
 PR 12-FEB-2001; 2001US-00781882.
 XX
 PA (MILL-) MILLENNIUM PHARM INC.
 XX
 PI Kessler-Liebermann R;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-226195/21.
 XX
 PT New 14171 protein kinase and nucleic acid, useful for diagnosing or
 PT treating diseases with aberrant expression of the 14171 protein kinase,
 PT such as cancer, an immunological disorder, inflammation, heart failure
 PT and hypertension.
 PS
 XX Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 21; 62bp; English.

The invention provides novel human 14171 protein kinase polypeptides and
 CC polynucleotides. The methods and compositions of the present invention
 CC are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of diseases or conditions
 CC associated with aberrant expression or activity of a 14171 protein kinase
 CC such as cancer, immunological disorder, inflammation, heart failure,
 CC hypertension, atrial fibrillation, viral disorder and apoptotic disorder.
 CC The invention can also be used in chromosome mapping, tissue typing,
 CC predictive medicine, forensic biology and prognostic assays. The present
 CC sequence is human 14171 protein kinase siRNA target sequence.

SQ Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 3 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

1533 AGAGAAATCCTGCAGCTCAT 1552
 |||||
 1 AGAGAAATCCTGCAGCTCAT 20

Db 1 AGAGAAATCCTGCAGCTCAT 20

```
RESULT 1157
ID ADN10992/C
XX ADN10992 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC ADN10992;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Polynucleotide characteristic of diabetes-protective HLA-A*1101 allele.
XX
XX Human; human leukocyte antigen; HLA-A; autoimmune disease; diabetes;
XX diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX
XX Key Location/Qualifiers
XX modified_base 1 /*tag= a
XX /mod_base= OTHER
XX /note= "OTHER= BSA"
XX
XX MO2004029289-A2.
XX
XX 08-APR-2004.
XX
XX 25-SEP-2003; 2003WO-EP010679.
XX
XX 26-SEP-2002; 2002US-0413955P.
XX
XX (HOFF ) ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS GMBH.
XX (HOFF ) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
XX
XX Bugawan T, Erlich AH, Ching JCL;
XX
XX MPI; 2004-340433/31.
XX
XX Determining an individual's risk of developing autoimmune disease,
XX especially type 1 diabetes, comprises detecting the presence of a disease
XX -associated class I HLA-C allele or a protective class I HLA-A allele in
XX a nucleic acid sample.
XX
XX Claim 30; SEQ ID NO 26; 68bp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is that of a polynucleotide that can be used for the
XX detection of human leukocyte antigen (HLA) allele HLA-A*1101. The
XX invention provides a method for detecting an individual's decreased risk
XX for an autoimmune disease such as type 1 diabetes by detecting the
XX presence of a type 1 diabetes-associated protective HLA-A or HLA-C allele
XX in a nucleic acid sample of the individual, where the presence of the
XX allele indicates the individual's decreased risk for type 1 diabetes. The
XX protective allele can be HLA-A*1101, HLA-C*0702 or HLA-C*1502. The
XX invention also provides a method for detecting an individual's increased
XX risk for an autoimmune disease such as type 1 diabetes, by detecting the
XX presence of a type 1 diabetes-associated predisposing class I HLA-C
XX allele in a nucleic acid sample. The predisposing allele can be HLA-
XX C*0102 or HLA-C*0302. Detection may involve hybridization, PCR
XX amplification or direct sequencing. A claimed array for determining an
XX individual's risk for type 1 diabetes comprises one or more
XX polynucleotides immobilized on a substrate, where each polynucleotide
XX individually comprises a sequence that hybridizes under stringent
XX hybridization conditions to a nucleic acid sequence in a type 1 diabetes-
XX associated class I HLA-A or -C allele comprising one or more
XX polymorphisms associated with that allele, where the presence of 2 or
XX more predisposing or protective HLA-A or -C alleles or combinations of
XX predisposing alleles, protective alleles or both are detected. The
XX polynucleotides are each complementary to a sequence in exon 2 or exon 3
XX of the predisposing or protective HLA allele.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 5 C; 7 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
```

```
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0;
Gaps 0;
OY 2728 TGAAGACCAAGTCCGACCC 2747
DB 20 TGAAGCCCATCTACAGACC 1
```

```
RESULT 1158
ID ADM94656
XX ADM94656 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC ADM94656;
XX
XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Human heat shock protein 27 antisense oligonucleotide SEQ ID NO.6.
XX
XX heat shock protein 27; hsp27; cytosolic; gene therapy;
XX heat shock protein 27 inhibitor; hsp27 inhibitor; cancer; human;
XX antisense oligonucleotide; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX Synthetic.
XX
XX WO2004030660-A2.
XX
XX 15-APR-2004.
XX
XX 02-OCT-2003; 2003WO-CA001588.
XX
XX 02-OCT-2002; 2002US-0415859P.
XX
XX 18-APR-2003; 2003US-0463952P.
XX
XX (UYBR-) UNIV BRITISH COLUMBIA.
XX
XX Gleave ME, Rocchi P, Sigmavsky M;
XX
XX MPI; 2004-316331/29.
XX
XX New composition comprising a therapeutic agent that reduces the amount of
XX active hsp27 in hsp27 expressing cells exposed to the therapeutic agent,
XX useful in treating cancer, e.g., prostate cancer or a central nervous
XX system malignancy.
XX
XX Claim 5; SEQ ID NO 6; 38bp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a composition which comprises a
XX therapeutic agent that reduces the amount of active heat shock protein 27
XX (hsp27) in hsp27 expressing cells exposed to the therapeutic agent. The
XX composition has cytostatic activity, and can be used in gene therapy. The
XX composition is useful in treating cancer, e.g., prostate, bladder, lung,
XX breast, pancreatic, colon, skin (for example melanoma), renal or ovarian
XX cancer or a central nervous system malignancy. The present sequence
XX represents a human hsp27 antisense oligonucleotide which is used in the
XX exemplification of the present invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 10 G; 1 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
XX Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
XX Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0;
XX Gaps 0;
OY 3365 GCTGGGGCCCTGCAGGAG 3384
DB 2 GCTGGGGCCCTGCAGGAG 21
```

```
RESULT 1159
ID ADM68277
XX ADM68277 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
AC ADM68277;
```


XX 01-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX Differentiated cell gene expression analysis PCR primer #11.
 DE
 KM ss; primer; muscular; cell therapy; differentiated cell;
 KM vascular endothelium cell; growth factor; regenerative medical treatment;
 KM smooth muscle; bone marrow; fat cell; gene expression.
 OS
 XX Homo sapiens.
 XX W02004031373-A1.
 XX 15-APR-2004.
 XX 02-OCT-2003; 2003WO-JP012638.
 XX 07-OCT-2002; 2002JP-00293130.
 XX (NAD-) NAT INST ADVANCED IND SCI & TECHNOLOGY.
 XX Imamura T, Ishizaki A, Suzuki M,
 XX WPI; 2004-330178/30.
 XX
 XX Preparing differentiated vascular endothelium cells for use in
 PT regenerative medical treatment, comprises growing in medium containing
 PT growth factor, removing or inhibiting the growth factor and continuing
 PT culture.
 XX
 XX Example 3; SEQ ID NO 11; 49bp; Japanese.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method of preparing differentiated cells by
 CC culturing vascular endothelium cells in medium containing growth
 CC factor(s), removing or inhibiting the growth factor(s) and continuing
 CC culture, to produce cells that have and/or are capable of differentiating
 CC into another cell type. The method is used in regenerative medical
 CC treatment, with potential use in smooth muscle, bone marrow and fat
 CC cells. In an example of the invention, differentiation of the cells is
 CC determined by PCR analysis of the expression levels of a number of genes.
 CC This sequence represents a PCR primer to analyse such gene expression.
 CC
 SQ Sequence 21 BP; 6 A; 6 C; 2 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 Qy 3238 TCATCAACCCCACTACATG 3257
 Db 2 TCATTGACCTCACTACATG 21
 RESULT 1160
 ADO42740
 ID ADO42740 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO42740;
 XX
 DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Human NOVX PCR primer #105.
 KM Human; NOVX; PCR; ss; cancer; atherosclerosis; diabetes;
 KM Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; graft-versus-host disease;
 KM scleroderma; hypertension; haemophilia;
 KM idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura; immunodeficiency; AIDS;
 KM dyslipidemia; obesity; Crohn's disease; bronchial asthma; anorexia;
 KM cancer-associated cachexia; multiple sclerosis; fertility; primer.
 XX Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX US2004058338-A1.
 PN

XX 25-MAR-2004.
 PD
 XX
 PF 02-DEC-2002; 2002US-00307817.
 XX
 XX 03-DEC-2001; 2001US-0336881P.
 PR 05-DEC-2001; 2001US-0336820P.
 PR 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-0338285P.
 PR 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-033818P.
 PR 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-0338989P.
 PR 10-DEC-2001; 2001US-0339022P.
 PR 11-DEC-2001; 2001US-0339314P.
 PR 11-DEC-2001; 2001US-0339516P.
 PR 11-DEC-2001; 2001US-0339517P.
 PR 11-DEC-2001; 2001US-0339611P.
 PR 12-DEC-2001; 2001US-0340981P.
 PR 12-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341346P.
 PR 14-DEC-2001; 2001US-0340390P.
 PR 14-DEC-2001; 2001US-0340440P.
 PR 14-DEC-2001; 2001US-0340565P.
 PR 14-DEC-2001; 2001US-0340608P.
 PR 14-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341144P.
 PR 17-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341477P.
 PR 17-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341540P.
 PR 18-DEC-2001; 2001US-0341768P.
 PR 20-DEC-2001; 2001US-0342592P.
 PR 31-DEC-2001; 2001US-0344903P.
 PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353286P.
 PR 01-FEB-2002; 2002US-0353289P.
 PR 26-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359526P.
 PR 26-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359671P.
 PR 27-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359914P.
 PR 27-FEB-2002; 2002US-0359956P.
 PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360924P.
 PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0360964P.
 PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0361028P.
 PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0361266P.
 PR 28-FEB-2002; 2002US-0361264P.
 PR 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0361770P.
 PR 05-MAR-2002; 2002US-0362230P.
 PR 13-MAR-2002; 2002US-0364181P.
 PR 13-MAR-2002; 2002US-0364238P.
 PR 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-0364978P.
 PR 15-MAR-2002; 2002US-0365025P.
 PR 17-APR-2002; 2002US-0373288P.
 PR 15-MAY-2002; 2002US-0380981P.
 PR 16-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381004P.
 PR 17-MAY-2002; 2002US-0381495P.
 PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383534P.
 PR 28-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383744P.
 PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0383829P.
 PR 29-MAY-2002; 2002US-0384024P.
 PR 02-JUL-2002; 2002US-0393332P.
 PR 06-AUG-2002; 2002US-0401135P.
 PR 07-AUG-2002; 2002US-0401788P.
 PR 20-AUG-2002; 2002US-0404676P.
 PR 23-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405400P.
 PR 23-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405684P.
 PR 23-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405687P.
 PR 23-AUG-2002; 2002US-0405698P.
 PR 26-AUG-2002; 2002US-0406353P.
 XX
 XX (AGEE/) AGEE M L.
 PA (ALSO/) ALSOBROOK J P.
 PA (ANDE/) ANDERSON D W.
 PA (BERG/) BERGS C.
 PA (BOLD/) BOLDOG F L.
 PA (BORG/) BURGESS C E.
 PA (CATT/) CATTERTON E.
 PA (DIPI/) DIPIPO V A.
 PA (EDIN/) EDINGER S R.
 PA (EISE/) EISEN A.

PA (ELLE/) ELLERMAN K.
 PA (GANG/) GANGCOLLI E A.
 PA (GERL/) GERLACH V.
 PA (GORM/) GORMAN L.
 PA (ROTH/) ROTHBERG B G.
 PA (GUOX/) GUO X S.
 PA (HERR/) HERRMANN J L.
 PA (HALV/) HALVORSEN Y.
 PA (JIMW/) JI W.
 PA (KEKU/) KEKUDA R.
 PA (KHRA/) KHRAMTSOV N V.
 PA (LARO/) LAROCHELLE W J.
 PA (LEPL/) LEPELEY D W.
 PA (LIL/) LI L.
 PA (MACD/) MACDOUGALL J R.
 PA (MILL/) MILLER C E.
 PA (ORTT/) ORT T.
 PA (PADL/) PADIGARU M.
 PA (PATT/) PATTURAJAN M.
 PA (PENA/) PENNA C E A.
 PA (PEYM/) PEYMAN J A.
 PA (RIEG/) RIEGER D K.
 PA (ROTH/) ROTHENBERG M E.
 PA (SHEN/) SHENOY S G.
 PA (SMIT/) SMITHSON G.
 PA (SPAD/) SPADERNA S K.
 PA (SPYT/) SPYTEK K A.
 PA (STON/) STONE D J.
 PA (TAUP/) TAUPIER R J.
 PA (VERN/) VERNET C A M.
 PA (VOSS/) VOSS E Z.
 PA (ZHON/) ZHONG M.
 XX
 PI Agee M., Alsobrook JF, Anderson DW, Berghs C, Boldog FL,
 PI Burgess CE, Cattellon E, Dipippo VA, Edinger SR, Eisen A,
 PI Elberman K, Gangoli EA, Gerlach V, Gorman L, Rothberg BG, Guo XS;
 PI Herrman JL, Halvorsen Y, Ji W, Kekuda R, Khrantsov NV,
 PI Larochele WJ, Lepley DM, Li L, MacDougall JR, Miller CE, Ort T,
 PI Padigar M, Patturajan M, Pena CE, Peyman JA, Rieger DK,
 PI Rothenberg ME, Sheno S, Smithson G, Spaderna SK, Spytek KA;
 PI Stone DJ, Taupier RJ, Vernet CM, Voss EZ, Zhong M;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-268786/25.
 PT New human NOVX polypeptides and nucleic acid molecules, useful for
 PT diagnosing, preventing or treating NOVX-associated disorder, e.g. cancer,
 PT atherosclerosis, diabetes, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease or
 PT scleroderma.
 PT
 XX
 PS Example E; SEQ ID NO 657; 610pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to human NOVX polypeptides and the polynucleotides
 CC encoding them. The invention also relates to antibodies specific to the
 CC NOVX polypeptides. The polypeptides, polynucleotides and antibodies are
 CC useful for manufacturing a medicament for treating a syndrome associated
 CC with a human disease, such as a pathology associated with the NOVX
 CC polypeptide. The sequences are useful for diagnosing, treating or
 CC preventing a NOVX-associated disorder, e.g., cancer, atherosclerosis,
 CC diabetes, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, graft-versus-host
 CC disease, scleroderma, hypertension, haemophilia, idiopathic
 CC thrombocytopenic purpura, immunodeficiencies, AIDS, dyslipidemia,
 CC obesity, Crohn's disease, bronchial asthma, anorexia, cancer-associated
 CC cachexia, multiple sclerosis or fertility. The nucleic acids may be used
 CC as hybridisation probes, in chromosome mapping, in tissue typing, in
 CC preventive medicine or in pharmacogenomics. This sequence represents a
 CC PCR primer used in analysis of expression of a human NOVX polynucleotide
 CC of the invention.
 CC
 SX Sequence 21 BP; 8 A; 4 C; 6 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 391 AACAGCCGAGCCACCAAGA 410
 |||||
 Db 2 AAGAGCTGAGTCACCAAGA 21
 RESULT 1161
 ADO12597
 ID ADO12597 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
 XX
 AC ADO12597;
 XX
 DT 15-UTL-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Single multiplex PCR primer #1969.
 XX
 KW seq; primer; simultaneous amplification;
 KW single multiplex polymerase chain reaction; multifactorial disease;
 KW genetic alteration; pharmacogenetic reaction; genotyping; polymorphism;
 KW gene expression profiling.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 PN WO2004033649-A2.
 XX
 PD 22-APR-2004.
 XX
 PF 07-OCT-2003; 2003WO-US031874.
 XX
 PR 07-OCT-2002; 2002US-0417009P.
 XX
 PA (UYNE-) UNIV NEW JERSEY MEDICINE & DENTISTRY.
 XX
 PI Li H, Li J;
 XX
 DR WPI; 2004-340914/31.
 PT Designing primers for simultaneous amplification of target DNA fragments
 PT in a single multiplex polymerase chain reaction, for high throughput
 PT multiplex DNA sequence amplification, comprises aligning two primers.
 XX
 PS Disclosure, Page 42; 120pp; English.
 XX
 CC The invention relates to a method of designing primers for simultaneous
 CC amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase
 CC chain reaction by aligning a first primer and a second primer. The method
 CC comprises: (a) aligning a first primer and a second primer; and (b)
 CC selecting the first primer where the first primer at its 3' end does not
 CC contain four or more bases that are perfectly matching to the 3' end
 CC sequence of the first primer or a second primer, the first primer at its
 CC 3' end does not contain seven or more bases that are perfectly matching
 CC except one mismatch to the 3' end sequence of the first primer or the
 CC second primer, the first primer at its 3' end does not contain six or
 CC more bases that are perfectly matching to a sequence anywhere of the
 CC first primer or the second primer, and the first primer at its 3' end
 CC does not contain eleven or more bases that are perfectly matching except
 CC one mismatch to a sequence anywhere of the first primer or the second
 CC primer. The method is useful for designing primers for simultaneous
 CC amplification of target DNA fragments in a single multiplex polymerase
 CC chain reaction. It is also useful in the identification of multiple genes
 CC related to multifactorial diseases, the genome-scale detection of genetic
 CC alterations, the studies in pharmacogenetic reactions, the genotyping
 CC genetic polymorphisms in a large population, the gene expression
 CC profiling in various samples and high throughput genotyping technologies.
 CC This sequence corresponds to an example of a primer of the invention.
 CC
 SX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 2 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Db
1 CTCTCTCTCATGATGCT 20

```
RESULT 1162
ADN5977/c
ID ADN5977 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC ADN5977;
XX
DT 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE GAPDH reverse primer SEQ ID NO:39.
XX
KM mutant Archeal DNA polymerase; DNA polymerase; enzyme;
KW reverse transcriptase; GAPDH; primer; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN WO2004039947-A2.
XX
PD 13-MAY-2004.
XX
PF 15-AUG-2003; 2003WO-US025762.
XX
PR 19-AUG-2002; 2002US-00223650.
XX
PR 12-MAY-2003; 2003US-00435766.
XX
PA (STRA-) STRATAGENE.
XX
PI Arezi B, Hogrefe H, Sorge JA, Hansen CJ;
XX
WPI; 2004-376175/35.
XX
DR
XX
PT New recombinant mutant Archeal DNA polymerase exhibiting an increased
PT reverse transcriptase activity, useful for reverse transcribing an RNA
PT template into cDNA or for amplifying an RNA template.
XX
XX
PS Example 1; SEQ ID NO 39; 208bp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention describes a recombinant mutant Archeal DNA
CC polymerase exhibiting an increased reverse transcriptase activity, where
CC the wild-type form comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the 12
CC fully defined sequences comprising 586-1829 amino acids of SEQ ID NO:1-23
CC (odd numbers only). Also described: (1) a chimeric polypeptide comprising
CC the mutant Archeal DNA polymerase and a second polynucleotide encoding:
CC (a) the mutant Archeal DNA polymerase which exhibits an increased reverse
CC transcriptase activity, compared to a DNA polymerase encoded by a wild-
CC type polynucleotide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from SEQ
CC ID NO:1-23 (odd numbers only); or (b) the chimeric polypeptide; (3) a
CC composition comprising the mutant Archeal DNA polymerase exhibiting an
CC increased reverse transcriptase activity, where the wild-type form
CC comprises an amino acid sequence selected from SEQ ID NO:1-23 (odd
CC numbers only); (4) a kit comprising a mutant Archeal DNA polymerase
CC exhibiting an increased reverse transcriptase activity, where the wild-
CC type form comprises an amino acid sequence selected from SEQ ID NO:1-23
CC (odd numbers only), and packaging materials; (5) reverse transcribing an
CC cDNA template; and (6) amplifying an RNA. The recombinant mutant Archeal
CC DNA polymerase is useful for reverse transcribing an RNA template into
CC cDNA. It is also useful for amplifying an RNA template. The present
CC sequence represents a GAPDH primer, which is used in an example from the
CC present invention.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 3238 TCATCAACCCCACTACATG 3257
DB 20 TCATTGACCTCACTACATG 1
```

```
RESULT 1163
AD051736/c
ID AD051736 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AD051736;
XX
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human ADAM15 amplifying PCR probe.
XX
KM ADAM15; metagirdin; MDC15; a disintegrin and metalloproteinase domain 15;
KW diagnosis; inflammation; therapy; human; PCR; probe; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
FH Key Location/Qualifiers
FH modified_base 1
FH FT /*tag= a
FH FT /mod_base= OTHER
FH FT /note= "PAM-labelled"
FH FT modified_base 21
FH FT /*tag= b
FH FT /mod_base= OTHER
FH FT /note= "TAMRA-labelled"
XX
PN US2004102392-A1.
XX
PD 27-MAY-2004.
XX
PF 21-NOV-2002; 2002US-00302028.
XX
PR 21-NOV-2002; 2002US-00302028.
XX
PA (ISIS-) ISIS PHARM INC.
XX
PI Bennett CF, Dean NM, Dobie KW;
XX
WPI; 2004-399722/37.
XX
DR
XX
PT New compound targeted to a nucleic acid molecule encoding ADAM15 and
PT inhibits the expression of ADAM15, useful for modulating the expression
PT of ADAM15 or for diagnosing or treating, e.g. inflammation.
XX
XX
PS Claim 21; SEQ ID NO 7; 38pp; English.
XX
XX
CC The present invention is directed to antisense oligonucleotides targeted
CC to ADAM15 (otherwise known as metagirdin, MDC15, and a disintegrin and
CC metalloproteinase domain 15) and which modulate the expression of ADAM15.
CC The invention is useful for diagnosing and treating diseases associated
CC with expression of ADAM15 such as inflammation. The present sequence is
CC human ADAM15 amplifying PCR probe. This sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the invention.
XX
XX
SQ Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 9 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 809 CCCTGTGCCCTGTGAGGAG 828
DB 20 CCCTGTGCCCTGTGAGGAG 1
```

```
RESULT 1164
AD042953/c
ID AD042953 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
AC AD042953;
XX
DT 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
```

XX Primer of the invention #24.
DE human serotonin receptor 4; 5-HT4; schizophrenia; ss; primer.
XX
XX Synthetic.
XX WO200404244-A1.
XX
XX 27-MAY-2004.
XX
XX 21-OCT-2003; 2003WO-JP013402.
XX
XX 11-NOV-2002; 2002JP-00327197.
XX
XX (NAGO-) NAGOYA IND SCI RES INST.
XX
XX Ozaki N, Iwata N, Suzuki T;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-420346/39.
XX
XX Detecting genotype of nucleic acid sample, useful for determining
PT hereditary risk of schizophrenia, involves analyzing polymorphisms at
PT position 353+6 or 508-36 in human serotonin receptor 4 gene in nucleic-
PT acid sample.
XX
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 24; 43bp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention relates to detecting the genotype of nucleic acid
CC sample, and involves analyzing polymorphisms at position 353+6 or 508-36
CC in human serotonin receptor 4 (5-HT4) gene in nucleic-acid sample and
CC detecting genotype based on the analysis result. The method is useful for
CC detecting genotype of nucleic acid sample. The method is useful for
CC determining the hereditary risk of schizophrenia, which involves
CC determining polymorphisms at position 353+6 or 508-36 in human serotonin
CC receptor 4 (5-HT4) gene in nucleic-acid sample, detecting the genotype
CC based on the determined polymorphisms and determining the hereditary risk
CC of schizophrenia based on the detected genotype and effectively analyzes
CC polymorphisms in 5-HT4 gene. The present sequence represents a primer of
CC the invention.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 2 A; 6 C; 5 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3137 TGGGCCAAGACCTGTAGA 3156
DB 20 TGGGACATGATGCCAGAGA 1
RESULT 1165
ADP08715/C
ID ADP08715 standard; DNA; 21 BP.
XX
XX ADP08715;
XX
XX 26-AUG-2004 (first entry)
XX
XX Extend primer 52 used to genotype human glycoprotein VI polymorphism.
DE breast cancer; cytostatic; gene therapy; human; platelet glycoprotein VI;
XX GP6; GPVI; GPVI; chromosome 19q13.4; ss; PCR; primer; SNP;
KM single nucleotide polymorphism.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
XX WO200404767-A2.
PN
XX
XX 10-JUN-2004.
PD
XX
XX 25-NOV-2003; 2003WO-US037966.
PF

XX
XX 25-NOV-2002; 2002US-0429136P.
PR
XX 24-JUL-2003; 2003US-0490234P.
XX
XX (SEQU-) SEQUENOM INC.
XX
XX Roch RB, Nelson MR, Braun A, Kammerer SM, Reneland R;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-441082/41.
XX
XX Identifying a subject at risk of breast cancer by detecting the presence
PT or absence of one or more nucleotide polymorphic variations, useful for
PT diagnosing, preventing and/or treating breast cancer.
XX
XX Example 3; Page 83; 286pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method for identifying a subject at risk
CC of breast cancer which comprises detecting the presence or absence of one
CC or more polymorphic variations associated with breast cancer in a nucleic
CC acid sample from a subject. The method of the invention has cytostatic
CC applications and may be useful for identifying a risk of breast cancer,
CC as well as as therapeutic and prophylactic treatments that specifically
CC target breast cancer, such as gene therapy. The current sequence is that
CC of an extend primer of the invention which was used to genotype single
CC nucleotide polymorphisms within human glycoprotein VI (platelet) (GP6;
CC GPVI/GPVI) DNA which is located at chromosomal position 19q13.4.
XX
XX Sequence 21 BP; 4 A; 7 C; 6 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 21;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.2e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 3565 ACCCCCTGATGGTCCCTG 3584
DB 20 ACCACAGTATGGTCCCTG 1
RESULT 1166
AAQ36634
ID AAQ36634 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
XX AAQ36634;
XX
XX 28-MAY-1993 (first entry)
XX
XX Truncated hKL 3' primer M7.
DE
XX E. coli; POC 56/RBS II, NeoI; recognition site; restriction enzyme; NeoI;
XX HindIII; pDS56/RBS, NcoI; CAT; soluble; Kit ligand; KL; pGLm2; pGLm;
KM HindIII; transmembrane; cytosine kinase; receptor; C-Kit; mast cell;
KM erythroid progenitor; therapeutic agent; bone marrow; hematopoietic;
KM progenitor; myeloid; lymphoid; blood; cancer; PCR;
KM polymerase chain reaction; amplify; primer; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX
XX GB2258234-A.
PN
XX
XX 03-FEB-1993.
PD
XX
XX 30-JUL-1992; 92GB-00016273.
PF
XX
XX 31-JUL-1991; 91EP-00810609.
PR
XX
XX (HOFF) HOFFMANN LA ROCHE & CO AG F.
PA
XX
XX Haas W, Hunziker W;
PI
XX
XX WPI; 1993-038958/05.
DR
XX
XX Soluble Kit ligand proteins stimulating mast cell and erythroid
PT progenitors - used for treating hematopoietic diseases, anaemia,
PT

PT 1 leukemia, AIDS, metastatic carcinoma, osteoporosis, allergies etc.
XX Disclosure; Fig 4; 48pp; English.
XX
CC The sequences given in AAQ3627-36 are primers which were used to produce
CC truncated forms of soluble human Kit Ligand (hKL) cDNA. The 3' primers
CC were designed to introduce stop codons at defined positions within the
CC hKL coding sequence resulting in carboxyterminally truncated forms of
CC soluble KL. These truncated soluble KLs were expressed in E. coli M15
CC cells containing plasmid pREP4 (see also AAQ3622). Soluble KLs produced
CC in this manner act as ligands for the transmembrane tyrosine kinase
CC receptor C-Kit and stimulate mast cells and erythroid progenitors. The
CC receptor C-Kit and used to detect cells which express the c-kit
CC receptor protein in vitro or in vivo. They can also be conjugated to a
CC therapeutic agent for delivery to such cells. The soluble KLs are also
CC useful for expanding early hematopoietic progenitors in autologous or
CC allogeneic bone marrow transplantation and for enriching early myeloid and
CC lymphoid blood progenitor cells in cancer patients prior to, and
CC improving hematopoietic recovery after, radio- and chemotherapy
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 4 C; 5 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2444 TTTTGAGACACTGACTGCGG 2463
DB 3 TTTTGAGACACTGACTGCGG 22
RESULT 1167
AAZ08726/c
ID AAZ08726 standard; RNA; 22 BP.
XX AAZ08726;
XX
DT 20-OCT-1999 (first entry)
XX
DE HIV cleavage site GAG 3.
XX
KM Human immunodeficiency virus; HIV; gagpol; HXB2; env; infection;
KM anti-viral vector; ribozyme; therapy; ss.
XX
OS Synthetic.
OS Human immunodeficiency virus 1.
XX
XX WO941397-A1.
XX
XX 19-AUG-1999.
XX
XX 17-FEB-1999; 99WO-GB000325.
XX
XX 17-FEB-1998; 98GB-00003351.
XX
XX (OXFO-) OXFORD BIOMEDICA UK LTD.
XX
XX Kingman AJ, Mitrophanous K, Kim N;
XX
XX WPI; 1999-508650/42.
XX
XX Novel viral vectors used to deliver anti-viral inhibitory RNA molecules
XX to target cells.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 21; 52pp; English.
XX
XX A method has been developed for producing viral particles (VP) with
XX nucleotide (nt) constructs encoding inhibitory RNA's (i), e.g. ribozymes
XX directed against virus infecting target cell. All packaging components
XX (cp) have homologous sequence as viral cp, and (i) do not effect cell VP
XX production due to modification of packaging cp nt sequence in viral
XX system to prevent (i) from effecting cleavage/degradation of RNA
XX transcripts. Also described in the present invention is a viral vector

CC system comprising: (i) a first nt sequence encoding a gene product
CC capable of binding to and effecting the cleavage, directly or indirectly,
CC of a second nt sequence, or its transcription product, encoding a viral
CC polypeptide required for the assembly of viral particles; and (ii) a
CC third nt sequence encoding the viral polypeptide required for the
CC assembly of viral particles, which third nt sequence has a different nt
CC sequence to the second nt sequence such that the third nt sequence, or
CC its transcription product is resistant to cleavage directed by the gene
CC product. The vectors may be used to treat viral infections, particularly
CC retroviral infections such as lentiviral infections including HIV
CC infections. A combination of the multitarget ribozyme and a HIV-based
CC vector is attractive as a therapeutic strategy. The present sequence
CC represents an HIV cleavage site, which is used in the exemplification of
CC the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2620 TCTTTCACACATTGAGCA 2639
DB 20 TCTTTCACACATTGAGCA 1
RESULT 1168
AAA93988/c
ID AAA93988 standard; RNA; 22 BP.
XX AAA93988;
XX
DT 15-JUN-2001 (first entry)
XX
XX
DE Antiviral vector ribozyme Gag target site #3.
XX
XX HIV; hammerhead ribozyme; helix II; anti-viral vector; lentivirus;
XX viral infection; gag target site; ss.
XX
XX Human immunodeficiency virus.
XX
XX WO200055341-A1.
XX
XX 21-SEP-2000.
XX
XX 17-MAR-2000; 2000WO-GB001002.
XX
XX 17-MAR-1999; 99GB-00006177.
XX
XX (OXFO-) OXFORD BIOMEDICA UK LTD.
XX
XX Uden M, Mitrophanous K;
XX
XX WPI; 2000-602122/57.
XX
XX Novel viral vector system useful for producing viral particles and
XX preventing or treating viral infection, comprises specific nucleotide
XX sequences.
XX
XX Disclosure; Page 23; 62pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence comprises the target site of the ribozymes produced
XX by the antiviral vectors of the invention. These can be used to treat not
XX only HIV, but also other viral infections, in particular those caused by
XX lentiviruses. The vectors encode codon optimised HIV packaging proteins,
XX along with either external guide sequences (EGSs), ribozymes or antisense
XX molecules which all cause the cleavage or degradation of the HIV nucleic
XX acid. Vectors were created with gagpol sequences with optimised codon
XX usage as these sequences are resistant to the EGSs, ribozymes and
XX antisense molecules, enabling the vector to replicate and spread, and
XX enabling the treatment of infection around the body. The target sequence
XX given here encodes the natural Gag protein

SQL Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2620 TCTTTCACCAATTGAGCA 2639

DB 20 TCTTTCACCAATTGAAACA 1

RESULT 1169

AAA59808

ID AAA59808 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC AAA59808;

DT 06-OCT-2000 (first entry)

DE Primer for Bcl-X nucleotide sequence amplification.

XX Endocrine disruptor; dioxins; organic halocarbon; phenol; agrochemical;

KM phthalate esters; aromatic hydrocarbon; organotin compound; oestrogen;

KM mylex; coxaphene; aldicarb; kepone; kinase signal transduction;

KM nuclear receptor transcriptional coupling; gonad differentiation;

KM intermediate filament marker; cell cycle; growth; regulation; oncogene;

KM tumour suppressor; apoptosis; DNA damage response; cell adhesion;

KM motility; angiogenesis regulation; invasion regulation; growth factor;

XX cytokine; primer; ss.

XX Synthetic.

OS WO200026404-A1.

XX 11-MAY-2000.

XX 28-OCT-1999; 99WO-JP005964.

XX 30-OCT-1998; 98JP-00310285.

XX (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.

XX Kondo A, Sagawa H, Mineno J, Kimizuka F, Kato I;

PI WPI; 2000-365642/31.

PT mRNA from cells exposed to an endocrine disruptor is hybridized with a

PT DNA array of gene fragments for detection of genes whose expression is

PT altered by the endocrine disruptor.

XX Example 3; Page 69; 81pp; Japanese.

XX A method for detecting genes whose expression is altered by an endocrine

XX disruptor is new and comprises isolation of mRNA from cells, tissue or

XX hybridizing it with a DNA array containing immobilized gene fragments

XX from genes which may be affected by the endocrine disruptor. The results

XX of the hybridization are then compared with a comparison sample to

XX establish which genes have altered expression. The method is used to

XX detect genes whose expression is altered by endocrine disruptors such as

XX dioxins, organic halocarbons, phenols, phthalate esters, aromatic

XX hydrocarbons, agrochemicals, organotin compounds, oestrogens, mylex,

XX coxaphene, aldicarb and kepone. The types of genes whose expression may

XX be altered by these disruptors include those involved in nuclear receptor

XX transcriptional coupling, kinase type signal transduction, gonad

XX differentiation, receptor type kinases, intermediate filament markers,

XX cell cycle and growth regulation, oncogenes and tumour suppression,

XX apoptosis, DNA damage response, repair and recombination, receptors, cell

XX fate and development regulators, cell adhesion, motility and invasion,

XX angiogenesis regulation, invasion regulation, cell-cell interaction, Rho

XX family small GTPase regulation and growth factors and cytokines.

XX Sequences AAA59772-A59833 represent primers used to amplify the

XX nucleotide sequences of genes which may be affected by an endocrine

CC disruptor

XX SQL Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2830 GCGAGCTGCTGCTGAAGTT 2849

DB 3 GCGAGCTGCTGCTGACTTT 22

RESULT 1170

AAA6304

ID AAA6304 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC AAA6304;

DT 09-OCT-2000 (first entry)

DE Dog genomic marker oligonucleotide sequence SEQ ID NO:166.

XX Dog; genome; genomic marker; radiation hybrid map; identification;

KM chromosome location; gene marker; polymorphic microsatellite marker;

KM phenotype; behaviour; pedigree; ss.

XX Canis familiaris.

OS WO200029615-A2.

XX 25-MAY-2000.

XX 15-NOV-1999; 99WO-IB001907.

XX 13-NOV-1998; 98US-0108193P.

XX (CNRS) CNRS CENT NAT RECH SCI.

XX Galibert F, Andre C;

PI WPI; 2000-387821/33.

PT New radiation hybrid map of the dog, Canine familiaris, genome, useful

PT for e.g. identifying genes implicated in phenotypic and behavioral traits

PT or in genetic diseases and for studying dog pedigrees.

XX Claim 1; Page 60; 87pp; English.

XX The present invention describes a radiation hybrid map of the dog (Canine

XX familiaris) genome comprising the genome location of a marker selected

XX from AAA66139 to AAA66942. The radiation hybrid map is useful for

XX identifying and localising dog genes, since it covers approximately 80 %

XX of the dog genome and provides a dense map integrating different types

XX (i.e. Type I and Type II) of markers. The map and the dog genome markers

XX (or complementary sequences) are especially useful to identify genes

XX responsible for phenotypic and behavioural traits in dogs, to identify

XX morbid genes, to analyse diseases and identify implicated genes in such

XX diseases and their alleles, and to study dog pedigrees. They may also be

XX useful for isolating corresponding human gene sequences e.g. genes

XX involved in genetic diseases

XX SQL Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4877 TGCAGGTCCTGTCGCT 4896

DB 2 TGTCAAGTACATGTCCT 21

```

RESULT 1171
ID AAA53706 standard; cDNA; 22 BP.
XX AAA53706;
AC AAA53706;
XX 19-DEC-2000 (first entry)
DT
XX Oligonucleotide used in GFP mutant/GFP fusion protein construction.
DE
XX Green fluorescent protein; screening; assay; solubility; FACS; promoter;
KM repressor; gene expression; ds.
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX US6096865-A.
PN
XX 01-AUG-2000.
PD
XX 06-MAY-1996; 96US-00643704.
PF
XX 06-MAY-1996; 96US-00643704.
PR
XX (AMGE-) AMGEN INC.
PA
XX Michaels M;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-523900/47.
DR
XX Mutants of green fluorescent protein having improved solubility
PT properties at room temperature, useful as cell markers or protein
PT expression indicators comprise one or more substitutions at specified
PT positions.
XX
XX Disclosure; Col 25; 21pp; English.
PS
XX Green fluorescent protein (GFP) mutants having improved solubility
CC properties at 37 plus degrees Celsius compared to naturally occurring GFP
CC are useful in fluorescence-activated cell sorting (FACS), screening
CC methods for studying various vector components, e.g. promoters and
CC repressors, for developing improved methods of monitoring and/or
CC improving gene expression, and for studying tissue specificity of a
CC particular protein. The ability of the GFP mutants to fluoresce at 37
CC plus degrees Celsius makes them more suitable for screening assays
CC
XX Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 3 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 2649 TCCCGATTGTCTCCAGAA 2668
DB 3 TTCCATTGTGTCCAGAA 22
RESULT 1172
AAC6205/c
ID AAC6205 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AAC6205;
AC AAC6205;
XX 28-FEB-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX Primer #5 used to amplify BRCA1.
DE
XX BRCA1; estrogen signalling pathway; ESP; cancer; primer; human; ss.
KM
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX WO200066767-A1.
PN
XX 09-NOV-2000.
PD

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XX 28-APR-2000; 2000WO-US011442.
PF
XX 30-APR-1999; 99US-0131841P.
PR
XX 27-APR-2000; 2000US-00559025.
XX
XX (NSHO-) NORTH SHORE-LONG ISLAND JEWISH RES.
PA
XX Goldberg ID, Rosen EM, Fan S;
PI
XX WPI; 2000-687545/67.
DR
XX Preventing, diagnosing and treating cancers associated with defects in
XX the estrogen signaling pathway, especially breast, ovarian and prostate
PT cancers.
PT
XX Example; Page 42; 82pp; English.
PS
XX The present invention relates to identifying modulators of the estrogen
CC signaling pathway (ESP), identifying individuals at risk of developing
CC cancer due to genetic mutations in genes (e.g. the BRCA1 gene) involved
CC in the ESP and treating cancers using modulators of the ESP
CC
XX Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 6 C; 4 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 1099 AATTGTGAACAGAGGTC 1118
DB 22 ACTTGTGAGACAGGTTCC 3
RESULT 1173
AAH41790
ID AAH41790 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX AAH41790;
AC AAH41790;
XX 29-AUG-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX Bcl-X gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO:37.
DE
XX Base; string; tape; circular disc; ligand; immobilised; PCR primer;
KM detection; diagnosis; ss.
XX
XX Synthetic.
OS
XX WO200135098-A1.
PN
XX 17-MAY-2001.
PD
XX 24-OCT-2000; 2000WO-JP007415.
PF
XX 05-NOV-1999; 99JP-00315610.
PR
XX (TAKI) TAKARA SHUZO CO LTD.
PA
XX Kato I, Izu H, Asada K;
PI
XX WPI; 2001-343623/36.
DR
XX String, tape or disk shaped bases with several different immobilized
XX ligands including nucleic acids, sugars, peptides and proteins.
XX
XX Example 1; Page 43; 56pp; Japanese.
PS
XX The present invention describes bases in the shape of a string, tape or
CC circular disc on the surface of which a plural number of different
CC ligands are immobilised respectively in pre-determined domains. Also
CC described are devices for detecting the binding between the ligands and
CC receptors and methods for detection using these bases. The methods are

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CC useful for detection in biochemical and diagnostic assays. The ligands
CC are immobilised in line, so the user only needs to determine the presence
CC or absence of receptor binding, without further processing. AAH41754 to
CC AAH41815 represent primers which are used in an example from the present
CC invention

XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 2 A; 4 C; 9 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2830 GGGAGCTGCTGCTGGAAGTTT 2849
|||||
DB 3 GGGAGCTGCTGCTTGACTTT 22

RESULT 1174

ID AAC86882/c
AAC86882 standard; RNA; 22 BP.

AC AAC86882;

XX
DT 02-APR-2001 (first entry)

XX Nucleotide sequence of a hammerhead ribozyme targeting gagpol region.

XX Selection system; inhibitory RNA molecule; ribozyme; HIV; HIV infection;

KM gagpol region; ss.

XX
OS Synthetic.

XX
PN WO200075370-A1.

XX
PD 14-DEC-2000.

XX
PF 02-JUN-2000; 2000MO-GB002136.

XX
PR 03-JUN-1999; 99GB-00012965.

XX
PA (OXFO-) OXFORD BIOMEDICA UK LTD.

XX
PI Mitrophanous K, Kim N, Kotesopoulou E;

XX
DR WPI; 2001-05028/06.

XX
PT In vivo selection system for identifying inhibitory RNA molecules of
PT therapeutic use, comprises nucleotide sequences expressing a target
PT sequence operably linked to a detectable marker.

XX
PS Example 1; Page 31; 67pp; English.

XX
CC The specification describes a selection system for use in vivo. The
CC system comprises several nucleotide sequences expressing a target
CC sequence operably linked to a detectable marker, such that the target
CC sequence and the detectable marker are expressed as a contiguous RNA
CC molecule in a host cell. The selection system is useful in vivo for
CC identifying inhibitory RNA molecules that are useful in therapy.
CC Inhibitory RNA molecules such as ribozymes, identified by the invention,
CC are useful for inhibiting expression of their target nucleotide sequences
CC or transcriptional products in a target cell. Inhibitory RNA molecule
CC that target the components of HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) may be
CC used to reduce or prevent an HIV infection or associated symptoms. The
CC present sequence represents a hammerhead ribozyme targeting the gagpol
CC region, which is identified using the selection system of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 7 A; 2 C; 6 G; 0 T; 7 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2620 TCTTGGCACATTGAGGCA 2639

DB 20 TCTTGGCACATTGAAACA 1
|||||

RESULT 1175

ID AA170213/c
AA170213 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC AA170213;

XX
DT 07-JAN-2002 (first entry)

XX Human plasminogen-like AMF4 DNA primer Ag 248 (F).

XX AMF4, human; plasminogen; angiogenesis; cancer; tumour; metastasis;

KM gene therapy; diagnosis; PCR primer; ss.

XX
OS Homo sapiens.

XX
PN WO200174897-A2.

XX
PD 11-OCT-2001.

XX
PF 03-APR-2001; 2001WO-US010892.

XX
PR 03-APR-2000; 2000US-0194314P.

XX
PR 16-AUG-2000; 2000US-0225693P.

XX
PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.

XX
PI Vernet CM, Burgess CE, Fernandes E, Taupier RJ, Quinn KE;

PI Spytek KA, Rastelli L, Herrmann JL;

XX
DR WPI; 2001-626395/72.

XX
PT New AMF4-10 polypeptides and encoding polynucleotides, useful for
PT creating or preventing disorders related to modulation of cell movement,
PT cell signal processing, cell adhesion or migration pathways e.g., cancer.
XX
PS Example 1; Page 118; 134pp; English.

XX
CC The present sequence is that of forward primer Ag 248 (F) used in The
CC TagMan analysis of novel human plasminogen-like AMF4 (see AA170197)
CC expression in various cells and tissues. Overexpression of AMF4 in
CC concert with a plasminogen-activator could stimulate tumour cell invasion
CC and migration. AMF4 may also serve as a substrate for an unidentified
CC serine protease similar to the protease that cleaves plasminogen to
CC angiotensin. Therapeutic targeting of AMF4 is anticipated to limit or
CC block the extent of tumour cell invasion/motility and metastasis, and may
CC shift the balance in favour of the production of angiotensin or a similar
CC molecule with anti-angiogenic activity
XX

SQ Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 7 C; 2 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1577 GTTGGACCTGCTGGGAAA 1596
|||||

DB 20 GTTGGACCTGCTGGGAAA 1

RESULT 1176

ID AA146673
AA146673 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC AA146673;

XX
DT 05-AUG-2002 (first entry)

XX Human cyclinB mRNA PCR primer #1.
XX

KM Human; cyclinB; cancer detection; disseminated cancer cell; cytostatic;
XX PCR; primer; ss.
OS Homo sapiens.
XX WO200237113-A2.
XX 10-MAY-2002.
XX 05-NOV-2001; 2001WO-EP012786.
XX 03-NOV-2000; 2000DE-01054635.
XX 03-NOV-2000; 2000US-0245854P.
XX (GIES/) GIESING M.
XX Giesing M, Grill H, Boeckmann B, Suchy B;
XX WPI; 2002-426739/45.
XX
XX Clinically validating target from disseminated cancer cells by
PT determining whether status of target determined in cancer cells of
PT individuals correlates with cancer-related information about clinical
PT status of individuals.
XX
XX Example 4; Page 57; 57pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention relates to a method for the clinical validation of
CC a target from disseminated cancer cells, characterized in that for a
CC population of individuals it is determined whether a status of the target
CC determined in disseminated cancer cells of the individuals correlates
CC with at least one cancer-related information about the clinical status of
CC the individuals. The method is useful for clinically validating target
CC to disseminated cancer cells. The present sequence is a PCR primer used
CC to demonstrate the method of the invention
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 8 A; 3 C; 8 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1679 GATGAGACACAGCACTCAG 1698
DB 3 GAGGAGAGCAGCAGCTCAG 22
XX
RESULT 1177
ABLA3305
ID ABL43305 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC ABL43305;
XX
DT 11-APR-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human chromosome 1p36-35 PCR primer SEQ ID NO:349.
XX
KM Human; chromosome 1p36-35; chromosome 21q22.1; genetic analysis; genome;
KM PCR primer; ss.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX JF2001321190-A.
XX 20-NOV-2001.
XX 12-MAR-2001; 2001JP-00068285.
XX 10-MAR-2000; 2000JP-00066716.
XX
XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX (GENO-) GENOTEX YG.
XX

DR WPI; 2002-144136/19.
XX
XX Arraying genome clones.
XX
PS Claim 4; Page 11; 528pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The present invention describes a method of arraying genome clones. The
CC method comprises: (a) clones of the genomic libraries contained in
CC multiwell plates numbered for discrimination are mixed in each of the
CC multiwell plates; (b) a primer designed based on the chromosome marker
CC sequence is added to the mixture to carry out an amplification reaction;
CC (c) a signal corresponding to the marker is detected from the resultant
CC amplified product to specify the discrimination Nos. of the multiwell
CC plates containing the clones having said marker sequence; (d) the order
CC of the markers is changed so that the same discrimination Nos. succeed to
CC the maximum in the specified discrimination Nos. to array the multiwell
CC plates; (e) the clones in the multiwell plates of the specified
CC discrimination Nos. are mixed respectively in each wells of longitudinal
CC and lateral directions; (f) the mixed clones are cultured and the
CC resultant cultures are amplified by using the above primer; (g) signals
CC are detected from the amplified products; (h) the clones in the multiwell
CC plates are specified from the detected result; and (i) the clones are
CC reconstituted as the positions on the chromosome and arrayed. The
CC microarray is useful for gene analysis. ABL42957 to ABL45322 represent
CC PCR primers for human chromosome 1p36-35 DNA, and ABL45323 to ABL45634
CC represent PCR primers for human chromosome 21q22.1, which are
CC specifically claimed for use in the present invention
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 5 A; 2 C; 7 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
XX
QY 1210 TGCAGAGTTATTGACACAG 1229
DB 2 TGCAGAGTTATTGACACAG 21
XX
RESULT 1178
ABN87647
ID ABN87647 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC ABN87647;
XX
DT 07-AUG-2002 (first entry)
XX
DE Human VR4 protein PCR primer SEQ ID NO:4.
XX
XX Human; VR4; vanilloid 4 receptor; receptor; osteopathic; antirheumatic;
KM anticholinergic; vulnerary; gene therapy; cartilage; bone;
KM larynx; auditory canal; intravertebral disc; ligament; tendon;
KM joint capsule; bone development disorder; osteoporosis; osteoarthritis;
KM joint destruction; rheumatoid arthritis; PCR primer; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
XX WO200234280-A2.
XX 02-MAY-2002.
XX 25-OCT-2001; 2001WO-GB004739.
XX 25-OCT-2000; 2000GB-00026114.
XX
XX (SMIK) SMITHKLINE BEECHAM PLC.
XX
XX Davis JB, Gunthorpe MJ, Egerton J, Smart D;
XX WPI; 2002-471426/50.
XX
XX Use of vanilloid 4 receptor polypeptide/polynucleotide, a modulator of
PT the polypeptide or an antisense polynucleotide to the polynucleotide, for

CC in expression level of the DNA in such cells; (11) recordable media for
CC reading in a computer with information on the amino acid sequences of the
CC proteins, and/or base sequences of the DNAs stored; and (12) a support
CC for binding with any of the proteins and/or DNAs. The proteins and their
CC encoded DNAs have cytostatic, neurotropic, neuroprotective and antidiabetic
CC activities. They can be used in screening substances for regulating such
CC activity and in developing drugs for the protein-associated diseases e.g.
CC cancer, dementia and diabetes. The present sequence is used in the
CC exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 6 A; 4 C; 7 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2928 AAGTCTTGACGACGACGA 2947
DB 1 ATGTACTTGACGACGACGA 20

RESULT 1183

ADG44859/C
ID ADG44859 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX ADG44859;

DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DE PCR primer for human MetAP3-his tagged constructs #7.

XX Human; ss; PCR; methionine aminopeptidase; MetAP1; MetAP2; MetAP3;
XX antiangiogenic; angiogenesis-related disease; primer; His tag.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US6638750-B1.

PN 28-OCT-2003.

PD 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-00523263.

PF 11-MAR-1999; 99US-0125139P.

PR (PHAA) PHARMACIA CORP.

PA Aurora R, Dotson SB;

PI WPI; 2003-842788/78.

XX New methionine aminopeptidase type 3 purified nucleic acid, useful in
XX screening for diagnostic and therapeutic agents and compositions useful
XX for the diagnosis and/or treatment of angiogenesis-related diseases.

PT Example 2; SEQ ID NO 32; 81pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a purified nucleic acid encoding a protein
XX having a methionine aminopeptidase (MetAP) type 3 (MetAP3) activity. The
XX nucleic acid comprises: ADG44834, or its full complement or fragment
XX having a length of 300-1200 nucleotides and encoding a protein appearing
XX as ADG44835 or its enzymatically-active fragment having a length greater
XX than 100 contiguous amino acids, a sequence that hybridises under
XX stringency conditions or a nucleic acid fragment of nucleotide sequence
XX ADG44828, having 300-1200 contiguous nucleotides in length and encoding a
XX protein having MetAP3 activity. Also included is a method of producing a
XX protein possessing MetAP3 activity, comprising introducing a nucleic
XX acid into a cell, the nucleic acid operably linked to a promoter having a
XX nucleic acid that encodes ADG44835 or its fragment having a length of
XX greater than 100 amino acids, or a nucleic acid that specifically
XX hybridises under high stringency conditions to full complement of the
XX previous nucleic acid mentioned. The methods and compositions of the
XX present invention are useful for generating polypeptides and their
XX fragments, and to screen for diagnostic and therapeutic agents and

CC compositions useful for the diagnosis or treatment of angiogenesis-
CC related diseases. Also disclosed are the known nucleic acid and protein
CC sequences of MetAP1 and MetAP2. The present sequence is a PCR primer used
CC the construction of a nucleic acid encoding a His-tagged MetAP3 protein.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;

Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;

Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 422 GCAGCTTGACGACGACGAC 441
DB 21 GCAGCTTGACGACGACGAC 2

RESULT 1184
ADG42873/C
ID ADG42873 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

XX ADG42873;

DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)

DE Human methionine aminopeptidase type 3 PCR primer #10.

XX methionine aminopeptidase type 3; MetAP-3; N-terminal methionine removal;
XX angiogenesis related disease; ss; PCR; primer; human.

XX Homo sapiens.

OS US2003203406-A1.

PN 30-OCT-2003.

PD 19-NOV-2002; 2002US-00299867.

PF 11-MAR-1999; 99US-0125139P.

PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000US-00523263.

PA (SYMP/) SYMPSON C J.

PA (AURO/) AURORA R.

PA (DOTS/) DOTSON S B.

PA (FRAZ/) FRAZIER R B.

PA (WOOD/) WOODS C L.

PA (ZAKE/) ZAKERI H.

PA (ZHOU/) ZHOU X.

PI Sympon CJ, Aurora R, Dotson SB, Frazier RB, Woods CL, Zakeri H,

PI Zhou X;

DR WPI; 2003-906637/82.

PT Novel methionine aminopeptidase type 3 purified and isolated polypeptide,

PT useful for treating angiogenesis related diseases.

XX Example 2; SEQ ID NO 32; 95pp; English.

XX The invention relates to a purified and isolated polypeptide chosen from
XX methionine aminopeptidase type 3 (MetAP-3). The antibody is useful for
XX detecting the polypeptide in a biological fluid which involves contacting
XX the fluid with the antibody and assaying the presence of the antibody to
XX determine the level of the polypeptide or detecting a first polypeptide
XX in a biological fluid which involves contacting the fluid with the
XX antibody having a binding specificity for the polypeptide, second
XX polypeptide is an antibody labeled. The polypeptide is useful for
XX removing an N-terminal methionine from a recombinant protein which
XX comprises contacting the recombinant protein with MetAP-3 such that the N
XX terminal methionine is removed and recovering the resulting recombinant
XX protein. The polypeptide is useful for treating angiogenesis related
XX diseases. The polypeptide efficiently removes N-terminal methionine from
XX a recombinant protein. The present sequence is used in the
XX exemplification of the present invention.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 9 C; 5 G; 4 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
SQ
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 422 GCAGCTTCAGTGGAGGGC 441
Db 21 GCAGCTTCAGAGCAGGAGGC 2
RESULT 1185
AD132933
ID AD132933 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC AD132933;
XX
DT 06-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Anthrax-derived target DNA for oligo-gold colloid conjugate probe.
XX
KW nanoparticle; gold; disease; forensic; paternity testing;
KM cell line authentication; gene therapy; ss; lethal factor;
XX gold colloid conjugate; target.
OS Anthrax.
OS Synthetic.
XX
PN US2003207296-A1.
XX
PD 06-NOV-2003.
XX
PF 08-OCT-2002; 2002US-00266983.
XX
PR 29-JUL-1996; 96US-0031809P.
PR 21-JUL-1997; 97MO-US012783.
PR 29-JAN-1999; 99US-00240755.
PR 25-JUN-1999; 99US-00344667.
PR 13-JAN-2000; 2000US-0176409P.
PR 28-MAR-2000; 2000US-0192699P.
PR 26-APR-2000; 2000US-0200161P.
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-00603830.
PR 26-JUN-2000; 2000US-0213906P.
PR 11-AUG-2000; 2000US-0224631P.
PR 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254392P.
PR 08-DEC-2000; 2000US-0254418P.
PR 11-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255235P.
PR 11-DEC-2000; 2000US-0255236P.
PR 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-00760500.
PR 28-MAR-2001; 2001US-00820279.
PR 09-APR-2001; 2001US-0282640P.
PR 10-AUG-2001; 2001US-00927777.
PR 09-OCT-2001; 2001US-0327864P.
PR 07-DEC-2001; 2001US-00008978.
XX
PA (PARK/) PARK S.
PA (TATON/) TATON T A.
PA (MIRK/) MIRKIN C A.
XX
PI Park S, Taton TA, Mirkin CA;
XX
XX WPI; 2004-059754/06.
XX
XX Detection of nucleic acid, e.g. viral RNA or DNA, comprises contacting
XX nucleic acid with different types of nanoparticles having attached
XX oligonucleotides and observing detectable change brought about by
XX hybridization.
XX
XX Example 32; Fig 68B; 206pp; English.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method for detecting a nucleic acid
XX having at least two portions comprising contacting the nucleic acid with

CC at least two types of nanoparticles, such as gold, having attached
CC oligonucleotides and observing a detectable change brought about by
CC hybridization of the oligonucleotides on the nanoparticles with the
CC nucleic acid. The method of the invention may be useful for detecting a
CC nucleic acid, preferably viral RNA or DNA, bacterial DNA, a gene
CC associated with a disease, a fungal DNA, synthetic DNA or RNA.
CC structurally modified natural or synthetic DNA or RNA or a product of a
CC polymerase chain reaction amplification. The detected nucleic acid may be
CC utilized for diagnosis of disease, sequencing of nucleic acids,
CC forensics, paternity testing, cell line authentication and monitoring
CC gene therapy. The method for detecting the nucleic acids is based on
CC observing a colour change with the naked eye and is cheap, fast, simple,
CC and robust, requiring no specialised or expensive equipment. The current
CC sequence is that of the Anthrax lethal factor-derived target DNA for a
CC t101-modified oligonucleotide-gold colloid conjugate probe of the
CC invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 22 BP; 15 A; 3 C; 0 G; 3 T; 0 U; 1 Other;
XX
Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 81.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 4; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
OY 2309 AACCATCATCCAAAAATCAA 2329
Db 2 AACCATATATCCAAAAA 22
RESULT 1186
ADL22441/c
ID ADL22441 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
XX
AC ADL22441;
XX
DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)
XX
DE Human orexin 1 receptor gene forward primer, SEQ ID No 15.
XX
KW polypdipsia; single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; orexin 1 receptor gene;
KM schizophrenia; human; ss; primer.
XX
OS Homo sapiens.
XX
PN JP2004041055-A.
XX
PD 12-FEB-2004.
XX
PF 10-JUL-2002; 2002JP-00201575.
XX
PR 10-JUL-2002; 2002JP-00201575.
XX
XX (RIKA) RIKAGAKU KENKYUSHO.
XX
PA WPI; 2004-208085/20.
XX
XX Estimating whether subject has factor of polypdipsia, comprises
XX determining single nucleotide polymorphism in orexin 1 receptor gene
XX and/or at least one polymorphism in linkage disequilibrium.
XX
XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 15; 31pp; Japanese.
XX
XX The invention relates to a novel method for estimating whether a subject
XX has a factor of polypdipsia. The method comprises determining a single
XX nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) at position 1222 of a fully defined orexin
XX 1 receptor gene sequence of 1411 nucleotides, as given in the
XX specification, and/or at least one polymorphism in the linkage
XX disequilibrium from a biological sample obtained from a subject. A
XX polynucleotide of at least 10 contiguous bases comprising the SNP at
XX position 1222 is useful for estimating whether a subject comprises a
XX factor of polypdipsia. A polypeptide having a polymorphic variation in the
XX human orexin 1 receptor or its fragment, or a transformed cell which
XX expresses the polypeptide is useful for the screening of a compound that
XX controls the function of the human orexin 1 receptor. The method allows

CC detection of polydipsia, which is a serious symptom of schizophrenia and
CC therefore useful in the selection of a treatment for preventing the
CC symptom. This polynucleotide sequence represents a primer of the 1411 nt
CC human orexin 1 receptor gene of the invention.

XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 5 C; 8 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 4166 CTCCTGCCCCAGCTTCTCTATG 4185

DB 22 CTCGAGCAAGCTGCTCTATG 3

RESULT 1187

ADO47289/C

ID ADO47289 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC ADO47289;

DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human SORBS1 gene polymorphism determination primer #17.

XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human;

KW sorbin and SH3-domain-containing-1 gene; SORBS1; sequence determination;

KM insulin disorder; type 2 diabetes; obesity; hypertension;

KW atherosclerosis; metabolic syndrome; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US2004072230-A1.

PD 15-APR-2004.

PF 13-AUG-2003; 2003US-00639491.

PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402911P.

XX (HSIU/) HSUNG C A.

PA (CHUA/) CHUANG L.

PA (HSIA/) HSIAO C.

PA (TAIT/) TAI T.

PI Hsiung CA, Chuang L, Hsiao C, Tai T;

DR WPI; 2004-328567/30.

PT Detecting at least one single nucleotide polymorphism in a human sorbin

PT and SH3-domain-containing-1 (SORBS1) gene, useful in diagnosing insulin

PT disorders like type 2 diabetes, obesity, hypertension and

PT atherosclerosis.

XX Example 1; SEQ ID NO 17; 18bp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method of detecting at least one

XX single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in a human sorbin and SH3-domain-

XX containing-1 (SORBS1) gene. The method comprises determining the

XX nucleotide present at one or more positions chosen from 220; 249; -7 with

XX respect to exon 5; -25 with respect to exon 6; 682; +64 with respect to

XX exon 9; +61 with respect to exon 10; +69 with respect to exon 11; +33

XX with respect to exon 16; 1482; 1518; -6 with respect to exon 22; +79 with

XX respect to exon 24; and 2337. The invention also discloses primer

XX sequences that may be used for determining the SORBS1 gene sequence by

XX amplification and sequencing of the gene. The method is useful for

XX associating one or more SORBS1 SNPs with an insulin disorder e.g. type 2

XX diabetes, obesity, hypertension, atherosclerosis or metabolic syndrome.

XX The presence or absence of the SNP may be useful in determining whether

XX an individual is at increased or decreased risk for an insulin disorder.

XX The SNPs were identified by screening all of the exons, and 50-150 base

XX pairs of the flanking regions of the introns of the SNP in the human

CC SORBS1 gene. The present sequence represents a primer used to determine

CC the sequence of the human SORBS1 gene.

XX SQ Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 2526 GACCGAGCTCTGGAAGTC 2545

DB 22 GACGAGACCTCTGGAAGTC 3

RESULT 1188

ADO47333/C

ID ADO47333 standard; DNA; 22 BP.

AC ADO47333;

DT 15-JUL-2004 (first entry)

DE Human SORBS1 gene sequencing primer #39.

XX Single nucleotide polymorphism; SNP; human;

KW sorbin and SH3-domain-containing-1 gene; SORBS1; sequence determination;

KM insulin disorder; type 2 diabetes; obesity; hypertension;

KW atherosclerosis; metabolic syndrome; sequencing; primer; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN US2004072230-A1.

PD 15-APR-2004.

PF 13-AUG-2003; 2003US-00639491.

PR 14-AUG-2002; 2002US-0402911P.

XX (HSIU/) HSUNG C A.

PA (CHUA/) CHUANG L.

PA (HSIA/) HSIAO C.

PA (TAIT/) TAI T.

PI Hsiung CA, Chuang L, Hsiao C, Tai T;

DR WPI; 2004-328567/30.

PT Detecting at least one single nucleotide polymorphism in a human sorbin

PT and SH3-domain-containing-1 (SORBS1) gene, useful in diagnosing insulin

PT disorders like type 2 diabetes, obesity, hypertension and

PT atherosclerosis.

XX Example 1; Page 8; 18bp; English.

XX The present invention relates to a method of detecting at least one

XX single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in a human sorbin and SH3-domain-

XX containing-1 (SORBS1) gene. The method comprises determining the

XX nucleotide present at one or more positions chosen from 220; 249; -7 with

XX respect to exon 5; -25 with respect to exon 6; 682; +64 with respect to

XX exon 9; +61 with respect to exon 10; +69 with respect to exon 11; +33

XX with respect to exon 16; 1482; 1518; -6 with respect to exon 22; +79 with

XX respect to exon 24; and 2337. The invention also discloses primer

XX sequences that may be used for determining the SORBS1 gene sequence by

XX amplification and sequencing of the gene. The method is useful for

XX associating one or more SORBS1 SNPs with an insulin disorder e.g. type 2

XX diabetes, obesity, hypertension, atherosclerosis or metabolic syndrome.

XX The presence or absence of the SNP may be useful in determining whether

XX an individual is at increased or decreased risk for an insulin disorder.

XX The SNPs were identified by screening all of the exons, and 50-150 base

XX pairs of the flanking regions of the introns of the SNP in the human

XX SORBS1 gene. The present sequence represents a sequencing primer used to

XX screen the human SORBS1 gene.

XX Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 SQ Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2526 GACCGAGTCTCTGGAAGTC 2545
 DB 22 GACCGAGTCTCTGGAAGTC 3
 RESULT 1189
 ADN11934/c
 ID ADN11934 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 AC ADN11934;
 XX 29-JUL-2004 (first entry)
 DT T cucumeris OS-1 gene PCR primer SEQ ID NO: 83.
 DE PCR; enzyme; fungicide; antifungal; osmosensing histidine kinase; OS-1;
 KM ss; primer.
 XX Thanatephorus cucumeris.
 OS
 XX EP141596-A2.
 PN 06-MAY-2004.
 PD 30-OCT-2003; 2003EP-00256895.
 PF 31-OCT-2002; 2002JP-00317736.
 PR (SUMO) SUMITOMO CHEM CO LTD.
 PA Nakajima H;
 XX WPI; 2004-341880/32.
 DR New transformed cell in which a polynucleotide coding for osmosensing
 XX histidine kinase having no transmembrane region has been introduced,
 PT useful for identifying an antifungal compound useful for killing a
 PT fungus.
 XX Example 18; Page 203; 211pp; English.
 PS The present invention relates to a transformed cell in which a
 XX polynucleotide having a sequence encoding an amino acid sequence of an
 CC osmosensing histidine kinase having no transmembrane region has been
 CC introduced in a functional form into a cell deficient in at least one
 CC hybrid-sensor kinase. The transformed cell is useful for assaying the
 CC antifungal activity of a substance and identifying an antifungal compound
 CC which is useful for killing a fungus. The present sequence is a PCR
 CC primer used in the exemplification of the invention.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 4 A; 8 C; 7 G; 3 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 3523 CTCGAGGAGCTGCGCTG 3542
 DB 21 CTCGAGGAGCTGCGCTG 2
 RESULT 1190
 ADP12242
 ID ADP12242 standard; DNA; 22 BP.
 XX ADP12242;
 AC

XX 12-AUG-2004 (first entry)
 DT Tagman probe set 2 #100.
 DE transplant rejection; immune system; rheumatoid arthritis; lupus;
 XX inflammatory bowel disease; multiple sclerosis; HIV; AIDS; ss; probe.
 KM Homo sapiens.
 OS
 XX WO2004042346-A2.
 PN 21-MAY-2004.
 PD 24-APR-2003; 2003WO-US012946.
 PF 24-APR-2002; 2002US-00131831.
 PR 20-DEC-2002; 2002US-00325899.
 XX (EXPR-) EXPRESSION DIAGNOSTICS INC.
 PA Wohlgemuth J, Fry K, Woodward R, Ly N, Prentice J, Morris M;
 PI Rosenberg S;
 XX WPI; 2004-400724/37.
 DR Diagnosing or monitoring transplant rejection, e.g. heart, kidney, liver,
 XX pancreas, pancreatic islet, lung, bone marrow or stem cell transplant
 PT rejection, in an individual, comprises detecting the expression level of
 PT the genes.
 XX Claim 58; SEQ ID NO 2251; 1762pp; English.
 PS The present invention relates to diagnosing or monitoring transplant
 XX rejection, e.g. cardiac or kidney transplant rejection, in an individual
 CC comprises detecting the expression level of one or more genes. The
 CC methods, system and kits are useful in diagnosing or monitoring
 CC transplant rejection, e.g. heart, kidney, liver, pancreas, pancreatic
 CC islet, lung, bone marrow or stem cell transplant rejection, in an
 CC individual. The method is also useful in assessing the immune status of
 CC an individual. The methods are also useful in diagnosing and monitoring
 CC diseases that involve the immune system, e.g. rheumatoid arthritis,
 CC lupus, inflammatory bowel diseases, multiple sclerosis, HIV/AIDS or
 CC viral, bacterial or fungal infection. The present sequence represents a
 CC probe for a 50 mer oligonucleotide marker for diagnosis and monitoring of
 CC allograft rejection and other disorders.
 XX
 SQ Sequence 22 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 QY Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 22;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 9.9e+02;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 5027 TGGGCGCTTGTGTCAGGC 5046
 DB 1 TGGGCGCTTGTGTCAGGC 20
 RESULT 1191
 AAT39312/c
 ID AAT39312 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 AC AAT39312;
 XX 25-MAR-2003 (revised)
 DT 21-APR-1997 (first entry)
 DE Primer EL147 to generate donor plasmid contg. HVT intergenic region 1.
 XX Herpes virus of turkey; open reading frame; ORF; homology; vector;
 KM avian herpes virus; recombinant viral vaccine; intergenic region; IBV;
 KM cytomegalovirus immediate early promoter; US5 gene; repeat region; ILTV;

KW antigen; infectious bursal disease virus; Marek's disease virus; MDV;
 KW infectious laryngotracheitis virus; avian anemia virus; vaccination;
 KW infectious bronchitis virus; IBV; poultry; Gumboro disease;
 KW Newcastle disease; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 XX
 XX
 XX BPJ19864-A2.
 XX
 PD 03-JUL-1996.
 XX
 XX 28-DEC-1995; 95EP-00402970.
 XX
 XX 30-DEC-1994; 94PR-00016017.
 XX
 XX (INMR) RHONE MERIEUX SA.
 PA
 PI Audonnet J, Bubluc MCM, Darteil RJ, Duinat CV, Lepjace ELF;
 PI Riviere MAE;
 DR WPI; 1996-364150/37.
 XX
 PT live recombinant avian vaccine - comprises herpes virus as vector and
 PT having sequence encoding antigenic polypeptide inserted between UL55 gene
 PT and repeat region.
 PS Example 5; Col 8; 50pp; French.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to the generation of live recombinant avian
 CC vaccines using an avian herpes virus as the vector, esp. using the BamHI
 CC I fragment of herpes virus of turkeys (AAT39309). The fragment contains 6
 CC open reading frames (ORF) and 3 intergenic regions. The ORFs encode
 CC proteins having homology to other avian herpes viruses. The recombinant
 CC vectors are generated by inserting genes encoding proteins of interest
 CC into the intergenic regions of BamHI fragment. Pref. the inserted
 CC sequence is ligated between the ATG of the UL55 gene (ORF-6 of AAT39309)
 CC and the junction of UL with the adjacent repeat region. The primers
 CC AAT39312-3 were used to amplify a 715 bp fragment from the 5' half of
 CC this fragment for generating a donor plasmid based on the intergenic
 CC region 1 of the BamHI fragment. The resultant product was restriction
 CC digested with BstBI and SalI to generate a 465 bp fragment. This fragment
 CC was ligated into pBL077 along with the 475 bp BstBI-ScaI fragment. The
 CC resulting plasmid was designated pBL079. The recombinant vectors can be
 CC used to express proteins for vaccinating poultry against Gumboro disease
 CC (caused by IBDV), Newcastle disease, Marek's disease, infectious
 CC bronchitis, infectious laryngotracheitis and avian anaemia. (Updated on
 CC 25-MAR-2003 to correct PI field.)
 XX
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 6 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2864 AAGCTGAAGCCATTATCT 2883
 DB 21 ACAGCGGAGCCATTATCT 2
 RESULT 1192
 AAV47534
 ID AAV47534 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV47534;
 XX
 XX 29-OCT-1998 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Sense PCR primer DHS5 which is specific for human b57.
 DE
 XX DAN; differential-screening-selected gene aberrative; neuroblastoma;
 KW b57 protein; antagonist; bone morphogenic protein; BMP; altering;
 KW cell physiology; immunogen; screening assay; modulation; cell growth;
 KW ectopic bone formation; glioma; transplant cell; infusion cell;

KW PCR primer; ss.
 XX
 XX Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 XX MO983918-A1.
 XX
 PD 06-AUG-1998.
 XX
 XX 05-FEB-1998; 98WO-US002119.
 PF
 XX 05-FEB-1997; 97US-00795501.
 XX
 XX (REGC) UNIV CALIFORNIA.
 PA
 PI Harland R, Hau D;
 PI WPI; 1998-437471/37.
 DR
 XX
 XX b57 proteins that antagonise bone morphogenic proteins - used, e.g. to
 PT screen for specific binding agents, as immunogens, and for modifying cell
 PT growth, differentiation and function.
 PS Disclosure; Page 7; 23pp; English.
 XX
 XX AAV47533-38 represent PCR primers specific for human b57. The
 CC specification describes DAN (differential-screening-selected gene
 CC aberrative in neuroblastoma) or b57 proteins. DAN and b57 are antagonists
 CC of bone morphogenic proteins (BMP), particularly BMP-2 and BMP-4. The
 CC specification describes a method for altering the physiology of a cell by
 CC adding to the cell medium an exogenous DAN or b57 protein. DAN or b57
 CC proteins are useful as immunogens, targets in screening assays, for
 CC modulating cell growth, differentiation and function, particularly to
 CC reduce ectopic bone formation, to inhibit BMP-dependent cells (e.g.
 CC neuroblastoma or glioma), and to regulate differentiation of cells
 CC intended for transplant or infusion
 XX
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 8 A; 8 G; 5 T; 2 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1684 AGACACAGCCTCAGAGCAG 1703
 DB 4 AGCACAATGACTCAGAGCAG 23
 RESULT 1193
 AAV03000
 ID AAV03000 standard; CDNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV03000;
 XX
 XX 06-JUL-1998 (first entry)
 DT
 XX Mammalian Ena (Mena) gene primer MR.
 DE
 XX Mena gene; mammalian Ena; Enabled gene; Evi gene; cytoskeleton;
 KW cell morphology; cell adhesion; cell differentiation; cell growth;
 KW cell motility; knockout mouse; transgenic animal; PCR; primer; ss.
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 XX MO9801755-A1.
 XX
 PD 15-JAN-1998.
 XX
 XX 03-JUL-1997; 97WO-US011669.
 PF
 XX 05-JUL-1996; 96US-00675815.
 XX

PA (HUTC-) HUTCHINSON CANCER RES CENT FRED.
 PA (GBFB) GES BIOTECHNOLOGISCHE FORSCHUNG MBH.
 XX
 PI Gettler FB, Soriano P, Wehland J, Niebuhr K;
 DR WPI; 1998-101197/09.
 XX
 PT Detection of modulators of Mena and Ena-VASP-like genes and proteins -
 PT in control of cytoskeletal dynamic events in normal and abnormal
 PT cell morphology, adhesion, motility, growth and differentiation.
 XX
 PS Example 11; Page 72; 77pp; English.
 XX
 CC Primers MR and MF (see AAV02999) were used in a PCR to detect the wild-
 CC type Mena allele in mouse embryonic stem cells that had been transfected
 CC with a vector including mouse Mena (mammalian Ena) genomic DNA (see
 CC AAV29996). A mutant Mena allele was detected by PCR using primers BPAP
 CC (see AAV03001) and MR. Knockout mice were bred in which the murine Mena
 CC coding sequence was replaced with a beta-galactosidase gene and a
 CC neomycin resistance gene in order to assess the consequences of
 CC eliminating the murine Mena protein (see AAV37148) on mouse development,
 CC to permit examination of the expression pattern of Mena in embryonic
 CC mice, to generate Mena- cell lines, and to cross the mice with mice
 CC carrying oncogenes to study the effects of such double mutants. Disclosed
 CC Mena and Evi genes (see AAV02996-98) and proteins (see AAV37148-53) can
 CC be used in methods and compositions for screening, isolating and
 CC characterising endogenous and exogenous factors, drugs and therapeutic
 CC agents useful to evaluate and/or control cytoskeletal dynamic events
 CC involved in normal and abnormal cell morphology, adhesion, motility,
 CC growth and/or differentiation
 CC
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 6 C; 5 G; 7 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 1086 GCCCAGGACTGTGAATTGT 1105
 DB 2 GCCCACAACCTGTGAATGTGT 21
 XX
 RESULT 1194
 AAX14975
 ID AAX14975 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC AAX14975;
 XX
 DT 24-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE Triplex helix third strand of the p53 gene nucleotides 1581-1603.
 XX
 KW Triplex formation; DNA detection; triplex helix; identification; bacteria;
 KW oncogene; virus; ss.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN US5861244-A.
 XX
 PD 19-JAN-1999.
 XX
 PF 22-DEC-1993; 93US-00173489.
 XX
 PR 29-OCT-1992; 92US-00968436.
 XX
 PA (PROF-) PROFILE DIAGNOSTIC SCI INC.
 XX
 PI Hepburn AG, Wang C;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-130384/11.
 XX
 PT Assay of genetic sequences based on triplex formation from double

PT stranded analyte - and hybrid of anchor and reporter sequences, with
 PT reporter released if triplex formation occurs, used e.g. to identify
 PT bacteria.
 XX
 PS Disclosure; Col 25-26; 168pp; English.
 XX
 CC The present sequence represents a polynucleotide that is able to form a
 CC triple helix with a double stranded sequence. Cytosine bases in the
 CC present can be replaced with 5-methylcytosine for increased triplex
 CC stability. The present sequence is used in the assay of the invention,
 CC where it can be part of the anchor DNA or reporter DNA sequence. The
 CC assay comprises adding a sample containing double-stranded DNA test
 CC sequences to an aqueous medium containing at least one complex of anchor
 CC DNA, attached to a solid support, and reporter DNA, where either a part
 CC of the anchor DNA or reporter DNA is designed to form a triple-strand
 CC structure with part of the test sequence. Triplex formation results in
 CC displacement of the reporter DNA which is detected as an indication of
 CC the presence of the DNA test sequence. The method is used to detect DNA
 CC sequences, particularly for identification of bacteria (by detecting
 CC genes for ribosomal RNA) in clinical samples, but also detection of
 CC oncogenes and Hepatitis B virus
 CC
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 0 A; 15 C; 2 G; 6 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 4163 CTCCTCTGCGCCAGCTTCT 4182
 DB 4 CTCCTCTGCGCCCTCTCTCT 23
 XX
 RESULT 1195
 AAV80120
 ID AAV80120 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC AAV80120;
 XX
 DT 15-MAR-1999 (first entry)
 XX
 DE DNA sequence from Osteocalcin OSE2 used in EMSA.
 XX
 KW Osef2/Cbfa1; osteoblast specific factor-2; CBFA1 locus; transcriptional;
 KW osteogenic; gene therapy; modulator; bacterial infection; transgenic;
 KW osteoblast; bone; osteocalcin; collagen; osteopontin; sialoprotein; EMSA;
 KW ds.
 XX
 OS Synthetic.
 OS Homo sapiens.
 XX
 PN WO9854322-A1.
 XX
 PD 03-DEC-1998.
 XX
 PF 29-MAY-1998; 98WO-US010860.
 XX
 PR 29-MAY-1997; 97US-0048430P.
 XX
 PR 24-MAR-1998; 98US-0080189P.
 XX
 PA (TEXA) UNIV TEXAS SYSTEM.
 XX
 PI Dicy P, Karsenty G;
 XX
 DR WPI; 1999-059837/05.
 XX
 PT New nucleic acid expressing the osteoblast-specific transcription factor
 PT Osef2 - useful for, e.g. treatment of osteogenic diseases, in vaccines and
 PT for diagnosis.
 XX
 PS Example 1; Page 112; 273pp; English.
 XX
 PT The invention relates to an Osef2/Cbfa1 polypeptide (an osteoblast

CC the nucleic acid to specific cellular compartments. The method can also
 CC be used to purify nucleic acids, particularly plasmids, and in gene
 CC therapy for specific inhibition of a gene contained in the nucleic acid.
 CC The present sequence represents an oligonucleotide used in the course of
 CC the invention, during construction of a triple helix

XX Sequence 23 BP; 11 A; 0 C; 12 G; 0 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 268 CCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 287

Db 23 CCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCTCT 4

RESULT 1200

AA09978 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

AA09978;

24-OCT-2001 (first entry)

PCR primer 1F used in RT-PCR of PAX2 exons 1-3.

PAX2; mouse; PCR primer; nervous system; excretory system;

KW optic nerve coloboma; renal hyperplasia; apoptosis; chemotherapy;

KW radiation therapy; cancer; prostate; ovary; bladder; kidney;

KW cystic kidney disease; ss.

OS Mus musculus.

PN MO200146405-A2.

28-JUN-2001.

21-DEC-2000; 2000MO-CA001545.

22-DEC-1999; 99US-0171443P.

24-JUL-2000; 2000US-0220161P.

(UYMC-) UNIV MCGILL.

(UYOT-) UNIV OTAGO.

Goodyer P, Eccles RM, Torban E;

WPI; 2001-441672/47.

Modulating resistance to apoptosis, rescuing cells from apoptosis,

enhancing resistance of normal tissues to apoptotic cell death induced by

chemo- or radiation therapy in patients by using PAX-2 function

modulators.

Disclosure; Page 9; 45pp; English.

The sequence represents PCR primer 1F used in reverse transcription PCR

(RT-PCR) of PAX2 exons 1-3. PAX2 is a transcription factor involved in

the development of the nervous and excretory systems and mutations of

PAX2 have been associated with optic nerve colobomas and renal

hyperplasia. These mutations are associated with increased apoptosis. The

method of the invention involves modulating resistance to apoptosis,

rescuing cells from apoptosis, and enhancing resistance of normal tissues

CC radiation therapy. (1) is also useful for treating cancer in a cystic

CC kidney disease in a patient

XX Sequence 23 BP; 1 A; 13 C; 1 G; 8 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 1380 CACCGGCGCTCTATCCC 1399

Db 2 CACCGGCGCTCTCTCTCTC 21

RESULT 1201

ABT05829/c standard; DNA; 23 BP.

ABT05829;

07-NOV-2002 (first entry)

Avian hepatitis E virus genome sequencing primer #18.

Avian hepatitis E virus; vaccine; hepatitis E; ORF2; zoonosis; virucide;

KW avian hepatitis-splenomegaly syndrome; HEV; HS syndrome; PCR; primer;

KW sequencing primer; ss.

OS Avian hepatitis E virus.

PN WO200253712-A2.

11-JUL-2002.

04-JAN-2002; 2002MO-US000215.

05-JAN-2001; 2001US-0259846P.

31-DEC-2001; 2001US-00029840.

(VIRG) VIRGINIA TECH INTELLECTUAL PROPERTIES.

Meng X, Hagshenas G, Huang F;

WPI; 2002-548085/58.

Novel isolated avian hepatitis E virus useful in a vaccine for protecting

an avian or mammalian species from viral infection or hepatitis-

splenomegaly syndrome caused by the avian or mammalian hepatitis E virus.

Example 2; Page 31; 95pp; English.

The present invention relates to an isolated avian hepatitis E virus

having the nucleic acid sequence shown in ABT05829. Vaccines against the

virus are also described, and can be used for protecting an avian or

mammalian species from viral infection or hepatitis-splenomegaly syndrome

caused by the avian or mammalian HEV. The present sequence is a primer

used in the exemplification of the invention

XX Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 5 C; 4 G; 9 T; 0 U; 0 Other;

Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. No. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

OY 74 TAGGCATCTCTCTACAGA 93

Db 20 TAGGCATCTCTCTACAGA 1

RESULT 1202

AA037728 standard; DNA; 23 BP.

AC AAD37728;
 XX
 DT 27-AUG-2002 (first entry)
 DE Real-time validation 5' RT-PCR primer for mouse IMX5_8 DST.
 XX
 XX Inflammatory bowel disease; IBD; autoimmune disorder; arthritis; allergy;
 KM haematopoietic cell; thrombolytic; blood coagulation disorder; nephritis;
 KM asthma; organ rejection; graft-versus-host disease; inflammation; shock;
 KM nerve disease; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; antibacterial;
 KM Huntington's disease; immunosuppressive; sepsis; nephrotoxic; nootropic;
 KM neuroprotective; anticonvulsant; gene therapy; digital sequence tag;
 KM mouse; DST; RT-PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Mus musculus.
 XX
 PN W0200231116-A2.
 XX
 PD 18-APR-2002.
 XX
 PF 11-OCT-2001; 2001MO-US032176.
 XX
 PR 11-OCT-2000; 2000US-0239712P.
 XX
 PA (DIGI-) DIGITAL GENE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
 XX
 PI Viney JL, Sims JE, Dubose RF, Baum PR, Hasel KM, Hilbush BS;
 DR WPI; 2002-426280/45.
 XX
 XX New polynucleotide associated with inflammatory bowel disease for
 PT treating disorders of the immune system, nervous system, haematopoietic
 PT cells and to modulate inflammation.
 XX
 PS Example 3; Page 106; 214pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide associated with
 CC inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). The invention is useful for
 CC manufacturing a medicament for use in preventing, treating, modulating,
 CC or ameliorating a medical condition which is IBD. The polypeptide and
 CC polynucleotide are useful for treating disorders of the immune system
 CC e.g. autoimmune disorders, deficiencies or disorders of haematopoietic
 CC cells, to modulate haemostatic, or thrombolytic activity, treat blood
 CC coagulation disorders, allergic reactions and conditions, such as asthma,
 CC treat and/or prevent organ rejection or graft-versus-host disease and
 CC modulate inflammation, including inflammation associated with infection,
 CC shock, sepsis, arthritis and nephritis. The invention is useful to
 CC differentiate, proliferate and attract cells, leading to the regeneration
 CC of tissues and to treat central and peripheral nerve diseases e.g.
 CC Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, and Huntington's disease. The
 CC invention is useful in gene therapy. The present sequence is real-time
 CC validation RT-PCR primer for mouse digital sequence tag (DST) DNA of the
 CC invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 5 A; 8 C; 5 G; 5 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. NO. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 866 TGTGCTGTCTCCACCGAGC 865
 DB 4 TGACGTGACTCACCCTGAGC 23

DE Paamomys obesus AGT-116 cDNA specific reverse PCR primer.
 XX
 XX Obesity; anorexia; weight maintenance; impaired muscle development;
 KM diabetes; alkyguanine alkyltransferase; energy imbalance; enzyme;
 KM gene therapy; Israeli sand rat; AGT; PCR; primer; ss.
 XX
 OS Paamomys obesus.
 XX
 PN W0200295020-A1.
 XX
 PD 28-NOV-2002.
 XX
 PF 21-MAY-2002; 2002MO-AU000628.
 XX
 PR 21-MAY-2001; 2001AU-00005137.
 XX
 PA (AUTO-) AUTOGEN RES PTY LTD.
 PA (UYDE-) UNIV DEAKIN.
 PA (ITDI-) INT DIABETES INST.
 XX
 PI Collier G, Walder K, Miller JE;
 DR WPI; 2003-140372/13.
 XX
 XX New isolated nucleic acid molecule expressed in liver or stomach tissue,
 PT useful for diagnosing or treating obesity, anorexia, diabetes or energy
 PT imbalance, and as targets for agents which act as modulators of
 PT physiological processes.
 XX
 PS Example 24; Page 72; 115pp; English.
 XX
 XX The invention relates to a novel nucleic acid molecule expressed in liver
 CC or stomach tissue, useful for diagnosing or treating obesity, anorexia
 CC etc. The nucleic acid molecule is useful as a diagnostic and/or therapeutic
 CC agent or as a target for agents which act as modulators and/or monitors
 CC of physiological processes associated with obesity, anorexia, weight
 CC maintenance, impaired muscle development, diabetes and/or metabolic
 CC energy levels and/or other physiological conditions. Alkyguanine
 CC alkyltransferase (AGT)-117, AGT-110, AGT-199, AGT-107, AGT-114, AGT-116,
 CC AGT-115 and/or AGT-108 genes of the invention and the agent that modulate
 CC their expression or activity are useful in manufacturing a medicament for
 CC treating a condition characterized by obesity, anorexia, diabetes and/or
 CC energy imbalance. The invention is useful in gene therapy. The present
 CC sequence is Israeli sand rat (P. obesus) AGT cDNA specific PCR primer
 CC used in the exemplification of the invention
 CC
 SQ Sequence 23 BP; 3 A; 7 C; 2 G; 11 T; 0 U; 0 Other;
 XX
 XX
 XX
 Query Match 0.3%; Score 15.2; DB 1; Length 23;
 Best Local Similarity 85.0%; Pred. NO. 1.1e+03;
 Matches 17; Conservative 0; Mismatches 3; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
 QY 2800 AGGAGGAGGAAATGAGAA 2819
 DB 20 AGGAGGAGGACTATGAGAA 1

RESULT 1204
 ADG25969/c
 ID ADG25969 standard; DNA; 23 BP.
 XX
 AC ADG25969;
 XX
 DT 26-FEB-2004 (first entry)
 XX
 XX INPIONCH03 gene-specific probe.
 XX
 DE INPIONCH03
 XX
 XX INPIONCH03; INPIONCH04; PKD/REJ cation channel; cardiovascular disease;
 KM heart arrhythmia; angina; neurological disorder; psychiatric disorder;
 KM Alzheimer's disease; Huntington's disease; diabetes; dermatitis;
 KM pulmonary disease; asthma; cystic fibrosis; mucous membrane disorders;
 KM COPD; rhinitis; leukaemia; ocular disease; glaucoma; retinopathy;
 KM immune disorder; renal disease; polycystic kidney disease;

